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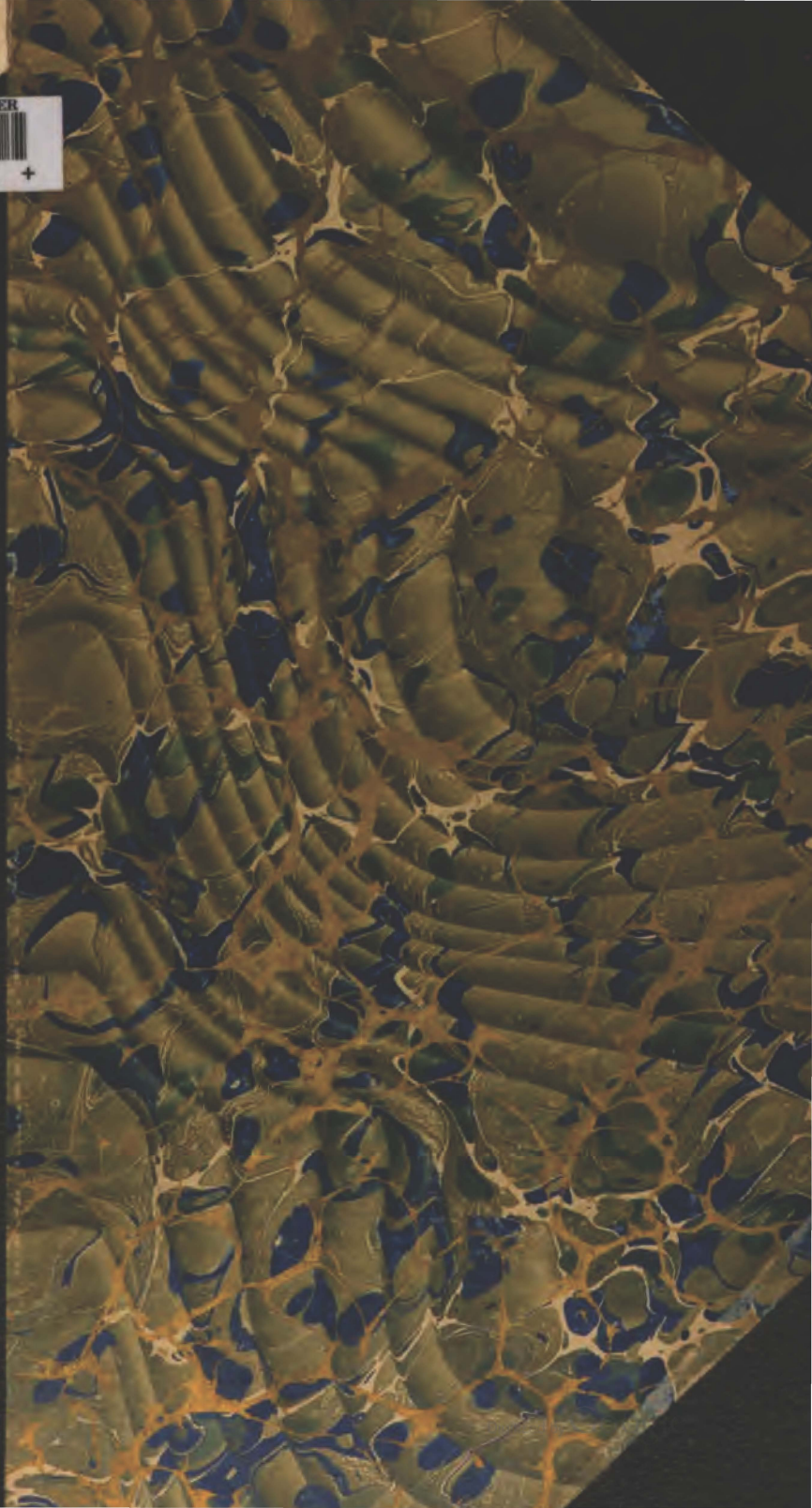

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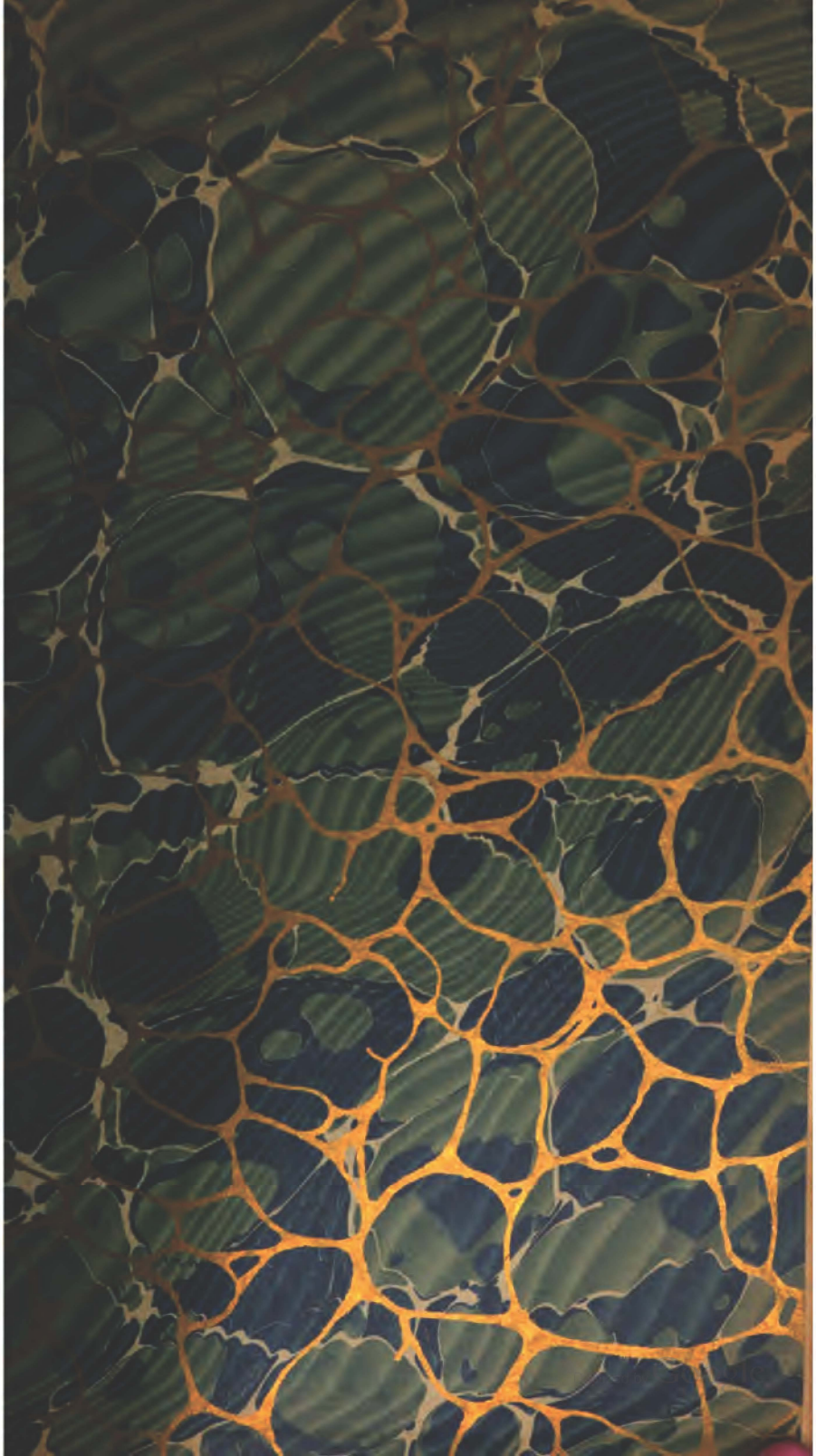

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BIRTHPLACES AND HOMES OF FAMOUS PRESIDENTS.

Monticello, which is near Charlotteville, Va., was built by Jefferson's father, 1735, and here the author of the Declaration of Independence was born April 2, 1743, and died July 4, 1826.

Mount Vernon, on the western banks of the Potomac, Fairfax County, Va., was built by Lawrence Washington, 1745, and named in honor of Admiral Vernon. It was the home of Washington for many years, and here he died December 14, 1799.

The Birthplace of Washington was in Westmoreland County, Virginia, February 22, 1732, in a cabin of three rooms, where he lived until he was sixteen years of age, when he left school to become a surveyor.

The Hermitage was the home of Andrew Jackson, in which he lived during the last twenty-five years of his life. He removed to the place near Nashville, in 1804, but the house in which he last lived was not built until 1819. It is still maintained as a historic shrine.

Lincoln's Birthplace was a miserable shanty in Hardin County, Kentucky, where he lived until 1816, when the family moved to Indiana, and thence, in 1830, to Illinois.

Lincoln's Residence, when he was elected President, was in Springfield, Ill., a frame building that is still standing, but in a dilapidated condition, no attempt being made to preserve it.

Garfield's Birthplace was a log cabin near the village of Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, where he spent his youth in hardest toil. No trace of the cabin is now visible.

Daniel Webster's Birthplace was a small frame house in the village of Salisbury, N. H. Webster's ambitious to be President were never realized, notwithstanding his great popularity.

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Historian

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DEDICATED

TO THE

MEMORY

OF

WILLIAM McKINLEY

BORN JANUARY 29, 1843

ASSASSINATED SEPTEMBER 6, 1901

"*Washington* lives in the hearts and lives of his countrymen; *Lincoln*, with his infinite humor and his sorrow, lives to touch us and lead us on, and *William McKinley* shall summon all the statesmen and all his countrymen to purer living, nobler aims, a sweeter fame and eternal blessedness."

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A.

Abercrombie, James (1706–1781), a British major-general, commanding in America during part of the French and Indian War, 1758. He failed disastrously in an attack on Ticonderoga in July, 1758, losing 2,000 men killed and wounded out of a force of 15,000, and was replaced by Sir Jeffrey Amherst.

Abingdon, Va., was captured on December 15, 1864, by Burbridge's division of Stoneman's (Federal) cavalry, which defeated Echols (Confederate).

Ableman vs. Booth, an important Supreme Court case from Wisconsin. In 1854, Booth was tried before a commissioner appointed by the U. S. District Court of Wisconsin for violation of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. He was commanded to appear before the District Court, and, failing to do so, was imprisoned by the U. S. Marshal Ableman. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin issued a writ of habeas corpus and Booth was released. Later the U. S. District Court found an indictment against him. He again appealed to the Supreme Court of the State and was released. The case came before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1858. That body reversed the decisions of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Booth had pleaded the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law. The constitutionality of that law was now maintained by the court. It was also held that the marshal, in matters of habeas corpus, must obey the sovereignty of the United States rather than that of the State, the latter having no authority within the limits of the sovereignty assigned by the Constitution to the United States.

Abolitionists, a party or body of men bent on securing the immediate abolition of slavery in the United States. Throughout the eighteenth century there had been a sentiment, more or less widespread, in

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favor of the emancipation of slaves. At about the close of the Revolutionary War most of the Northern States provided for emancipation, immediate or gradual. Before the end of the century several abolition societies had been formed. In 1816 interest in the matter revived, and the American Colonization Society was organized, its object being to promote emancipation and to colonize the freed negroes in Africa. But the movement took on a new character with the beginning of the work of William Lloyd Garrison in 1829, and with the formation of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833, and the term Abolitionist is generally applied rather to those who took part in this new agitation than to their less uncompromising predecessors. Garrison demanded the immediate and total abolition of slavery throughout the country, all laws and constitutions to the contrary notwithstanding. The Abolitionists soon divided, Garrison and his followers holding aloof from all connection with political action under the Constitution, and advocating disunion, while another wing of the agitators, under the name of the Liberty Party, put forward candidates and took part in the presidential election of 1840 and 1844. In 1848 these joined the Free-soilers, and in 1855 and 1856 the Republican party. Throughout the years from 1833 to 1863 the Abolitionists continued their agitation. They did much to rouse Northern sentiment against slavery, to bring on the Civil War, and to secure, among its results, the emancipation of all slaves. The leaders of the radical Abolitionists were, beside Garrison himself, Wendell Phillips, John G. Whittier, Edmund Quincy, Samuel J. May, William Jay and others.

Abraham, Plains of. During the French and English War. On the evening of September 12, 1759, General Wolfe made a desperate attempt upon Quebec. While the fleet attacked below the town Wolfe and his men scaled the heights above the city, routed the sentries and took his position with 3,500 troops. The French under Montcalm arrived early in the morning, made a somewhat disorderly attack and were beaten. Both generals were killed. The loss of the English was 664, of the French 640.

Academies, a name given in the United States to two classes of institutions: learned bodies, such as the National Academy of Sciences, and incorporated private institutions for secondary education. Of the former class, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences was founded at Boston in 1780, the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1799, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1807. The National Academy of Sciences was founded in 1863, to "investigate, examine, experiment and report upon any subject of science or art," whenever

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called upon by any department of the national government. Of the latter class, a few dozen were in existence in 1789. Perhaps the most famous of these are Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., founded in 1780 and 1781, respectively.

Acadia, or Acadie, the name given by the French to a province of their colonial empire in America, consisting of what is now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and part of Maine, the important part being Nova Scotia. De Monts settled it in 1604. It was claimed by England. Argall conquered it in 1613. James I. gave it to Sir William Alexander, but he could not hold it. It was in English hands from 1654 to 1657. It was conquered by Sir William Phipps and New England troops in 1690, but retaken in 1691. Further attempts were made in 1704, 1707 and 1710. The last was successful, and in 1713 the treaty of Utrecht gave Acadia to England. Under British government the Acadians were accused of abusing their privileges as neutrals. In 1755 several thousand of them were transported, with much harsh treatment, to the British provinces southward. (Longfellow's "Evangeline" is founded upon this act of expatriation.) Many made their way to Louisiana.

Acre Right, the share owned by any one in the common lands of New England towns. Their value varied in different towns, but was a fixed quantity in each town. In Billerica, for instance, a ten-acre lot or right was equivalent to 113 acres of upland and twelve acres of meadow, and so on in exact proportion.

"Acts and Resolves," a publication issued by the government of Massachusetts, edited by Abner C. Goodell, Jr. It comprises all the acts and resolves of the Massachusetts Legislature from 1691 to 1780, including those obsolete and repealed. Publication began in 1869.

Adair, John, born 1757, died 1840. He was an American general in the war against England, 1812, and commanded the Kentucky troops in the battle of New Orleans.

Adairsville, Ga., scene of an engagement in the Civil War, May 17, 1864, between Sherman's forces and those of Joseph Johnston—one episode in the continuous fighting which marked Johnston's retreat from Dalton to Atlanta.

"Adams and Liberty," a song written by Robert Treat Paine, Jr., which enjoyed great popularity during the time of John Adams' spirited resistance to French aggressions in 1798 and 1799. The air, formerly called "Anacreon in Heaven," is that now known as the "Star-Spangled Banner."

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Adams, Abigail (1744–1818), wife of President John Adams, daughter of Rev. William Smith, of Weymouth, Mass. She was a woman of great spirit, good sense, strength of character and patriotism. Her letters to her husband, published 1848, are interesting and valuable historically.

Adams, Charles Francis (1807–1886), son of John Quincy Adams, was born in Boston, but was in Europe most of the time till 1817. Was graduated at Harvard College in 1825, studied law, and married a daughter of Peter C. Brooks. He was a Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature from 1831 to 1834, and a Senator from 1835 to 1837. He edited the Writings of John Adams, ten volumes, and was for three years the editor of a daily paper in Boston. Originally a Whig, he in 1848 became the candidate of the Free-soil party for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Van Buren. From 1859 to 1861 he was a member of Congress, and from 1861 to 1868 Minister of the United States in Great Britain. The relations of England to the United States during the Civil War made this post a very trying one, and Adams' tact, firmness and success were extraordinary. Few men performed services so valuable to the Union.

Adams, Charles Francis, son of the former, born in Boston, May 27, 1833. Graduate of Harvard with the degree LL. D., admitted to the bar 1858. Served through the Civil War, attaining to rank of Brigadier-General (brevet). In 1884 was made president of the Union Pacific Railroad. Wrote the life of his father and of R. A. Dana, besides other important historical works. See appendix, page 474.

Adams, Hannah (1756–1832), of Massachusetts, famous as one of the earliest feminine writers in America; wrote a History of New England, 1799, and a History of the Jews, 1812.

Adams, Henry (Brooks), born 1838, third son of Charles Francis Adams, as assistant professor of history at Harvard College (1870–1877), stimulated historical instruction in American universities, and in 1889–1891 published a classic History of the United States under Jefferson and Madison.

Adams, John (1735–1826), second President of the United States, was born in Braintree (Quincy), Mass., October 19, 1735, the son of a small farmer. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1755, then taught school and studied law in Worcester. Taking up practice in Boston, he soon acquired prominence as a politician and writer, especially against the Stamp Act and other injurious acts of the British govern-

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ment. All his writings were spirited, terse, clear and pungent. In 1774 he was a delegate to the Continental Congress and was active in its work and that of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts. In the Congress of 1775 he urged independence, and was made chairman of the Board of War. He was one of the committee of five which drew up the Declaration of Independence. After a brief mission to France in 1778, he was again sent out, in 1779, as one of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain, which was signed in 1783. He also negotiated a loan with the Dutch. In 1785 he was appointed the first Minister of the United States to Great Britain, in which capacity he showed himself, as always, active, bold and patriotic, but could not negotiate a treaty of commerce. Returning in 1788, he was in 1789 chosen the first Vice-President of the United States, and soon became, in opposition to Jefferson, a leader of the Federalist party. In 1797 he became President, with Jefferson as Vice-President, Timothy Pickering Secretary of State (1800, John Marshall), Oliver Wolcott Secretary of the Treasury (1800, Samuel Dexter), James McHenry Secretary of War (1800, S. Dexter), and Charles Lee, Attorney-General (1798, Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy). The administration had many difficulties, arising partly from the unfriendly course of the French Directory toward the ministers sent to them (see Directory; Pinckney, C. C.; X. Y. Z. Mission), partly from the Cabinet, partly from the rivalry of Hamilton, and partly from the President's own warmth of temper, vanity and hasty indiscretion in speech and writing. Popular with the mass of his party by reason of his integrity and patriotism, he alienated the leaders by concluding an agreement with France and by reconstructing his Cabinet. These dissensions, and the unpopularity of the Alien and Sedition Acts (see arts.), gave the election of 1800 to Jefferson and the Democrats. Adams retired to private life in Quincy, Mass. In retirement he wrote much, vivaciously, often wittily, sometimes with impulsive bitterness, on public affairs, past and current. He became reconciled with Jefferson, and died on the same day with him, the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration, July 4, 1826. Lives by J. T. Morse and C. F. Adams. Writings edited by C. F. A.

Adams, John Quincy (July 11, 1767–February 23, 1848), sixth President of the United States, was the eldest son of John Adams. A boy of precocious talents, he was early taken abroad by his father, studied at the University of Leyden, and at fourteen began his public career as secretary to Francis Dana, Minister to Russia. He was graduated at Harvard in 1788, admitted to the bar in 1791, and at once began to write on public affairs. From 1794 to 1797 he was Minister to Holland; from 1797 to 1801, Minister to Prussia. In 1803 the Federal-

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ists elected him to the U. S. Senate. Approving Jefferson's embargo, he became estranged from the Federalists, acted with the Republicans, and in 1808 resigned. In 1809 Madison appointed him Minister to Russia, and in 1814 he was one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Ghent; he then became Minister to England. From 1817 to 1825 he was Secretary of State to President Monroe. In the election of 1824, though he received but eighty-four electoral votes to ninety-nine for Jackson, he was, by a coalition of his friends with those of Clay, chosen President by the House of Representatives. He appointed Clay Secretary of State; Richard Rush Secretary of the Treasury; James Barbour Secretary of War (1828, Peter B. Porter); Samuel L. Southard Secretary of the Navy and William Wirt Attorney-General. Calhoun was Vice-President. A cry of "bargain and corruption" with Clay was raised, though without foundation. Adams' administration was marked by intelligence and firmness, and by extreme integrity in all matters, especially that of appointments, but was made a stormy one by the bitter attacks of his enemies in Congress and by his own unbending and pugnacious character. He favored protection and internal improvements at Federal expense. (See also art. Panama, Congress of.) He failed of re-election in 1828. In 1831, still vigorous at sixty-four, he entered Congress as an independent member for the Quincy district in Massachusetts, which he continued to represent till his death. A model legislator, active and efficient in every valuable department of congressional business, his most memorable services were in behalf of the right of petition, threatened by the pro-slavery members, and in other assistance to the anti-slavery cause. (See also Broad Seal War.) He died at his post in the Capitol on February 23, 1848. Twelve volumes of his diary have been published, abounding in information and acute though censorious judgments on the events of his long public career, and in evidence of his high character and patriotism. Lives by W. H. Seward and J. T. Morse.

Adams, Samuel (1722–1803), orator, patriot and agitator, was born in Boston, a second cousin of John Adams, and studied for a time at Harvard College. Unsuccessful in business and in the office of tax-collector for the town of Boston, he soon began to take an active part in the Boston town-meetings. In 1764 he drew up Boston's early protest against Grenville's scheme of taxation. From 1765 to 1774 he was a member for Boston in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, in which he was among the foremost in debate and as a writer of State papers. He was an adroit politician, prudent, yet zealous and inflexible in his love of liberty. He led in the protests against taxation without representation, and in 1770 secured from Hutchinson the removal of the troops

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from the city. He instituted the system of town committees of correspondence. From 1774 to 1781 he was a member of the Continental Congress; he signed the Declaration of Independence, and had an important part in making the Massachusetts Constitution of 1780. He was in 1781 a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and in 1788 of the State Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. Opposed to some of its provisions, he finally concluded to vote for it, which was of much influence upon others. In the party divisions which soon followed, he was of the Democratic-Republican party. From 1789 to 1794 he was Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, from 1794 to 1797 Governor. Adams' public services, of the first importance in the earlier stages of the revolutionary struggle, became less valuable when the tasks of the hour were those of constructive statesmanship and administration, for which he had little talent; but perhaps no one did more to bring about the Revolution.

Adelbert College was founded in 1826 at Hudson, O., under the name of Western Reserve College. In 1882 it was transferred to Cleveland, taking the name of a chief benefactor's son. The Medical Department was established in 1842; the Case School of Applied Science in 1881. All are considered parts of Western Reserve University.

Adet, Pierre Auguste (1763–1832), chemist and politician, was Minister of the French Republic (the Directory) to the United States from 1795 to 1797. Resigned in protest against actions of the American government which he regarded as violations of neutrality in the war then pending.

Admiral. This grade in the U. S. Navy (as distinguished from vice-admiral and rear-admiral) was first established by Act of Congress on July 25, 1866. There have been but two admirals; Farragut was commissioned in 1866, Porter on Farragut's death in 1870. On the death of Admiral Porter the grade became extinct (1891). It was revived for Dewey 1899.

Admiralty Courts. In the colonial period the governor of each colony was vice-admiral in his colony, and as such had the right of deciding maritime cases, though often a judge was appointed by him for the purpose. The Constitution of the United States vests this jurisdiction in the Federal Courts. The District Courts judge such cases in the first instance. (See Prize Courts.)

Adventists, or Second Adventists. About 1833 Wm. Miller began to lecture on the second coming of Christ, predicting that it would occur in 1842. Other dates were subsequently set; but at pres-

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ent the leaders of the sect content themselves with general prophecy of an early advent. In 1900 the sect numbered 90,000 members.

African Company, originating in an association formed at Exeter, England, in 1588, was chartered as a joint-stock company in 1618. Under successive charters it continued in existence till 1821, almost without interruption. In the period before the Revolution it was much engaged in the slave trade with the American colonies.

Agassiz, Louis J. R. (1807–1873), was born in Switzerland. In 1846 he came to the United States, and remained here as professor of geology and zoology. In both these sciences he did work of inestimable value and exerted great influence upon their development in America by his enthusiasm, energy and organizing ability.

Agnew, James, a British general in the American Revolution, distinguished at the battle of Brandywine, and killed at the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777.

Agrarians, the name sometimes applied to the "loco-foco" or "equal rights" party formed in 1835, and which denounced special privileges. Later the Abolitionists and Republicans were branded at Agrarians by the pro-slavery party.

Agricultural Colleges. The first important institution of this sort in the United States was the Agricultural College of the State of Michigan, established in 1857, though that of Pennsylvania was established in 1854. The Morrill Act of 1862 gave each State 30,000 acres of government land or its equivalent, multiplied by the number of the State's senators and representatives, to found a college of the agricultural and mechanical arts. More than forty institutions of this sort have resulted. In 1890 the Federal subvention was increased.

Agricultural Experiment Stations. The first government station of this sort was established at Middletown, Conn., in 1875. Professor W. O. Atwater's success in conducting this station led to the establishment of others in different parts of the country. Nearly every State has one or more. In 1892 there were fifty-three fully equipped experimental stations, employing in all about 400 trained specialists in conducting scientific investigations.

Agricultural Societies. The first in the Uuited States, the South Carolina Agricultural Society, was founded in 1784, the Philadelphia Agricultural Society in 1785, that of New York in 1791, that of Massachusetts in 1792. The first quasi-national society of this sort, the Columbian Agricultural Society, originated in a convention held in Washington in 1809.

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Agriculture, Department of, an executive department of the Federal government, the head of which, the Secretary of Agriculture, is a member of the Cabinet. The department was founded by Act of May 15, 1862. It was given equality with the other chief executive departments by the Act of February 11, 1889, and its head became in 1889 a member of the Cabinet. The weather bureau was transferred to it from the Department of War in 1891.

Aguinaldo, Emilio Y. Famy, born in the Province of Cavité, near Manila, about 1870. His father it is said was a Spanish officer and his mother a Tagalo Chinese. He was for a while house-boy in the home of a Jesuit priest, who was so attracted by the extreme brightness of the boy that he gave him many educational advantages. At fifteen Aguinaldo entered the medical department of the University of Manila, where he joined the Masonic Order, which was, under Spanish laws, interdicted, and he fled to Hong Kong. It was while in Hong Kong Aguinaldo organized a revolution against Spanish rule in the Philippines, but before doing so he prepared himself for military life by serving a while in the Chinese army and studying English army tactics. He also studied the modern languages, which he acquired with amazing ease, and it is said he can converse in ten different tongues. In 1893 he appeared in the Philippines, and by his eloquence and force of character induced a large following to take up arms. The insurrection was prosecuted with so much success that Spain conciliated the insurgents by promising a cash payment of $1,000,000, giving amnesty to all engaged in the rebellion, and conceding all the reforms demanded. These pledges were only partially fulfilled, and in 1897 Aguinaldo again raised the standard of revolt and conducted the new insurrection so resolutely that when war between Spain and America was declared the Filipinos had possession of a greater part of the islands and invested Manila. When peace was declared between Spain and America Aguinaldo assumed dictatorship of the Philippines and demanded recognition of his government and independence of the islands. This the United States refused to grant and war was precipitated February, 1899, which continued with spirit for a year. Sixty-five thousand American troops and thirty war vessels were sent to subjugate the Filipinos, which was so far successful by the beginning of 1900 that Aguinaldo was a fugitive and his army reduced to a few guerrillas. He was subsequently captured.

Aix-la-Chapelle, or Aachen, in Rhenish Prussia, is of importance in American history because of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, concluded in 1748, which ended the war of the Austrian Succession (King George's War). The treaty restored Louisbourg and Cape Breton to

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the French, which gave great offense to the New Englanders who had conquered these possessions.

Akerman, Amos T., born in 1823, was District Attorney for Georgia from 1866 to 1870. He was Attorney-General of the United States in Grant's Cabinet from 1870 to 1872.

Alabama, a Southern State; the ninth State admitted after the original thirteen. The region occupied by the State was originally part of the territory of Georgia, though the southern portion was the subject of dispute with Spain, and indeed with the Federal government. In 1802 Georgia ceded all her western lands to the latter, and what is now Alabama became a part of the territory of Mississippi, organized in 1798 (1804). The portion south of lat. 31° and west of the River Perdido was acquired by seizure during the war of 1812. During 1813 and 1814 occurred the war with the Creeks, whose defeat by General Jackson at Horse Shoe Bend caused them to concede nearly all their territory. Rapid settlement followed. In 1817 Mississippi became a State, the eastern portion of the territory being erected into the territory of Alabama. The name is Indian, and is said to mean "Here we rest." The population of the new territory, from but 33,000 in 1817, grew to be 128,000 in 1820. On December 14, 1819, it was admitted as the State of Alabama. Of the population mentioned, 86,000 were whites and 42,000 slaves. Population, continuing to grow rapidly, reached nearly a million in 1860, and in 1900 was 1,828,697. On January 11, 1861, Alabama seceded from the Union. The act of secession was revoked in 1865. 1867–68 the State was under military rule. In 1868, under a new constitution, Alabama was declared by Congress to be restored to the Union.

"Alabama," Confederate cruiser, was built by an English firm at Liverpool expressly for the Confederacy, and, against the urgent remonstrances of the American Minister, was permitted by the British government to escape (July 29, 1862). At Terceira she received from other English vessels her armament and crew, and set out, under Captain Raphael Semmes, to destroy the commerce of the United States (August 29). By the end of October she had made twenty-seven prizes. After a long cruise in the waters of the West Indies, Brazil and the East Indies, the "Alabama" came to the harbor of Cherbourg, France. Off this harbor, after a memorable fight, she was sunk by the U. S. steamship "Kearsarge," June 19, 1864, after having destroyed sixty-five vessels and $10,000,000 worth of property.

"Alabama" Claims, claims of the United States Government against that of Great Britain, growing out of the depredations of the

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cruiser "Alabama" and other similar cruisers. May 13, 1861, the Queen had issued a proclamation of neutrality in the American Civil War, forbidding her subjects to take part with either combatant, and granting belligerent rights to both. Great Britain's Foreign Enlistment Act of 1819 also forbids the equipment of any land or naval forces within British dominions to operate against any friendly nation. Nevertheless, the "Florida," "Alabama," "Georgia," "Shenandoah," and other vessels built in Great Britain, were allowed to escape, and as Confederate cruisers inflicted enormous damage on American commerce, nearly driving it from the seas. C. F. Adams, Minister to Great Britain, protested vigorously. After the war the United States Government urgently pressed a claim for compensation. On January 12, 1866, it offered to submit the whole controversy to arbitration. Great Britain proposed limitations unacceptable to the United States. A treaty negotiated by Reverdy Johnson providing for arbitration was rejected by the Senate. Finally a Joint High Commission, meeting at Washington in 1871, agreed upon the Treaty of Washington, which provided for arbitration of the Alabama Claims and several other disputed matters by a board of five arbitrators, appointed respectively by the President of the United States, the Queen of England, the King of Italy, the President of Switzerland, and the Emperor of Brazil. Those appointed were, in the above order, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice, Count Federigo Sclopis, M. Jacques Staempfli, and Viscount Itajuba; Count Sclopis presided. The tribunal met at Geneva on December 15, 1871. It rejected the American claims for indirect damages, but decided that the government of Great Britain had been culpable in not doing more to prevent the sailing and success of the cruisers, and awarded to the United States the sum of $15,500,000 as damages.

Alamance, or Great Alamance, a creek in North Carolina, tributary to the River Haw. Here, in 1771, Governor Tryon, with 1,000 militia, defeated 3,000 "regulators," or rebels against the royal government, killing some 200. Out of a large number taken prisoners six were executed for high treason, and the insurrection was suppressed.

Alamo, a fort at San Antonio, Tex., memorable for a siege and massacre in 1836, during the war of Texan independence from Mexico. Santa Anna, with from 1,500 to 2,000 Mexicans, besieged 140 Texans in the fort for two weeks. Finally, March 6, the fort, desperately defended, was taken by assault, only six of the defenders remaining alive. These six were at once butchered by order of Santa Anna, among them Colonel David Crockett, Lieut.-Colonel W. Barrett Travis and Colonel James Bowie.

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Alaska, a territory of the United States, formerly constituting Russian America. In 1741 Vitus Bering, sailing for the Russians, discovered the range of Mt. St. Elias. In 1783 the Russians established a trading-post on the island of Kadiak. In 1799, by consolidation of existing companies, the Russian-American Fur Company was organized, and from this time to 1862 enjoyed a monopoly of trade in Alaska and the rule of the country. By treaty of March 30, 1867, the United States bought Alaska (area 580,000 square miles) from Russia, paying $7,200,000. In 1884 Alaska was organized as a district, with executive officers appointed by the President, but without representative institutions. The population of Alaska in 1890 was less than 30,000, chiefly Indians, but the discovery of gold in 1893 on Birch Creek was followed by a rapid influx of miners, and in the beginning of 1900 the population was estimated to exceed 300,000. Circle City was the first place to receive the benefits of the gold discoveries, and held its pre-eminence until 1896, when gold nuggets were found by George Crawford on the banks of Klondike River, which led to the founding of Dawson City. Other rich discoveries followed in the Upper Yukon basin (in British territory) in the Copper River district, and Cape Nome. The rush of miners was so great that railroads were built in 1899 leading to the richest districts, and several lines of steamboats were established on the Yukon that make the trip now an easy one. The gold output of Alaska, for 1901, approxmiated $30,000,000.

Albany, capital of New York. In 1614 a trading-post was established here by the Dutch, and called Fort Nassau, later Fort Orange, or New Orange. When the English took New Netherland, in 1664, they changed the name to Albany, in honor of James, Duke of York and Albany, the proprietor of the province. Albany was incorporated as a city in 1686, was the meeting place of the first colonial convention in 1754, and became the capital of the State in 1797. Pop. in 1900 94,151.

Albany Convention, 1754. At the instance of the Lords of Trade, commissioners from the colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland met at Albany on June 19, 1754, to arrange a treaty with the Six Nations. They also proceeded to consider a plan of colonial union proposed by Franklin, a member, and adopted it. It provided for a president-general of all the colonies, with veto power, and a grand council, to consist of from two to seven members from each colony, chosen by the assemblies to serve three years. These should have power to control Indian affairs, to raise and equip forces for colonial defense, and to lay taxes therefor. The crown rejected the plan be-

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cause it gave too much power to the colonies, the colonies because it gave too much power to the crown; but it was among the beginnings of national union.

Albemarle, the first permanent settlement in what is now North Carolina, was founded on the banks of the Chowan and the Roanoke by Roger Greene, in 1653, at the head of a small body of Dissenters from Virginia.

"Albemarle," a Confederate ironclad ram, which, in April and May, 1864, destroyed or disabled several of the Federal gunboats at the mouth of the Roanoke River, and captured Plymouth, N. C., with 1,600 Federal prisoners. On the night of October 27, Lieutenant Cushing, U. S. N., a youth of twenty-one, in command of a torpedo launch, getting within twenty yards of the "Albemarle" before he was discovered, blew her up with a torpedo and made a miraculous escape.

Albuquerque, New Mexico, an engagement in the Civil War, April 8, 1862, the Federal Colonel Canby attacking Albuquerque as a part of the operations by which he defeated General Sibley's attempt to conquer New Mexico for the Confederacy.

Alcalde, the principal official in the local government of the earlier towns of California. The office was borrowed from the Spanish settlements, and was first introduced in the mining camps, where the miners made laws and elected officers to enforce them.

Alden, John (1599–1687), the hero of Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish," accompanied the Pilgrims from Southampton as a cooper. The youngest of the Pilgrims, he afterward became a magistrate of the colony, and was such for more than half a century.

Aldie, Va., scene of a fierce cavalry fight in the Civil War, June 17, 1863, Stuart's Confederate cavalry vainly assailing a part of Pleasonton's forces, during the great Confederate invasion of the North.

Aldrich, Nelson W., Senator, born 1841, a business man, representative from Rhode Island from 1879 to 1881, was Senator from that State from 1881 to the present time (1902). Senator Aldrich has had an important part in all recent financial legislation, and is an important authority or all matters of the tariff.

Alexander, son of Massasoit, King of the Pokanokets, chief after his father's death in 1660, died in 1662 at Plymouth. King Philip was his brother.

Alexander, Sir William, called Lord Stirling (1726–1783), was

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born in New York City. In 1757 he laid claim before the House of Lords to the earldom of Stirling, but in vain. He became Surveyor-General of New York. In 1775 he became a colonel in the Revolutionary army, a brigadier-general in 1776, and a major-general in 1777. He distinguished himself at Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth.

Alexandria, Va., was founded in 1749. When the District of Columbia was formed, Virginia's cession included this town. In 1814 it was captured and plundered by the British. In 1846 it was retroceded to Virginia. It was entered by the Union troops in 1861 under Colonel Ellsworth, who was shot while hauling down the Confederate flag. It subsequently became the seat of government of the Virginia counties which adhered to the Union.

Alexandria Conference. On March 20, 1785, two commissioners from Virginia, George Mason and Alexander Henderson, met three from Maryland, Daniel Jenifer, Thomas Stone and Samuel Chase, at Alexandria, commissioned to treat concerning the jurisdiction over the waters between the two. After four days they adjourned to Mount Vernon at Washington's request, and separated on the twenty-eighth. They discussed commercial regulations, etc., and their report to the Virginia Legislature caused the summons of the Annapolis Convention of 1786 and, indirectly, that of the Philadelphia Convention of 1787.

Alexandria Government. After the secession of Virginia, April 17, 1861, the Union members of her Legislature, mostly from the western part of the State, met at Wheeling and organized a State government, which was recognized by Congress as the government of Virginia. Francis H. Pierpont was Governor. After the admission of West Virginia this Virginia government was transferred to Alexandria. President Johnson recognized it as the lawful government of Virginia. It continued in operation until 1867.

Alger, Russell A., born 1836 in Ohio. He was a general in the Union Army, rising from the ranks. Governor of Michigan 1884. Commander-in-chief of G. A. R. in 1889. Became Secretary of War March 5, 1897; resigned because of popular dissatisfaction, July 19, 1899.

Algerine War. Following the example of other Christian powers, in their dealings with the piratical governments of Northern Africa, the United States Government had, in 1795, signed a treaty with the Dey of Algiers, paying him a million dollars for the ransom of American captives and promising an annual payment of tribute. In 1812 the Dey

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declared war against the United States. When the war of 1812 with England was ended, Congress declared war on Algiers, and Commodore Decatur, with ten vessels, sailed against her. Such successes were obtained over the Algerine navy that by the time Decatur reached Algiers the Dey was ready to submit. He signed a treaty giving indemnity, renouncing all claim to tributes or presents, and promising not to reduce prisoners of war to slavery. Decatur then exacted similar submission from Tunis and Tripoli.

Algiers. The treaty of 1795 with Algiers secured commercial privileges to the United States on the payment of tribute. By the treaty of September 5, 1815, the United States secured from the Dey of Algiers exemption from tribute and release of captives from slavery, and indemnification for violation of the former treaty.

Algonquins, a family of Indian tribes, bearing a strong resemblance to each other in manners and customs and language, which at the time of the beginning of English colonization numbered about a quarter of a million, and occupied, beside part of Canada, most of the area now in the United States east of the Mississippi and north of latitude 37°. They were in the hunting-and-fishing stage, tilling little ground, and nomadic. The chief tribes in the family, beside the Canadian members, were the Abenakis, Massachusetts tribes, Pequods, Narragansetts, Mohegans, Delawares, Nanticokes, Powhatan tribes, Pampticoes, Shawnees, west of the Alleghanies the Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Sacs, Foxes, Kickapoos and, west of the Mississippi, the Blackfeet and Cheyennes.

Alien and Sedition Acts, two acts of Congress, passed by the Federalists in 1798, under the excitement of hostile relations with France and bitter feeling against the influence of the French Revolution. The Alien Act authorized the President to order out of the country all such aliens as he might judge to be dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States or to be plotting against them. The Sedition Act provided heavy fines and imprisonment for any who should conspire to oppose the United States Government or laws, or who should print or publish any false, scandalous or malicious writings against the government, Congress or the President, intended to bring disrepute or hatred upon them or stir up sedition. These laws were regarded by the Republican party as unconstitutional, and subversive of the liberty of the press and of speech, and were denounced in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions. They expired in 1800 and 1801 respectively.

Allatoona, Ga. During Sherman's march to the sea the Confederates on October 5, 1864, attacked Allatoona, where General Corse re-

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pulsed them after an heroic and desperate defense, losing one-third of his garrison.

Allen, Chas. Herbert, see appendix, page 474.

Allen, Ethan (1737–1789), born in Connecticut, removed in early life to Vermont, and was for the remainder of his life its most conspicuous citizen. He had an active part in the resistance of the "Green Mountain Boys" to the New York government. May 10, 1775, with a small force he captured Ticonderoga from the British. Crown Point and Skenesborough were also taken. For three years ensuing Allen was a captive with the British.

Allen, William Henry (1784–1813), was first lieutenant of the "United States" under Decatur when she captured the "Macedonian" in 1812. As commander of the "Argus" he distinguished himself by taking many prizes, but was killed in the fight with the "Pelican."

Allen's Farm, one of the actions in the "Seven Days," June 29, 1862. The Federal General Sumner, having bivouacked at Allen's Farm on his retreat from Fair Oaks, was attacked here for two hours by the Confederate General Magruder.

Alliance. The only important alliance made by the United States was that with France, made by the treaty of February 6, 1778. Since 1776 France had privately aided the Revolution with arms and supplies. The two treaties of 1778 provided for a defensive alliance in case Great Britain should declare war on France, and declared that no peace should be made until the independence of the United States was recognized, and then only by mutual consent. Each party guaranteed the other's possessions in America, and the United States granted to France, when France was at war, more favorable treatment than should be accorded to the other belligerent. These concessions were subsequently troublesome to the United States in 1793. (See art. France.)

"Alliance," United States vessel, took part in the cruise of John Paul Jones and the "Bonhomme Richard," and was one of the two ships remaining in the Continental service when the Revolutionary war ended.

Alliance, Holy, the name given to an alliance of the absolute sovereigns of the Continent, concluded in 1815 at the instance of Czar Alexander I. Its object was the government of Europe by mutual concert based on the profession of Christian brotherhood. It ultimately tended toward the repression of all liberal and revolutionary opposition to the existing political order. In 1823 the King of Spain invoked the aid of the other powers in suppressing the revolt of his South American

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colonies. President Monroe's enunciation of the "Monroe Doctrine," in his Message of December, 1823, was a reply to this threatened movement.

Allison, William B., Senator, was born in Ohio in 1829. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1860, a Congressman from Iowa from 1862 to 1871, and a Senator from 1873 to the present time (1901). He has several times been a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for President, and is a high authority on all matters of national finance.

Almanacs. The first published in this country appeared at Cambridge, Mass., in 1639. It was compiled by William Pierce, mariner, and printed by Stephen Daye, and was called *An Almanac, Calculated for New England.* It was the first book printed in the colonies. The first Boston almanac was published by John Foster in 1676. In Philadelphia the first appeared in 1686, edited by Daniel Leeds, and printed by William Bradford. In 1697, J. Clapp published an almanac in New York. Beginning with 1700, Samuel Clough published the *New England Almanac* at Boston for eight years. It bore the traditional woodcut, professing to show what parts of a man's body are governed by the moon, etc.; it foretold the weather, eclipses of the year, etc. *Nathaniel Ames' Astronomical Diary and Almanac* started at Boston in 1725, and continued half a century, with a circulation of 60,000.

Altamont, Tenn. On August 30, 1862, when Bragg was about invading Kentucky, the outposts of General McCook's division were attacked at Altamont by the Confederate General Wheeler, who defeated and forced McCook to retire.

Alton, Ill. In 1836 Elijah P. Lovejoy, an Abolitionist clergyman, began to publish an anti-slavery paper here. His press was twice destroyed by a pro-slavery mob. While defending his premises against a third attack in November, 1837, he was shot and mortally wounded. A monument has been erected in Alton to his memory.

Amana, a communistic society owning 25,000 acres of land seventy-four miles west of Davenport, Ia. The society was founded by some German emigrants, who settled near Buffalo in 1842. In 1855 they moved to their present home. The present society, numbering about 1,500, is composed almost entirely of Germans, with a few Swiss and Pennsylvania Dutch. The base of its organization is religion: they are pietists and their religious head is supposed to receive inspiration directly from God, hence they call themselves "Inspirationists." The name Amana is taken from the Song of Solomon, iv. 8.

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Ambassador. Though the term ambassador was used occasionally in respect to the first diplomatic appointments made by the Continental Congress, from that time on, in accordance with the usual practice of republics, the United States have appointed no diplomatic representative of higher rank than envoys. In 1893, however, the higher grade was authorized by act of Congress, and Thomas F. Bayard was made Ambassador to Great Britain. Ambassadors were also appointed to France, Germany, Italy and Russia.

Ambrister, a native of New Providence and an ex-lieutenant of British marines, who, together with Arbuthnot, a Scotch trader, was captured by Andrew Jackson, April 17, 1818, during his campaign against the Seminole Indians in Florida. These men were in league with the Indians in their raids against the States. They were both tried before an American court-martial, Ambrister pleading guilty and begging mercy. Ambrister was shot and Arbuthnot hanged, though they were British citizens.

Amelia Island, Ga., was colonized by settlers under General Oglethorpe in 1736. In 1739 a party of Spaniards landed on the island and killed two unarmed Highlanders. This was the first blood shed in the Spanish war. After the prohibition of the slave trade in 1808 the island was a place of resort for pirates, smugglers and slave-traders, until in 1817 President Monroe suppressed them.

Amendments. It was one of the chief defects of the Articles of Confederation that they provided no means for their amendment save by unanimous consent of the thirteen States. Three proposals of amendment, which would have usefully strengthened the articles, failed of obtaining this unanimous consent. The Convention of 1787, summoned to amend the articles, made a new constitution instead. This provided for amendment on proposal by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress or by a convention, if ratification were secured from three-fourths of the States, through legislatures or conventions. In fact, all have come from Congress and been ratified by State legislatures. In 1788 several States, beginning with Massachusetts, suggested amendments when ratifying the Constitution. Hence came, in the first Congress, the proposals which brought into existence the first ten amendments. Of many proposed, only fifteen amendments have been ratified since the adoption of the Constitution. The first ten were ratified December 15, 1791. They relate respectively to 1, freedom of religion, speech and the press; 2, the right to establish State militia; 3, the quartering of troops in private houses; 4, the security of persons against unwarrantable searches and seizures; 5, capital crime; 6, crim-

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inal prosecutions; 7, trial by jury in common-law cases; 8, bails, fines and punishments; 9, the relation of constitutional and natural rights; 10, powers reserved to the States. The series is thus of the nature of a bill of rights. The Eleventh Amendment was ratified January 8, 1798. Under its provisions no citizen or citizens of a State of the Union, or of a foreign State, can prosecute a suit against any other State of the Union in a Federal court. This relieves the dignity of the State, but weakens the power of justice toward a citizen, and facilitates repudiation by States. The Twelfth Amendment was ratified September 25, 1804, and settled a new method of electing the president and vice-president. Under its provisions, electors, chosen by the people, meet in their respective States and vote for the two highest officers by distinct ballots. If no candidate obtains a majority the House of Representatives elects a president by ballot from among the candidates. The Thirteenth Amendment was ratified by December 18, 1865. It provided that slavery should not exist within the United States, and that Congress should make legislative appropriation for the enforcement of the article. This amendment was ratified by nineteen loyal States and eight of those engaged in the Rebellion. The Fourteenth Amendment was ratified July 21, 1868. It forbade the States to abridge the privileges of citizens of the Union, diminished representation in case the suffrage was thus restricted, closed offices to all persons who had engaged in insurrection or rebellion, and acknowledged the public debt. The Fifteenth Amendment was ratified March 30, 1870. It affirms that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

America, so called after Amerigo Vespucci, who claimed to have first discovered and explored the coast of the mainland in 1497–98. The name probably originated from a little publication entitled *Cosmographiæ Introductio,* edited and issued by two scholars, Ringmann and Waldseemüller, at the little college of St. Dié in the Vosges country. Ringmann is said to have been an ardent admirer of Vespucius, and to have inserted in his publication the four voyages of Vespucius. Tross, a bookseller of Paris, produced in 1881 a map dating as far back as 1517, on which the name "America" appears. It is also found on Schoner's globe of 1515, and seems to have been generally adopted from these.

American Antiquarian Society, founded by Isaiah Thomas at Worcester, Mass., in 1812 for the purpose of illustrating the antiquities of the New World as a separate department of history. It has published

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several volumes of collections and of proceedings, including the "Archæologia Americana."

American Archives, a valuable collection of documentary materials respecting the events leading up to the Revolution. This publication was begun by Peter Force at Washington in 1833-34, under instructions from the government. It contains letters, debates, notices of public affairs and essays on constitutional government, the whole forming a complete documentary history of the colonies. The publication had included only nine volumes when appropriations ceased. Congress has never since continued this invaluable repertory.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, the most important among American scientific societies. Its organization was effected at Boston in 1847. Meetings have been held each year in some American city.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the oldest missionary society in the United States, organized June 29, 1810. It is an incorporated body with 250 members, and supports over 500 missionaries and many schools in Europe, America, Asia, Africa and the Pacific Islands.

American Historical Association, founded at Saratoga in 1884, was incorporated by Congress in 1889. It is now affiliated with the Smithsonian Institution, and its papers are published by government. Its meetings have mostly been held in Washington. It numbers (1902) about 1,600 members.

American Historical Society, founded in Washington in 1836. Its meetings were held in the House of Representatives at the Capitol, and the first president was John Quincy Adams. It published one volume of transactions.

American Institute, a New York institution founded in 1828 to promote domestic industry. A charter was granted by the State Legislature. Annual exhibitions showing the progress of industry, invention and manufacture have been held.

American Insurance Company vs. Canter, an important case in the U. S. Supreme Court, decided in 1828. An insured cargo of cotton, wrecked on the coast of Florida, was, by a decree of a territorial court, sold to satisfy the claim for salvage. The owners abandoned the cargo to the underwriters. Canter, having bought portions of the cargo, sold the same at auction in Charleston. The insurance company brought suit for recovery, alleging unconstitutionality and want of authority in

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the Territorial Court of Florida. The district judge pronounced the decree of the Florida court a nullity. The Circuit Court, however, confirmed the decree of the Territorial Court and maintained Canter's claims. This judgment was also confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground that the act of the Territorial Legislature of Florida, in erecting the Territorial Court, was not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, and was therefore valid. The opinion of the court is of importance because of Judge Marshall's decision respecting the basis of the government of territories.

American Jack, see appendix, page 474.

American Party. Hostility to the political influence of foreigners showed itself in the formation of small and local nativist parties in New York and Philadelphia in 1835 and 1844. About 1852, when the old parties, Democratic and Whig, were obviously in a state of dissolution or re-formation, and when immigration had taken on large proportions, nativism revived. A secret, oath-bound fraternity, with numerous lodges, and with conventions which made nominations secretly, attained sudden importance. From the professions of ignorance with which its members met all questioning, they were called "Know-nothings." In 1854 the Know-nothings carried Massachusetts and Delaware; in 1855, most of New England, New York, Maryland, Kentucky and California, and polled a large vote in the South, mainly from former Whigs. Their platform demanded more severe naturalization laws and the selection of none but natives for office. In national convention at Philadelphia in February, 1856, they nominated ex-President Millard Fillmore for the Presidency, and A. J. Donelson, of Tennessee, for Vice-President. But the slavery issue thrust all others aside, and the ticket received but 874,534 votes in a total of over 4,000,000, and but eight electoral votes, those of Maryland. The party soon died out, though the Constitutional Union party of 1860 was in a way its successor. Recently the American Protective League and other similar organizations have revived the nativist program.

American Republican Party, formed in New York in 1842, as the successor of the Native American party of 1835. They demanded that public offices should be filled only by native Americans, and that naturalization should not be allowed until after a sojourn of twenty-one years in the country. It was a precursor of the Know-nothing party.

American Whigs, the first political party of America, came into existence in the struggles preceding the Revolution. They resisted the arbitrary measures of King George III. and declared their independence of him. They opposed the Tories, the supporters of the crown in

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America, and after the Revolution confiscated the property of banished Tories.

Americus Vespucius, Latinized from *Amerigo Vespucci* (1452–1512), was born at Florence. He engaged in trade in the employ of the house of Medici, and became known as an expert astronomer, calculator and map-maker. He made four voyages to America, two in the Spanish, and two in the Portuguese service. The first voyage in 1497–98 was until recently confounded with the second voyage made in 1499–1500 along the northern coast of South America. In 1501–02 he visited the Brazilian coast, and in 1503–04 sailed in the same direction. He was pilot-major of Spain from 1508 till his death at Seville. To the region of his Brazilian discoveries he gave the name of *Mundus Novus*. This was considered to be a *Quarta Pars*, a "fourth part," added to the previously known world of the old maps; and a teacher of geography, Waldeesmüller, in the town of St. Dié, in Lorraine, proposed in 1507 the name America for the *Quarta Pars*. His little treatise, *Cosmographiæ Introductio*, spread the suggestion, and the name *America* came gradually to be transferred from Brazil to the entire Continent.

Ames, Oaks (1804–1873), of Massachusetts, manufacturer. His firm carried on an enormous business in the manufacture of shovels, especially in the early days of the gold-finding in California and Australia. They had a large interest in the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, which they transferred to the Crédit Mobilier. He was a member of Congress from 1862 to 1873. He was censured by the House for his connection with the Crédit Mobilier scandal.

Amherst, Jeffrey, Lord (1717–1797) soldier, was commissioned major-general by Pitt and sent to co-operate with Prideaux against the French in Canada. Took Ticonderoga in 1759. In 1760 he was appointed Governor-General of British America; in 1763, titular Governor of Virginia; and from 1793 to 1795, commander-in-chief of the British army.

Amherst College was founded by the Congregationalists in 1821. Its most famous presidents were Edward Hitchcock and Julius H. Seelye.

Amistad Case, The. In 1839 the cargo of negro slaves on board this Spanish vessel, bound for Puerto Principe from Havana, rose and killed the whites and took possession of the ship. The ship was seized by a U. S. war vessel off Long Island and carried to New London. The U. S. District Court of Connecticut decided that the slaves were "property rescued from pirates" and should be returned to their Spanish

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owners, under the treaty between the United States and Spain. The Supreme Court of the United States reversed this decision, declaring that the blacks, having been kidnaped from a foreign country, were free men and not bound by treaties with Spain.

Amnesty. In 1862 Congress authorized the President to offer full pardon to all persons, excepting the most prominent movers in the Rebellion who would swear an oath of allegiance to the United States. President Lincoln issued the first proclamation of amnesty December 8, 1863. On March 26, 1864, a supplementary proclamation was issued. The next proclamation was issued by President Johnson May 29, 1865. A bill was passed in 1867 repealing the act of 1862, but President Johnson ignored it, adhering to his constitutional right to pardon. On September 7, 1867, President Johnson issued another proclamation extending pardon to all but a few classes. July 4, 1868, pardon was offered for treason to all, except those under indictment, and December 25, 1868, full amnesty to all. The Congressional Act of May 22, 1872, removed political disability from all but the most prominent Confederates.

"Amy Warwick," a vessel belonging to persons living in Richmond, and captured July 10, 1861, by the U. S. cruisers as "enemy's property." The vessel was at the time of capture on the high seas from Rio Janeiro to Richmond, laden with tobacco and not attempting to run the blockade. This capture first distinctly raised the question of the right of the United States to exercise war powers in suppressing the Confederacy.

Anarchists. The Anarchists of the United States are almost entirely foreign born. Chief and best known among them is Johann Most, who edited the Anarchist paper *Freiheit.* Their greatest strength is in Chicago, where they incited a serious riot May 4, 1886. Several leaders were executed and others were imprisoned, but were pardoned in 1893 by Governor Altgeld, of Illinois. Popular reaction since 1886 has done much to decrease Anarchistic tendencies.

Anarchy, see appendix, page 474.

Anatomy Laws. Massachusetts in 1784 passed an act providing that the bodies of those killed in duels or executed for killing another in a duel should be given to the surgeons to be dissected. New York in 1789 passed a law punishing the disinterment of bodies for purposes of anatomy. Massachusetts in 1831 passed the first liberal law for the benefit of anatomy passed in any English-speaking country, giving to the surgeons the bodies of criminals and of State paupers who died without leaving relatives. But the New York law of 1789 had given judges the power to order the dissection of executed criminals as a part

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of their sentence. Most States have since 1831 passed acts more or less liberal to authorize dissection.

Anderson, Fort, North Carolina, was garrisoned in 1865 by 6,000 Confederates under Hoke. February 18 it was assaulted by fifteen Federal war vessels commanded by Admiral Porter and by a land force under Schofield and Terry. The attack from land and sea was simultaneous. The garrison fled almost immediately, leaving ten heavy guns and much ammunition. The national flag was raised the next day.

Anderson, Robert (1805–1871), of Kentucky, soldier, served in the Black Hawk, Florida and Mexican Wars. He was severely wounded at Molino del Rey. In November, 1860, he took command of the troops and forts in Charleston Harbor. In December he withdrew all his troops to Fort Sumter, which, after a bombardment of thirty-six hours by the Confederates, he was compelled to evacuate April 13, 1861. On April 13, 1865, he again hoisted the flag, on the fourth anniversary of Sumter's fall.

Anderson, Thomas McArthur, born in Chillicothe, Ohio, January 22, 1836, graduate of St. Mary's College and Cincinnati law school. Entered the Civil War as a private and rose rapidly by promotion in the regular army until he became major-general of volunteers August 13, 1898. In the first expedition to the Philippines he commanded the first division, 8th Army Corps. Became Commander-in-Chief. Returned home, August, 1901.

Anderson vs. Dunn (1821), an action of trespass, brought for assault and battery and false imprisonment against Dunn, sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, by Anderson, a member of the House, who was arrested by order of the House for a breach of privilege. The Supreme Court decided that the Constitution authorizes the House to punish its members for contempt, and judgment was affirmed for the defendant.

Andersonville, Sumter County, Georgia, site of a Confederate military prison for Federal soldiers during the Civil War. The mortality of this prison was very great, 12,926 soldiers dying there. Henry Wirtz, a Swiss adventurer, the superintendent of the prison, was tried, after the war, by a military commission and hung for excessive cruelty, November 10, 1865. As to the culpability of the Confederate government, opposite views have been maintained. Andersonville is now the site of a national cemetery for Union soldiers.

Andre, John, (1751–1780), acting adjutant-general to Sir Henry Clinton, and the unfortunate victim of Arnold's treason. After varied

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experiences in the Revolutionary War he was sent by Clinton to arrange with Benedict Arnold the details of the latter's projected treachery. The two conferred in secret near Stony Point, on the Hudson, and André started back to New York. When near Tarrytown he was stopped by three Americans, searched and delivered to the military authorities. A military court condemned him to death as a spy, and he was hanged at Tappan, across the river, on October 2, 1780. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, and a monument was many years afterward erected in Tarrytown in memory of the affair. The three patriots, John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac Van Wart, were rewarded by Congress.

Andrew, John A. (1818–1867), the famous War Governor of Massachusetts, had become known as a lawyer and member of the Legislature, when in 1860 he was elected by the Republicans as Governor. His years of office, 1861 to 1866, coincide with the Civil War period, and he was the heart and soul of the patriotic sentiment in the State. His services in equipping and forwarding the militia, in co-operating with other executives, and his advocacy of radical measures in the latter half of the war, entitled him to a conspicuous place in the group of "War Governors."

Andrews, E. Benjamin, born in 1844, became president of Brown University in 1889. He was a U. S. Commissioner to the International Monetary Conference at Brussels in 1892. He wrote "Institutes of General History," "Institutes of Constitutional History," and "Institutes of Economy." He was elected superintendent of schools in Chicago in 1898.

Andrews, Stephen Pearl (1812–1886), of New York, author, was an ardent Abolitionist, the founder of the present system of phonographic reporting and an accomplished linguist, and tried to create a universal language called "alwato," but he failed to accomplish this ambition.

Andros, Sir Edmund (1637–1714), was born in London, and was early in life a soldier and bailiff of the Island of Guernsey. He began his American career as Governor of New York in 1674–81; to which in 1680 he added by seizure New Jersey. When his patron, the Duke of York, had become king as James II., he appointed Andros in 1686 Governor of the northern colonies, including New England and New York. Andros was arbitrary in his headquarters in Boston and elsewhere in New England, though the story of the "charter oak" of Connecticut is by some considered apocryphal. The overthrow of James

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II. led the people of Boston to depose Andros in April, 1689, and he was sent to England, but not tried. He was again Governor, 1692–98, this time of Virginia.

Angell, James B., born in Rhode Island in 1829, educator, was professor of modern languages and literature in Brown University from 1853 to 1860; editor of the Providence *Journal* from 1860 to 1866; president of the University of Vermont, from 1866 to 1871, since which time he has been president of the University of Michigan, except during 1880 and 1881, when he was Minister of the United States in China. Became Minister to Turkey, 1897 to 1898.

Annapolis, Md., was founded in 1649 by Puritan refugees from Virginia and became the capital of the colony in 1689. It was first called Providence, but was incorporated as a city in 1696, and received its present name (after Queen Anne) in 1708. The U. S. Naval Academy was established here in 1845.

Anne (1664–1714), Queen of Great Britain from 1702 to 1714. In 1704 a proclamation of Queen Anne, regarding the colonial currency, ordered a uniform scale of legalized depreciation in the colonial coinage system. A proclamation of Queen Anne in 1713 forced the slave trade upon the colonies, England having been granted the monopoly of this trade under the provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht. (See Queen Anne's War.)

Annexations. After the adoption of the Federal Constitution the different States ceded all the territories to the west of them and included in their original charters, to the Union. Many of these territories nominally extended to the Pacific coast, but, in practice, only as far as the Mississippi River. Louisiana and the Floridas were then under Spanish dominion, and thus the navigation of the Mississippi River was blocked, causing great inconvenience to settlers west of the Alleghanies. It had ever been the fixed policy of Spain to exclude all foreign commerce from this stream. She had refused to treat with Jay upon this point in 1780–82. In 1786 the United States withdrew its demand for a navigation treaty, but the clamorings of the Western settlers caused their renewal, and, in 1795, Thomas Pinckney, Envoy Extraordinary, negotiated a treaty of friendship and boundaries, by which free navigation of the Mississippi was opened, as well as the port of New Orleans. In 1800 Spain retroceded Louisiana to France, to which country it had belonged until the peace of 1763. The treaty of 1795 was abrogated and the West was again in a ferment. It was proposed in the Senate that the President order out 50,000 militia and capture New Orleans. Instead James

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Monroe was sent to co-operate with Robert R. Livingston for the purchase of New Orleans in 1803. A prospective war with England induced France to sell all Louisiana, and the purchase was negotiated for $15,000,000 on April 30, 1803, the treaty being signed by Livingston and Monroe for the Union, and Barbé-Marbois for France. By this step Jefferson obtained for the United States 1,171,931 square miles of territory, comprising Alabama and Mississippi south of paralled 31°, all Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, Minnesota west of the Mississippi, most of Kansas, a large part of Colorado, and Wyoming. The Federalists angrily attacked this move of Jefferson as being utterly unconstitutional, and the President did not attempt to defend himself, but sought indemnity. Florida was next annexed. The United States claimed Florida, but Spain denied having ceded it to France with Louisiana. In 1810 the people of West Florida declared their independence. Governor Claiborne, of New Orleans, was sent by the President to take possession of Mobile and West Florida. In 1818 Spain was much annoyed by a war with the Seminoles, and accordingly a treaty was concluded February 22, 1819, by which Florida was ceded to the Union in consideration of the payment of $5,000,000 for Spain in private claims by citizens of the States. Texas had been claimed by both France and Spain, but after the revolt of Mexico was in reality under Mexican rule. In 1836 Texas seceded and declared herself free, defeating the Mexican General Santa Anna, but was not recognized by Mexico. The United States, England, France and Belgium recognized the new republic. Many politicians favored the annexation of Texas, and in 1844 Calhoun, Secretary of State under Tyler, actually concluded a treaty to this effect, which was rejected by the Senate. After considerable maneuvering and political intrigue, a joint resolution was passed in the Senate February 27, 1845, and in the House February 28, and Texas was admitted to the Union. As a result of the Mexican War and by the payment of $15,000,000 and $3,250,000 in claims of private citizens against Mexico, California, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada and part of Arizona and Colorado were added to the Union in 1848 (545,783 square miles). By the Gadsen Treaty in 1853 the southern part of Arizona, 45,535 square miles, was purchased from Mexico. Alaska, 577,390 square miles, was ceded to the United States for $7,200,000 on June 30, 1867, by Russia. The Spanish War, 1898, added Porto Rico and Guam, an island of the Ladrones, and, for the payment of $20,000,000, the Philippine group, and in the same year Hawaii was annexed.

Antarctic Expedition. In 1839 Captain Wilkes, of the U. S. Navy, conducted an exploring expedition toward the South Pole. He

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discovered in January, 1840, a portion of a large continent in latitude 61° 30′ S. and longitude 161° E. He traced the coast westward to longitude 101° E., but was prevented from landing by the ice.

Anthony, Henry Bowen (1815–1884), was born at Coventry, R. I., and died at Providence. He was graduated at Brown University in 1833, and became the editor of the Providence *Journal* and the most influential of New England journalists. He was elected Whig Governor of Rhode Island in 1849 and 1850. From 1859 to 1884 he was uninterruptedly Republican U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, and was several times chosen president *pro tempore* of the Senate. His career there is among the longest on record. His valuable collection, the Harris Library, was left to Brown University.

Anthony, Susan B., born in 1820, of New York, reformer, especially in matters connected with the civil status of women. In 1854 and 1855 she held conventions in every county of New York in favor of Woman Suffrage, and has done much to secure the passage of laws giving to women more control over their property than is permitted by the common law.

Antietam Creek, Md., one of the great battles of the war; a two days' fight between the Federals and Confederates under McClellan and Lee, September 16, 17, 1862. McClellan commanded 87,000 troops; Lee 41,000. The Confederates were stationed along the Antietam Creek, their flanks resting on the Potomac River, having placed strong guards at three of the four stone bridges which crossed the creek. Hooker's brigade was dispatched across the fourth and unguarded bridge to attack the Confederate flank, while the batteries of both sides kept up a continual fire. Scarcely more than a skirmish took place when darkness fell. At sunrise Hooker assaulted Jackson with some success, but reinforcements at that point forced him to give way. The hottest of the fighting continued on this flank throughout the morning, constant reinforcements being sent to Jackson, and Franklin and Sumner coming up to assist Hooker. Burnside had early been ordered to capture the bridge in his front and cross to attack Lee's center, but this he delayed doing until he found it almost an impossibility. Finally, however, he succeeded, and crossing, he dislodged the Confederates, who were stationed upon the heights overlooking Sharpsburg. At this point Hill arrived with 2,000 fresh Confederate troops, who, uniting with Lee, drove Burnside out and retook the heights. Both sides suffered severely, the Union loss being 12,410 and the Confederates 12,512; there was mutual desistance, and Lee withdrew on the 19th. The battle was followed by the emancipation proclamation.

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Anti-Federalists, a political party which first came into existence in opposing the ratification of the Constitution. Its leaders were George Clinton, Patrick Henry and others. Failing in this they were for a time utterly demoralized. During the First Congress this party showed itself but little, but in the first session of the Second Congress there were symptoms of an Anti-Federalist revival. They opposed Hamilton and his followers and gradually became champions of the strict construction of the Constitution and opponents to what they termed "monarchical" Federalism. After the rise of the "Republican" party under Jefferson the Anti-Federalists lost their identity in the advocacy of its principles (1793).

Anti-Lecompton, the Congressional faction of the Democratic party, which opposed in 1858 the admission of Kansas to the Union under the provisions of the Lecompton slavery constitution. Crittenden and Douglas led this faction in the Senate, Montgomery in the House. A vote was taken in the House April 1, on the Crittenden-Montgomery resolution that the Lecompton constitution should have the honest test of popular vote in Kansas before she should become a State. The Anti-Lecomptons won by a vote of 120 to 112.

Anti-Masonry. The Freemasons had in 1820 many prominent politicians among their members. In 1826 William Morgan, of Batavia, N. Y., threatened to reveal the secrets of the society. He was arrested and a judgment was obtained against him for debt. He was then carried to Niagara in a closed carriage and never again heard of. Accordingly, in the next town and county elections candidates refusing to resign from the Freemasons found a strong Anti-Mason vote polled against them. From being local, anti-masonry became widespread through New York, and finally affected national politics. In 1828 the National Republican party of New York nominated State candidates who were not Freemasons, and an Anti-Masonic State convention nominated candidates pledged against freemasonry. This party soon displaced the National Republicans as opponents of the Democrats in New York. Anti-masonry spread to other States and, notably in Pennsylvania and Vermont, strongly affected the elections. In New York, William H. Seward, Thurlow Weed and Millard Fillmore were Anti-Masonic leaders. John Quincy Adams had by this time lost control of the National Republicans and Clay was becoming popular. In their National Convention at Baltimore in 1831 (the first of national nominating conventions) the Anti-Masons, hoping to force Clay, who was a Mason, out of the field, nominated Wirt and Ellmaker. But the National Republicans persisted in nominating Clay. Wirt and Ell-

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maker received the electoral vote of Vermont only. After this the Anti-Masons died out as a distinct national party, being absorbed by the Whigs. They continued to exercise some influence in a few States, however, for a time.

Anti-Monopoly Party was formed May 14, 1884, at Chicago, demanding economical government, equitable laws, including an Interstate Commerce law, laws establishing labor bureaus and providing industrial arbitration, direct vote for Senators, graduated income tax, payment of the national debt as it matures, and "fostering care" for agriculture, and denouncing the tariff and the granting of land to corporations. It joined later with the Greenback Labor party under the name of the "People's party."

Anti-Nebraska Men, a name first given the Northern Whigs to distinguish them from the Southern Whigs in respect to the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Their ranks were reinforced by Anti-Slavery Democrats, and though not a distinct party they gained control of the House in the Thirty-fourth Congress. They soon became absorbed in the Republican party.

Apaches, a nation of roving Indians belonging to the Athabascan family. They were early the terror of the Spanish, and since the annexation of their territory to the United States the tribe has given great trouble. Mangos Colorado for fifty years led large hostile bands, until finally killed in 1863. Later, attempts were made to remove the Apaches to a reservation in New Mexico. The plan was opposed by the whites on the frontiers, and led to the massacre of over 100 Apaches at Camp Grant, Arizona, April 30, 1871.

Appointing Power. In the colonial period the Crown appointed the governors and councils, and the governors appointed most other officers. The new constitutions made at the time of the Revolution, because of fear of tyranny, usually lessened the appointing power of governors. The Continental Congress appointed few officers. The Constitution of 1787 gives the President power to appoint all officers (subject to confirmation by the Senate), except such inferior officers as Congress may provide shall be appointed by the President alone, by the courts of law, or by the heads of departments. The participation by the Senate has led to much injurious collusion in appointments dictated by considerations of party politics, under the name of "the courtesy of the Senate." Presidents at first made appointments for fitness solely, and made no removals for political causes. But Jefferson first, and afterward, and more largely, Jackson, introduced that policy

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of partisan appointment and removals which is known as the "Spoils System."

Appomattox, Va., the final battle between the Confederates, 35,000 strong under Lee, and the Federals, numbering 100,000 under Grant, of the Richmond and Petersburg campaign of 1864–65. Lee's army was retreating as rapidly as its forlorn condition would permit, when, Crook and Sheridan having captured a Confederate provision train near Appomattox, Custer pushed on to that place and fought the wearied Confederates till dark. They were severely defeated and many prisoners were taken. This occurred April 8, 1865. The following day, as Sheridan was preparing for a charge, the Confederates waved a white flag, and Lee, after interchange of communications, surrendered the army of Northern Virginia to Grant. The terms which Grant conceded were that both officers and men should be released on parole and should keep their horses, "because they would need them for the spring plowing and farm work."

Apportionment, the distribution of representation in the Federal House of Representatives and in the houses of the different State legislatures. It is sometimes used in a fiscal sense as applied to the allotment of direct taxes on the basis of population. As far back as William Penn's plan of general government for the colonies objection was made against equal representation of colonies. The Albany Plan of Union provided that each colony should be represented in the Grand Council by from two to seven delegates, according to the amount of taxes paid by each. In the Continental Congress the rule of equal representation prevailed, each State having one vote. This rule was retained in the Articles of Confederation, for long contentions over the matter showed that no other plan could win acceptance. In the Convention of 1787 there was long and bitter dispute over questions of representation. Finally it was settled that the Federal legislature should consist of two branches, that the States should be equally represented in the upper, or Senate, and that in the lower, or House of Representatives, each should have a number of members proportioned to the number of its free inhabitants, plus three-fifths of the slaves. A provisional apportionment was inserted in the Constitution, and in 1790 a census was taken. Direct taxes were to be apportioned in the same manner as representation. The lower house should have no more than one representative for every 30,000 inhabitants. This constitutional rule governed apportionments during seventy years, though the ratio was changed from time to time. Much debate arose over the question of fractional representation. In the Thirty-first Congress Vinton, of Ohio, moved to

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divide the representative population of the entire country by 233 and that of each State by the quotient, assigning to each State representation for each full ratio and the remaining members necessary to make up 233 to the States having the largest fractions. This method has guided subsequent apportionments. Federal apportionments are made shortly after each decennial census, and the State apportionments are guided by the Federal. Methods of apportionment in different States vary, however. (See Gerrymander.)

Arapahoes, a tribe of Indians residing at the headwaters of the Arkansas and Platte Rivers. They have generally been friendly to the whites.

Arbor Day, a day set apart by most of the States and Territories for planting trees. Arbor Day was inaugurated by the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture in 1874, the second Wednesday in April being the day set.

Arbuthnot, Marriot (1711–1794), British admiral, was made vice-admiral and commander-in-chief on the American station in 1779 and co-operated with Clinton in the capture of Charleston in 1780.

Archæological Institute of America. This society was founded at Boston in 1879, and has devoted the larger part of its interest to classical archæology. Under the auspices of the institution, Mr. A. F. Bandelier was sent to New Mexico to study the Pueblos, and at the same time Aymé, American Consul at Mérida, was commissioned to explore Yucatan. In 1885 the *American Journal of Archæology* was started at Baltimore as the society's official organ.

Archive War. In 1842, after Texas had declared her independence of Mexico, the Texan seat of government was at Austin. During that year the Mexicans under Vasquez destroyed San Antonio and threatened Austin. The President fled to Houston and demanded that the government archives should be transferred to that city. This the citizens of Austin refused to allow. Vigilance and archive committees were appointed. In September the President sent Captain Smith and thirty-five men to take the archives by force. This was accomplished, but the citizens of Austin pursued the captors and recovered the archives, thus determining the permanence of the capital at Austin.

Arctic Discoveries. Dr. Kane conducted the first American expedition in Arctic regions, sailing from New York in the "Advance," May 30, 1853. He penetrated Smith Strait as far as Cape George Russell, and then returned to Van Rensselaer Harbor for the winter. Frequent excursions were made from this place, 125 miles of

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coast being traced to the north and east. Morton and another of Kane's company penetrated to Washington Land in latitude 82° 27′, discovering an open channel which they named Kennedy. Kane returned in 1855, having been farther north than any other explorer. He had to abandon his ship and go overland to the Danish settlements in the south, where he was met by a relief party. During 1860 Dr. Isaac Hayes, one of Kane's party, advanced as far as 81° 35′ north latitude, but was obliged to return, without having made any important discovery. Dr. Charles F. Hall, of Connecticut, led an expedition the same year in search of Sir John Franklin. He lost his boat and was obliged to return. He made, however, some important discoveries of Frobisher's expedition 300 years before. Under Hall, the same year, another party found actual relics of Franklin's party, and learned from the natives that he had discovered a northwest passage before abandoning his ships. Hall spent five years among the Esquimaux. He then returned and organized a third party, which reached 82°, where Hall died. In 1881 Lieutenant Greely, of the U. S. Army, was sent to take charge of the American Signal Service Bureau at Lady Franklin Bay, it having been arranged that a relief expedition should be sent to him the following year. The first relief party, under Lieutenant Beebe, sailed in June, 1882, but could get no farther than latitude 71° 20′. The second, under Lieutenant Garlington, 1883, was equally unsuccessful. In 1883 a third relief party was dispatched under Captain Winfield S. Schley, commanding the "Thetis" and the "Bear." The few survivors of the Greely party were found October 21, 1883, in an almost dying condition. Greely had reached in his explorations 83° 24′ north latitude, the highest ever reached. In 1891 Lieutenant Peary conducted an expedition to Greenland under the auspices of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He reached latitude 82°, and showed the northern bounds of Greenland. Again in the north, 1898–1902.

"Argus," an American war brig, Captain Allen. In cruising about the British Channel it destroyed twenty valuable merchantmen with cargoes valued at two million dollars. August 14, 1813, it was attacked by the "Pelican," eighteen guns. Captain Allen was mortally wounded. The American sailors, who were somewhat under the influence of captured wine, did not fight as well as usual, and after forty-five minutes' fighting the vessel was surrendered. The "Argus" lost twenty-three men, the "Pelican" seven men.

Arizona was organized as a territory in 1863, partly from territory ceded by Mexico to the United States by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) and partly from the Gadsden purchase (1853). It was

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first visited by the Spaniards, Nizan in 1539, and Coronado in 1540. Jesuit missions were early established among the Indians. The population of Arizona in 1900 was 122,931. (History by Bancroft.)

Arkansas was first settled by the French in 1685. It formed a part of the Louisiana cession and was included in the territory called Louisiana until 1812 and then Missouri Territory until 1819, when it was organized as a separate territory, including the present Indian Territory. Arkansas became a State June 15, 1836, with its present boundaries. The State was steadily Democratic until the close of the Civil War. At first the opposition to secession in 1861 was very strong, but upon the call of President Lincoln for troops an ordinance of secession was passed May 6, 1861. The Federal troops captured Little Rock in 1863, and a loyal State government was organized. The State was re-admitted June 22, 1868. The Republicans controlled the State from this time until 1874. Two rival factions of that party caused an armed collision. Federal troops restored order and President Grant recognized Baxter, the Republican candidate, as Governor. A new Constitution was adopted in 1874, since which time the Democrats have controlled the State. The present Constitution dates from 1874. Arkansas had a population of 52,240 in 1836 and 1,311,564 in 1900.

Arkansas Post, Arkansas, occupied during Grant's and Sherman's campaign along the Mississippi River by Churchill and 5,000 Confederates. On the night of January 10, 1863, Sherman ordered McClernand to advance against this post with his Federal column, while Admiral Porter's gunboats shelled the Confederate rifle pits. January 11, an intensely cold day, the assault was successfully made. The fort was captured and 5,000 prisoners taken.

Arlington, in Alexandria County, Virginia, the home of Mrs. Washington's grandson, G. W. P. Custis, and the birthplace of Mary R. Custis, afterward the wife of General Robert E. Lee. Through the marriage Lee came into possession of this estate. During the Civil War Arlington was confiscated by the national government, and has been since the close of that struggle erected into a national cemetery for Union soldiers.

Armed Neutrality, an alliance formed in 1780–82, by nearly all the other maritime powers of Europe for protection against the continued British depredation on neutral commerce. The Armed Neutrality was suggested by the declarations of the Russian Empress in 1780, setting forth certain doctrines of international law, familiarly summarized as "free ships, free goods." The United States agreed to conform to these articles October 8, 1780.

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Armistead, George (1780–1818), of Virginia, soldier, distinguished himself at the capture of Fort George, Canada, in 1813, and by his successful defense of Baltimore in 1814.

Armour, Philip D., see appendix, page 474.

Armstrong, John (1758–1843), was born at Carlisle, Pa., and died at Red Hook, N. Y. He served in the Revolutionary War, and after its conclusion wrote the first "Newburgh Letters." Entering civil life, he was Secretary of State in Pennsylvania and member of the Continental Congress, and was a U. S. Senator in 1800–2 and 1803–4. He was Minister to France from 1804 to 1810. Appointed brigadier-general in 1812, in 1813 he entered the Cabinet as Secretary of War. His administration, despite some radical measures, was unsuccessful, and he was obliged to resign after the fall of Washington in 1814.

Army. The army of the Revolution consisted of two elements, the Continental army, organized by Congress, and the militia, organized by the States. Though upon the average of the years from 1775 to 1781 the total amounted to about 60,000, there were often not more than half that number present with the colors. In 1783 this army was disbanded, and the United States maintained but a few hundred soldiers. Temporarily increased by the Indian wars of 1792 and by the troubles with France in 1798, it numbered only from 3,000 to 5,000 until the War of 1812. During a portion of that war the number of regular troops rose above 30,000, while the number of militia enlisted was 470,000. During the next thirty years the army averaged but 9,000 men. The regular troops enrolled during the Mexican War were about 27,000, the volunteers 74,000. Then the regular army dropped again to 10,000 men, later 12,000. During the first year of the Civil War the numbers of the regular army rose to 32,000. But the number of militia and volunteers was vastly greater. Lincoln's first call of April 15, 1861, was for 75,000 men for three months. Later enlistments were mostly for three years. At the beginning of 1862 the number of volunteers in the army was about 550,000. During 1863, 1864 and 1865 it was about 900,000. At the close of the war the entire Federal army numbered a million men. The total number furnished first and last, counting re-enlistments, was 2,850,000. The commander-in-chief of the army at the beginning of the war was General Scott; from November, 1861, to March, 1862, General McClellan; from July, 1862, to March, 1864, General Halleck; during the remainder of the war General Grant. The leading subdivisions of the Union army were, in the East, the Army of the Potomac; in the West, those of the Mississippi, the Tennessee and the Ohio, all finally united under Sherman. The most important subdivisions of the Confederate army were the Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of

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Tennessee. Conscription was employed in the filling up of both Union and Confederate armies. The Confederate forces at the beginning of 1862 numbered about 320,000; during 1863, 1864 and 1865 they averaged about 450,000 men. Early in 1865 General Lee was appointed commander-in-chief of all the Confederate forces. In 1867 the "peace establishment" of the regular army was fixed at 54,641 men. It was then reduced by successive enactments till, in 1875, it was brought down to 27,000 men, at which figure, approximately, it has ever since remained. The army expenditures of the government in time of peace were, down to the Mexican War, from one to five or six millions per annum. Recently they have been from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000.

Arnold, Benedict (1741–1801), general and traitor, was born at Norwich, Conn. He was in business in early life, as a druggist, and in other lines. When the Revolutionary War broke out he was appointed colonel by the Massachusetts Congress. Served as a volunteer in the famous capture of Ticonderoga, and leaped into fame by his masterly conduct of the right wing in the attack on Canada in 1775. He led the columns amid extraordinary hardships and difficulties through the Maine woods, arrived in November and was wounded in the assault of Quebec on December 31. Having been made brigadier-general he was defeated by a British flotilla at Valcour Island in Lake Champlain in October, 1776, but effected a skillful retreat. His services were slighted by Congress, but he contributed to the repulse of Tryon in Connecticut. He was at last made a major-general and took a brilliant part in the Burgoyne campaign. He dispersed St. Leger's force at Fort Stanwix, and commanded the left wing at the first battle of Saratoga. Although Gates' jealousy caused him to be superseded, he fought gallantly without orders in the second battle and ended his military career in a blaze of glory. He next commanded in Philadelphia, was court-martialed on trivial charges and reprimanded by Washington. Obtaining the charge of West Point, he intrigued with Clinton for the betrayal of that post to the British, but the capture of the negotiator, André, frustrated the scheme, and to Arnold there fell only a brigadier-generalship in the British Army, a sum of money, predatory attacks on Virginia and New London, and eternal infamy. The remainder of his life was passed in England.

Arsenals. At the beginning of the Revolution no arsenals existed in the United States, but in 1776 powder was manufactured in Virginia, and brass cannon were cast in Philadelphia. An arsenal was established at Carlisle, Pa., the same year, and a foundry and laboratory at Springfield, Mass., on the recommendation of General Washington. This was the

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origin of the present national armory. The arsenal at Harper's Ferry was commenced in 1795, and continued in use until the Civil War. In 1838 the Ordnance Department was placed in charge of arsenals and armories. At the beginning of the Civil War there were twenty-three arsenals and armories, and their number has since been greatly increased.

Artaguette, of Louisiana, French soldier under Bienville, while leading an assault on the Chickasaw forts on the Mississippi River in June, 1736, was taken prisoner and burned at the stake.

Arthur, Chester Alan (October 5, 1830—November 18, 1886), twenty-first President of the United States, was born at Fairfield, Vt. He was graduated at Union College in 1848, and taught school for some years. He then studied law and practiced in New York City, obtaining local reputation as a champion of the rights of colored people in the city. He had been active in the State militia, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he joined Governor Morgan's staff. As engineer-in-chief, acting quartermaster-general and inspector-general, he performed notable services in the Rebellion. He was energetic in local politics, and was in 1871 appointed Collector of the Port of New York, from which position he was removed by President Hayes in 1878. After the bitter contest for the Republican nomination in 1880 had ended in the choice of Garfield, Mr. Arthur was selected for the second place on the ticket as a representative of the Stalwart faction. He became Vice-President in 1881, was suddenly called to the first position by the assassination of Garfield, and took the oath of office on September 20, 1881. The unfavorable apprehensions caused by his active interference in New York politics during his short term as Vice-President were happily allayed by his administration, which was on the whole dignified and conservative. Among his acts was the emphasis placed by him on the strengthening of naval defense, his veto of a Chinese immigration bill, and a veto of a portentously large river and harbor bill. He was in 1884 a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, but was defeated by Mr. Blaine. He retired from office in 1885, and died in New York City.

Artillery. In the United States the present field artillery of the army consists of ten mounted batteries, two to each regiment of artillery. The other ten batteries of each regiment are armed and equipped as infantry and serve mostly in forts and garrisons along the seaboard. During the War of 1812 field batteries were created by mounting foot batteries from the artillery regiments. In 1836 Captain Ringgold organized a field battery, for the artillery branch had been neglected since

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the War of 1812. The systems of field and siege artillery were chiefly derived from France. In 1820 there were four regiments of artillery. In the Civil War three field batteries were attached to each division of the Army of the Potomac. The introduction of the Parrott gun in 1861 greatly strengthened the artillery.

Asbury, Francis (1745–1816), missionary bishop of "the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States," was consecrated in 1784, and became one of the most indefatigable and successful evangelists ever known.

Ashburton, Lord, Alexander Baring (1774–1848), English banker and diplomatist, became in 1810 the head of the banking house of Baring Brothers & Co., the financial agent of the United States during the War of 1812. In 1842, as special Minister to the United States he negotiated with Daniel Webster the "Ashburton Treaty," which settled the Northeastern boundary between the British provinces and the United States.

Ashburton Treaty was a treaty negotiated between Great Britain and the United States by Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster at Washington in 1842. It adjusted the boundary between the United States and the British possessions on the Northeast, the United States securing about seven-twelfths of the disputed territory. The mutual extradition of criminals and arrangements for the suppression of the slave trade were stipulated.

Ashmun, George (1804–1870), of Massachusetts, was a member of the General Court in 1833, 1835, 1836 and in 1841 was Speaker of the House, was U. S. Senator in 1838 and 1839, and a Representative from 1845 to 1851. In 1860 he was president of the convention which nominated Lincoln.

Asiento. Under one of the provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, the English South Sea Company had the contract (asiento) for the annual transportation to Spanish America of not less than 4,800 negro slaves. This contract had formerly been accorded to a company of French merchants. Its possession by the English stimulated the English slave trade to the English colonies.

Aspinwall, William H. (1807–1875), of New York, merchant. In 1850 he secured the contract for building the Panama Railroad, which was completed in 1854, its eastern terminus being named Aspinwall.

Assiniboins, a tribe of Dakota Indians, in Montana and Manitoba. They separated from the Yankton Sioux, after a bitter quarrel, about the beginning of the seventeenth century.

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Associated Loyalists, a Tory society formed in New York in 1780 at the instance of the British government and independent of the orders of the British commander. It was called the "Honorable Board of Associated Loyalists," and was in reality a band of licensed outlaws. They continually raided the shores of New Jersey, Connecticut and Long Island in piratical expeditions, and were in league with the rebel freebooters, often exchanging prisoners with them. Dr. Franklin's son, the Tory Governor of New Jersey, was the leader of the society.

Associated Press, an association organized in 1848–49 by a number of New York newspapers, for the purpose of conveniently and inexpensively collecting and transmitting news. Its organization was suggested subsequently to the establishment of the first telegraph line between Washington and Wilmington, Del., and because of the delay in receiving dispatches, owing to the limited lines. The first members of the association were the New York *Sun*, the *Herald*, the *Tribune*, the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Courier and Inquirer* and the *Express*. Contracts for lower telegraph rates were arranged with the companies and other newspapers were admitted to the association.

Assumption. In 1790 Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, in his plans for restoring the national credit, proposed that the national government should assume the payment of the State debts contracted in the national cause during the Revolutionary War. Massachusetts, Connecticut and South Carolina enthusiastically favored the plan. The Middle States were divided, Pennsylvania holding off, New York and New Jersey favoring Hamilton. Virginia was the strongest opponent of the scheme, she having partially liquidated her debt by funding securities at a depreciated rate, and by selling Kentucky lands. Maryland, Georgia and New Hampshire also opposed it. The measure was near passage by Congress, when the North Carolina delegates took their seats and cast their votes against it. Later Hamilton secured its passage by effecting a combination with those who desired to have the Federal capital placed on the Potomac. August 4, 1790, an act passed by which State debts to the amount of $21,500,000 were assumed by the Federal government.

Astor, John Jacob (1763–1848), merchant, came from Germany to America in 1783. Founded the American fur trade, in which he manifested far-reaching enterprise and acquired immense wealth.

Astor, William B. (1792–1875), of New York, capitalist, as a partner with his father (John J.), acquired great wealth, with which he richly endowed the Astor Library and other public institutions.

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Astor Library, founded in New York City by John Jacob Astor, and opened in 1853. He bequeathed $400,000 to the library, and this has been increased by bequests of $200,000, and $450,000 by his son, William Black Astor, and his grandson, John Jacob Astor.

Astoria, Ore., was founded by the Pacific Fur Company in 1811, and was for a long time the chief fur-trading post of the West. In 1813 the British government took possession of the town and named it St. George. Astoria was restored to the United States after the conclusion of the War of 1812.

Atkinson, Edward, born in 1827, of Massachusetts, economist, is author of many pamphlets on banking, the currency, foods, the tariff, and the labor and other social questions, and became specially noted for his opposition to annexation of the Philippine Islands against the consent of the natives.

Atlanta, capital of Georgia, was laid out in 1845 and incorporated in 1847. During the Civil War the city was the center of important military operations. It was the scene of a sanguinary engagement July 22, 1864, between Sherman's army of the Tennessee numbering three corps and Hood's corps of Johnston's army, 45,000 strong, in which the Confederates were defeated and driven back to their intrenchments within the town. Atlanta was afterward besieged by Sherman and captured upon Hood's abandoning it, September 2, 1864. In the battle of July 22, Hood began the attack by falling upon Hardee on Sherman's left. McPherson gained a position upon a high hill, commanding the very heart of the town, and then the fight went on all along the line. Battery F, Second United States, was lost in a sharp skirmish on a country road, and McPherson, riding to its assistance, was killed. The battle lasted over four hours. At four o'clock Hood plunged into the remnant of McPherson's line and drove it back 400 yards, carrying two important batteries in the face of a murderous fire. Schofield's batteries were hurried up to maintain this desirable position and aid the Fifteenth Corps to regain its lost ground at any cost. This move was successful. Hood retreated to his intrenchments having lost all his guns except the two advance ones. Sherman lost 3,722 men and Hood many more. Atlanta became the capital of Georgia in 1878. It is noted for its enterprise and as a great manufacturing city. In 1895 Atlanta was selected as the site of the Cotton States and International Exposition, which was opened September 15 of that year and closed December 15 following. The enterprise proved highly successful. Pop. in 1900, 89,872.

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Atlantic Cable was projected by Cyrus W. Field in 1854. In that year he obtained a charter from the Legislature of Newfoundland for a fifty years' exclusive right to the laying of a cable from Newfoundland to Great Britain and from the Continent of America to Newfoundland. The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company was occupied two years in completing the connection between America, at Cape Breton, and Newfoundland. In 1856 Field organized the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The first two attempts at connecting the two continents, in 1857 and the first time in 1858, failed. The third attempt, late in 1858, was successful but lasted only a few months. Then the Civil War suspended operations. In 1865 the "Great Eastern" laid 1,200 miles, when the cable snapped. In 1866 two thousand miles were safely covered and the Atlantic Cable was established.

Attorney-General. Colonies and States had their Attorneys-General before 1789. The Judiciary Act of that year, organizing the Federal judiciary under the new Constitution, provided for an Attorney-General of the United States, to act as government counsel, with a salary of $1,500. At first he had little to do, and could practice for himself; but he was always a member of the Cabinet. In 1858 he was provided with an assistant. In 1861 he was given charge of U. S. district attorneys and marshals. In 1870 the office was organized as the Department of Justice. (For a list of the Attorneys-General see Cabinets, Vol. II., p. 436.)

Attucks, Crispus, of Massachusetts, a mulatto, the first killed in the "Boston Massacre" of March 5, 1770. His funeral was conducted with great public ceremony.

Auditors of the Treasury. The auditor was, from 1782, the third officer of that department. The first auditor dates from September 2, 1789; the second auditor from March 3, 1817; the third auditor from March 3, 1817 (appointed in lieu of the Accountant of the War Department, created by Act of Congress, May 8, 1792); the fourth auditor and fifth auditor, March 3, 1817; the sixth auditor, July 2, 1836.

Audubon, John J. (1780–1851), an American naturalist, born in Louisiana, was devoted especially to ornithology. His magnificent work, the "Birds of America," brought him great fame and admission to membership in many learned societies.

Augur, Christopher C., born in 1821, soldier, served in the Mexican War as aid to General Caleb Cushing. In 1861 he was appointed major; as brigadier-general commanded a division at Cedar Mountain, where he was severely wounded. He was made major-general in 1862.

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Commanded the left wing of the army at Port Hudson. After the close of the war he was commandant of various military departments. Retired in 1884. Died 1898.

Austin, Tex., was chosen as the capital of the Republic of Texas in 1839. For a brief period in 1842 this position was disputed with Houston, but Austin retained it, and since the annexation of Texas in 1845 has been capital of the State.

Austria-Hungary. A commercial treaty was concluded between the United States and Austria-Hungary in 1829. A convention relative to disposal of property was concluded in 1848, another relative to extradition in 1856, and a third concerning the rights, privileges and immunities of consuls, July 11, 1870. By a convention concluded September 20, 1870, the rights of naturalization were recognized of citizens of both countries after a residence of five years and legal naturalization. A convention relative to trade-marks was concluded November 25, 1871.

Averell, William W., born in 1832, of New York, cavalry officer, was ordered to frontier duty in 1857, where he saw much Indian fighting. In 1861 as colonel he commanded the cavalry in the defense of Washington. In March, 1863, he began the series of cavalry raids in Virginia and West Virginia that have made him famous. He attained the rank of brevet major-general.

Averysboro, N. C. Near this place on March 15, 1865, Slocum's division of Sherman's Federal army encountered 9,000 Confederates under Hardee, who was marching to join Johnston. Hardee was posted in a swampy neck, and the Federals, after a severe conflict, succeeded in dislodging him. They, however, suffered most in killed and wounded. Hardee retreated in the night toward Smithfield.

B.

Babcock, Orville E. (1835–1884), officer of engineers, was at the siege of Vicksburg in 1863, and was an aide to General Grant from 1864 till 1869. He superintended the construction of many public works in Washington. In 1776 he was tried in St. Louis upon the charge of receiving bribes from members of the whiskey ring for influence with the President (Grant), but was acquitted.

Bache, Sarah (1744–1808), of Philadelphia, only daughter of Benjamin Franklin, was active in aid of the suffering soldiers in 1780,

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having more than 2,000 women sewing for the army under her direction.

Bacon's Rebellion. In July, 1676, Governor Berkeley, of Virginia, had become exceedingly unpopular because of his inefficiency in protecting the settlers from Indian ravages, his tendency to restrict the franchise and institute high tax rates. The people, therefore, led by Nathaniel Bacon, a popular lawyer, took up arms, ostensibly against the Indians, but in reality in order to resist the Governor and bring him to terms. Berkeley was compelled to make concessions, dismantle the forts, dissolve the old assembly and issue writs for a new election. But he did not keep faith with the insurgents. Consequently a desultory war broke out, in the course of which Jamestown, then the capital of the colony, was burned. Berkeley was forced to take refuge on some English vessels. Bacon died in 1677 and the Rebellion ended for want of a leader.

Badeau, Adam, born in 1831, soldier, was severely wounded at Port Hudson in 1863. He was military secretary to General Grant from 1864 to 1869, and consul-general at London from 1870 to 1881. He published a book on Grant's military career. Died 1895.

Bailey, Gamaliel (1807–1859), of New Jersey, journalist, an active anti-slavery agitator. From 1836 to 1844 he, with James G. Birney, published the *Cincinnati Philanthropist*, whose publication office was three times sacked by a mob, and, from 1847 till his death, the *National Era* at Washington, in which "Uncle Tom's Cabin" originally appeared.

Bailey, Joseph (1827–1867), of Wisconsin, military engineer, as lieutenant-colonel accompanied the army under General Banks in the Red River Expedition, in which he distinguished himself by conceiving and executing in twelve days the celebrated dam by which he saved Admiral Porter's fleet and for which he received the thanks of Congress and the brevet rank of brigadier-general.

Bailey, Joseph W., see appendix, page 475.

Bailey, Theodorus (1805–1877), naval officer, was active in the Mexican War on the Pacific Coast, and was second in command in Farragut's fleet, which captured New Orleans in 1862.

Bainbridge, William (1774–1833), commodore, began life as a sailor at the age of fifteen, and had several impromptu encounters with British vessels before he was appointed to the navy in the war with France, 1798. In the Tripolitan War in 1803 he commanded the "Philadelphia," which, in 1804, was wrecked. Bainbridge was held in captivity for over a year by the Tripolitans. His great exploit was in

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the War of 1812, when as commander of the famous "Constitution" he defeated and captured the British "Java," December 26, 1812. His later service was in the navy yards, in Mediterranean ports and as naval commissioner.

Baird, Spencer F. (1823–1887), of Washington, D. C., naturalist, in 1878 he succeeded Professor Joseph Henry as secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and from 1871 was U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, for his work in connection with which he received several medals and decorations from foreign powers, and membership in many learned societies.

Baker, Edward Dickenson (1811–1861) attained distinction in Illinois as an eloquent orator, a lawyer and Whig Congressman in 1843–49. He commanded a brigade in the Mexican War, and afterward settled in California. Removing to Oregon, he was a Republican U. S. Senator in 1861. He was a colonel in the Civil War, and while commanding the Federal troops in the unfortunate battle of Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861, he was killed in front of his men.

Balboa, Vasco Nunez (1475–1517), a Spanish soldier. He discovered the Pacific Ocean on September 25, 1513. Four years later he was charged with contemplated revolt and was beheaded.

Baldwin, Abraham (1754–1807), of Georgia, was chaplain in General Greene's army from 1777 till the close of the war. As a member of the Legislature of Georgia he was the originator of the University of Georgia and was its first president. Was in Congress from 1785 to 1799, a member of the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787, and U. S. Senator from 1799 till his death.

Ballot. The first instance of the use of the ballot in American elections was in the choice of a pastor by the Salem Church on July 20, 1629. In 1634 it began to be used in elections of the Governor of Massachusetts. In 1639 a ballot with some restrictions was instituted in the fundamental orders of Connecticut. In 1629 the ballot was used in some municipal and ecclesiastical elections in the Netherlands, and seems not to have been used in England. It may, therefore, have been introduced by imitation of the Dutch, but this is not yet proved. Voting by ballot was made obligatory by the constitutions of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and North Carolina, adopted in 1776. Open voting long prevailed in some of the Southern States, but the ballot system has long been generally in vogue except in Kentucky, where the *viva voce* method prevailed till 1890 for local and State elections. Representatives in Congress are elected by ballot under the provisions of an Act

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of Congress of 1875. In Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Texas, there is a constitutional provision requiring the Legislature to vote *viva voce*. In 1888 the Australian ballot system was adopted at Louisville, Ky., and in Massachusetts. With more or less variations in the form a large majority (37) of the States have latterly followed this plan of voting, the exceptions being the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Idaho.

Ball's Bluff, Va. Here, October 21, 1861, Colonels Baker and Devens, with 1,900 Federal soldiers of McClellan's army, fell in with a Confederate ambush and were utterly routed. Devens had been sent to reconnoiter and capture, if possible, a supposed Confederate camp near Leesburg. The camp could not be found, and Devens sent to Stone, his superior, for further orders. Baker was sent to join him, arriving in time to share the defeat. The Confederates fought from the shelter of the woods. The Federal troops were driven over the Bluff and many killed in a hand-to-hand fight, among them Colonel Baker, ex-Senator from Oregon.

Baltimore, Md., was founded in 1729–30. At the outbreak of the Revolution it had 6,000 inhabitants. In 1777 a mob assailed a Tory editor (Goddard). In 1812 there was a more serious outbreak against a Federal paper, Hanson's *Federal Republican*. In 1814 the British were repulsed from the city in the battle of North Point and the bombardment of Fort McHenry. On April 19, 1861, a body of Federal troops on their way to Washington were attacked in Baltimore by a mob and a number of citizens and soldiers were killed. On May 13 General Butler took military possession of the city. He was succeeded by General Banks and later by General Dix. Population in 1860, 212,418; in 1900, 508,957.

Bancroft, Edward (1744–1820), an American of literary and scientific tastes residing in England during the Revolutionary War, through friendship with Deane and Franklin obtained information which he sold to the British government.

Bancroft, George (1800–1891), the most famous American historian, was born in Worcester, Mass., the son of a clergyman. He was graduated from Harvard College and studied extensively in Germany. Returning, he taught, and became active as a Democratic politician. In 1834 he published the first volume of a history of the United States, which speedily attained enormous popularity. The volumes appeared successively from this time to 1882. Under Polk Bancroft was Secre-

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tary of the Navy, 1845–46, established the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and caused the seizure of California. From 1846 to 1849 he was Minister to Great Britain; from 1867 to 1874 to Germany. His history is still the most important history of the United States by a single author. The last portion was separately published as a History of the Formation and Adoption of the Constitution. His narrative is learned, picturesque and ardently patriotic.

Bank of North America, chartered by Congress at Philadelphia, December 31, 1781, upon the suggestion of Robert Morris. It also received a charter from Pennsylvania in 1783. Morris believed this national bank would relieve the financial situation.

Bank of the United States vs. Halstead. This case came before the Supreme Court of the United States on a certificate of division from the Circuit Court of Kentucky in 1825. Certain property, including real estate, was exposed to sale for debt, but, less than three-fourths of its appraised value being bid, it was not sold. The Supreme Court decided that it had jurisdiction in a case to which the Bank of the United States was a party, and that a law which forbade sales of land under execution for less than three-fourths of its appraised value did not apply to writs of execution issued by Federal courts.

Bank of the United States vs. Planters' Bank of Georgia, an important Supreme Court case. This was a suit brought by the Bank of the United States for payment of a promissory note of which it was the indorsee for the Planters' Bank of Georgia. The State held stock in the latter bank. The case was tried in the Circuit Court, where there was a division of opinion as to jurisdiction. The Supreme Court decided in 1824 that, if a State became a party to a banking or commercial enterprise, the State could be sued in the course of the business; also that the Circuit Court had jurisdiction in such matters.

Bankruptcy. The power to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy is conferred upon Congress by the Constitution, notwithstanding which the power has been exercised four times and always with unsatisfactory results. The first bankruptcy act passed Congress and became a law April 4, 1800, but was repealed in 1803, and no further attempt was made to adopt a new act until 1841, when a bill passed in August of that year by a small majority that continued in force less than two years. A third bill was introduced and adopted in March, 1867, but was repealed in 1878. Thereafter several attempts were made, at nearly every session of the national Legislature, to pass an acceptable bill, but it was not until 1898 that another uniform law was passed,

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which went into effect July 1 and is now in force, though great opposition to its provisions has been made in nearly every State and its repeal is continually threatened.

Banks. Nearly all the colonies emitted paper money (bills of credit), and frequently these bills were issued under the forms of banking. The English government opposed these schemes. In 1781 the Continental Congress chartered the Bank of North America, but its power to do so was doubted, and the bank was chartered by Pennsylvania in 1783. Up to 1791 the only banks in the United States were this and two others, one in Boston and one in New York. In 1791, at the instance of Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, Congress, against considerable opposition, incorporated the Bank of the United States, with a capital of $10,000,000. The United States was to subscribe $2,000,000 of this. The charter was to run twenty years. The bills of the bank were to be receivable in payment of dues to the government, and it had the power to establish branch banks. The power of Congress to incorporate such a bank was denied by Jefferson and others. But Hamilton argued that such powers were implied in the very nature of a sovereign government, and were conferred by the clause in the Constitution giving Congress power to pass "all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution" the enumerated powers. This view was upheld by the Supreme Court in the case of McCulloch *vs.* Maryland, which established the constitutionality of the Bank Act. The first bank of the United States led a prosperous and useful existence till 1811, when its charter expired, Congress refusing to recharter it. During the crisis of the War of 1812 only State banks, mostly ill-regulated, existed. In 1816 the second Bank of the United States was organized, with a charter running twenty years and a capital of $35,000,000, four-fifths of it in government stocks. The government was to have the appointment of five of the twenty-five directors and the bank was to have the custody of the public funds. In 1829 President Jackson, angered by the bank's refusing a political favor, began a series of attacks upon it. In 1832 Congress passed an act renewing its charter. Jackson vetoed it. In the election of 1832 Jackson was victorious over the Whigs and the bank, which he considered, and had indeed forced to be, dangerously implicated in politics. In September, 1833, by his orders, the Secretary of the Treasury caused the government deposits to be diverted from the bank, and lodged in State banks (called "pet banks"). The Senate's protests were unavailing. In 1836 the bank's charter expired. Tyler, in 1841, vetoed two bills to revive it, and in 1846 the Independent Treasury system, already tried in 1840–41, was permanently established. From 1836 to 1863 State banks alone existed. In the earlier part of this

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period they were often uncontrolled by the State governments and quite unsound, banks being established and bills issued by adventurers possessing no capital to sustain them. New York provided a system of State supervision, which was in part the germ of the national bank system of 1863. In that year, February 25, the National Bank Act was passed. It permits any five persons to establish a national bank and, on depositing United States bonds with the Comptroller of the Currency, to issue bank notes to an amount not exceeding ninety per cent. of the par value of those bonds. The notes so issued are guaranteed by the government, which inspects the banks from time to time, and are receivable in payment of taxes. On March 3, 1865, an act was passed imposing a tax of ten per cent. on the circulation of State banks, but this was subsequently repealed, and this imposition being removed, State banks increased until their number now exceeds that of national banks.

Banks, Nathaniel P., born in 1816, originally a machinist, was Representative from Massachusetts from 1853 to 1857. In 1855 he was chosen Speaker, after a contest lasting more than two months, on the 133d ballot. He was Governor of Massachusetts in 1858, 1859 and 1860. As major-general in the Civil War he fought the indecisive battle of Cedar Mountain and took Port Hudson, but was unsuccessful in the Red River Expedition of 1864. Again a member of Congress from 1865 to 1873; from 1877 to 1879; and from 1889 to 1891. Died September 1, 1894.

Banks, Savings. The first incorporated in the United States was the Boston Provident Savings Institution, incorporated December 13, 1816. The Philadelphia Savings Fund Society went into operation the same year, and was incorporated in 1819. In 1818 savings banks were incorporated in Baltimore and Salem, Mass., and in 1819 in New York, Hartford, Conn., and Newport and Providence, R. I. There are now more than a thousand, with deposits amounting to more than $2,500,000,000.

Baptists. In most of the colonies the Baptists were persecuted. In Rhode Island they were especially numerous. They had much to do with that agitation for religious liberty which culminated in the passage of the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States. In 1762 there were fifty-six Baptist churches in the region now occupied by the United States; in 1792, 1,000; in 1812, 2,433; in 1832, 5,322; in 1852, 9,500; in 1872, 18,397. According to the census of 1900, there were in that year, of all varieties of Baptists, 49,721 church organizations, with 4,443,628 communicants. In 1845 the Baptists split into a northern and

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a southern body, because of differences arising out of the question of slavery.

Barataria, Pirates of, a band of Louisiana outlaws, who, under their chief Lafitte, rendered General Jackson material assistance in his Louisiana and New Orleans campaign in 1815. They had refused offers from the British.

Barbour, James (1775–1842), Governor of Virginia from 1812 to 1815; Senator from that State from 1815 to 1825; Secretary of War from 1825 to 1828; then for a year Minister to England.

Barbour, Philip P. (1783–1841), brother of the preceding, was a Representative from Virginia from 1814 to 1825, and from 1827 to 1830. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1821 to 1823, and a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1836 to 1841.

Barker, Wharton, see appendix, page 475.

Barlow, Joel (1754–1812), born in Connecticut, was graduated at Yale College and, as one of the "Hartford Wits," distinguished himself in literature, especially by the publication of his epic poem, "The Vision of Columbus," in 1787. Going abroad as a land agent in 1788, he engaged in Republican politics in England and France, negotiated the treaty with Algiers in 1795, and devoted himself for several years to literary and mercantile pursuits, residing at Paris. Other poems of his were "Hasty Pudding" and "The Columbiad." In 180 he returned to America. Appointed in 1811 Minister to Napoleon, he died in Poland in 1812.

Barnburners, a faction of the Democratic party in New York State, so called from an alleged eagerness for radical measures, in allusion to the story of the Dutchman who burned down his barn to clear it from rats. The election of Polk in 1844 resulted in a split of the party in New York into two factions, the "Barnburners," representing the Van Buren wing and opposing the extension of slavery in the territories, and the "Hunkers," representing the administration and its views. In 1848, in the Democratic National Convention, there were contesting delegations from New York representing the two factions. Unable to secure complete recognition, the Barnburners joined in the Free-Soil Convention, voted for Van Buren, and so helped to elect Taylor. The breach between Barnburners and Hunkers was healed in 1852, more or less perfectly.

Barnes, Joseph K. (1817–1883), surgeon-general U. S. A. from 1863 to 1882, founded the Army Medical Museum and the invaluable library of the surgeon-general's office.

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Barney, Joshua (1759–1818), a naval officer in the Revolutionary War, distinguished himself by gallantry and by various adventures, and in 1782 commanded the "Hyder Ali" in its capture of the "General Monk." From 1794 to 1800 he was in the naval service of the French Republic. In 1814 he was appointed to the command of the flotilla which was to defend Chesapeake Bay, and was severely wounded at the battle of Bladensburg.

Barré, Isaac (1726–1802), a British colonel, Member of Parliament from 1761 to 1790, obtained great popularity in America by his opposition to the Stamp Act and to the American policy of Lord North's administration.

Barren Hill, Pa., twelve miles from Philadelphia. In the Revolutionary War, the Americans, commanded by Lafayette, eluded an attempt of Howe to capture them at this point, May 20, 1778

Barron, James (1769–1851), commodore in the U. S. Navy, commanded the "Chesapeake" when the "Leopard" attacked and captured her, in 1807. Barron was tried by court-martial, found guilty of negligence in preparation, and suspended for five years. In 1820 he killed Commodore Decatur in a duel arising out of this trial.

Barrowists, the followers of Henry Barrow, or Barrowe, a church reformer of the latter part of the sixteenth century. They advocated church government by elders, and freedom of religious thought within certain limits. Their creed resembled somewhat that of the modern Congregationalists, and the Pilgrim Fathers and the Congregational Church of New England sprang from them. (See Brownists.)

Barrundia, José M., Guatemalan revolutionist, sailed from Acapulco, Mexico, to San José, Guatemala, in an American merchant vessel (1890). At San José, the Guatemalan authorities, in an attempt to arrest him on board the steamer, killed him. U. S. Minister Mizner and Commander Reiter, U. S. Navy, refused to interfere, since international law conceded jurisdiction in such cases to the authorities of the country. The Navy Department censured Reiter.

Barry, John (1745–1803), born in Ireland, an active commander in the Revolutionary navy. In the "Lexington" he captured the "Edward," the first British war-vessel taken by a commissioned officer of the U. S. Navy. In 1781, in the "Alliance," he captured the "Atalanta" and the "Trepassy." On the revival of the navy in 1794 he was named senior officer, with the rank of commodore.

Barry, William T. (1785–1835), born in Virginia, attained distinc-

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tion in Kentucky politics, and was Postmaster-General to Jackson from 1829 to 1835. He was the first Postmaster-General who was admitted as a member into the Cabinet.

Bartholdi, Frédéric, born 1834, French sculptor, executed, at the instance of the French-American Union, the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," which has been placed on Bedloe's Island to adorn New York harbor.

Bartlett, William Francis (1840–1876), a Massachusetts officer in the Civil War, especially conspicuous for gallantry in action, left his class at Harvard to enter the army as a private in 1861, and rose before the end of the war to be a brevet major-general. He was wounded at Yorktown and Port Hudson, and taken prisoner at Petersburg.

Barton, Clara, born in Massachusetts in 1830, bore an important part in caring for the wounded on the battle-fields of the Civil War; also in the Franco-German and Spanish-American Wars. In 1881 she became president of the American Red Cross Society, and in 1884 represented the government at the Red Cross Conference at Geneva.

Bates, Edward (1793–1869), born in Virginia, became a prominent lawyer in Missouri. Having warmly opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he was a somewhat prominent candidate for the Republican nomination to the Presidency in the Chicago Convention of 1860. He was attorney-general under Lincoln from 1861 to 1863.

Baton Rouge, La., capital of the State since 1849, was taken by a part of Farragut's fleet in May, 1862, immediately after his capture of New Orleans. On August 5 General Williams was attacked there by the Confederate General Breckenridge, but the attack was repulsed, the ram "Arkansas" failing to support it. General Williams was killed.

Battle Hymn of Republic, see appendix, page 475.

"Battle of the Kegs," a celebrated humorous poem of the Revolutionary War, written by Francis Hopkinson. Its theme was an unsuccessful attempt of the Americans, in January, 1778, to destroy the British shipping at Philadelphia by floating down combustibles from above.

Batture Cases. Some fifteen years before the cession of Louisiana to the United States, one Gravier had purchased a plantation along the Mississippi adjoining New Orleans. Portions of it had been cut up into lots and formed the village of St. Mary. Meantime an alluvial deposit or river beach had begun to form along the levee of the Gravier plantation and was used as a boat landing by the citizens of St. Mary, though the batture, under the law, still formed a part of the Gravier

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estate. This estate was purchased in 1808 by Edward Livingston, of New York, who immediately began improvements on the batture for his own private ends. The people raised a great outcry, but Livingston obtained a favorable verdict and proceeded with his improvements. Finally, however, the Territorial Court, in 1809, de ided to appeal to President Jefferson, on the ground that the batture was public property under a French law which gave alluvions to the government. By Jefferson's orders, he having a private grudge against Livingston, the latter was dispossessed of the batture. Livingston immediately brought suit against Jefferson and the United States Marshal. The suit against the President was not allowed, but the Supreme Court decided that the batture be restored to Livingston.

Bay Psalm Book, the first book (except an almanac) printed in the English-speaking parts of America, was published at Cambridge in 1640.

Bay State, a name given to Massachusetts, the early title of which was "The Province of Massachusetts Bay."

Bayard, James A. (1767–1815), born in Philadelphia, settled in Delaware as a lawyer. He represented Delaware in the House of Representatives from 1797 to 1803, and in the Senate from 1805 to 1813. He was one of the chief leaders of the Federalists in Congress, and in 1801 had a principal part in persuading the other Federalist Congressmen to vote for Jefferson rather than Burr when the election of a President fell to them. He was one of the five American negotiators who concluded in 1814 the Treaty of Ghent. His sons and grandson represented Delaware in the Senate from 1836 to 1845, and from 1851 to 1885.

Bayard, Thomas F. (grandson of James A.), born in Delaware in 1828, practiced law in Philadelphia and Wilmington from 1851 to 1869. From 1869 to 1885 he was Senator from Delaware, and was one of the most able and prominent of the Democratic Senators. In 1877 he was a member of the Electoral Commission which decided the disputed Hayes-Tilden election. In 1881 he was president *pro tempore* of the Senate. In 1880 and again in 1884 he had many votes in convention as a candidate for the Presidency. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him Secretary of State, in which office he served with credit till 1889, pursuing constantly a pacific policy toward foreign nations. In 1893, when the grade of ambassador was for the first time established in the American diplomatic service, he was appointed our representative in England with that title, and was the first to bear it. Died 1898.

Bayard vs. Singleton, North Carolina. This was a suit for

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the recovery of certain property, tried before the Court of Appeals of North Carolina in 1787. The property in question had been confiscated and sold to the defendant under an act of the Legislature passed during the Revolution, authorizing the confiscation of property belonging to an alien. Counsel for the defendant moved the suit be dismissed in accordance with an act of the Legislature of 1785, which "required the courts in all cases where the defendant makes affidavit that he holds the disputed property under a sale from a commissioner of forfeited estates, to dismiss the case on motion." This the court refused emphatically and Judge Ashe boldly pronounced that act of Legislature "unconstitutional and void." Judgment was, however, found for the defendant on the ground that aliens cannot hold land, and if they purchase, the land is forfeited to the sovereign. This is one of the earliest instances of a court's pronouncing upon the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature. Ashe's decision is therefore important.

Bayonne Decree, a decree issued on April 17, 1808, by the Emperor Napoleon, in the course of his attempts to reduce England to terms by destroying the commerce of neutral powers like the United States. On pretext of falling in with the embargo policy of the American government, he ordered that all American vessels which should enter the ports of France, Italy and the Hanse Towns should be seized, "because no vessels of the United States can now navigate the seas without violating the law of the said States."

Bayou Têche Expedition, an expedition sent up the Bayou Têche by General Banks in April, 1863. It completed the conquest of all Louisiana west of New Orleans and south of the Red River.

Bean's Station, Tenn. On December 14, 1863, after Longstreet had raised the siege of Knoxville, 4,000 Union cavalry under Shackelford here fought Longstreet's cavalry under Gracie.

Bear Flag War, an insurrection against the Mexican government in California, raised in June, 1846, by a small body of settlers from the United States. The insurrection is supposed to have been fomented by Captain John C. Frémont, then in California with a small force of United States troops. A dozen Americans seized some government horses, and then, reinforced by others, seized Sonoma, and raised a flag bearing the figure of a bear. A republic was proclaimed. A force of the Californian government was defeated. Captain Frémont joined the revolutionary forces with his troops. In July, the Mexican War having begun, Sloat raised the American flag at Monterey, and the Bear Flag War became merged in the American operations for the conquest of California.

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Beaufort, S. C., was occupied by the Federal forces on December 6, 1861, having been abandoned by the Confederates after the naval fight at Hilton Head.

Beaumarchais, Pierre A. C. de (1732–1799), the brilliant author of the "Barbier de Séville," and the "Mariage de Figaro," rendered highly valuable services to the American cause in the Revolutionary War, persuading the French government to send the Americans large amounts of money, arms and ammunition, and extensively using his own credit in their behalf. The debt of the American government to him was never discharged.

Beauregard, P. Gustave T. (1818–1893), born in Louisiana, was graduated at West Point in 1838. He was employed in the engineer service of the United States until 1861, when he resigned and entered that of the seceded States. Placed in command of the defenses of Charleston, he opened fire on Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861. With General J. E. Johnston he won the victory of Bull Run on July 21. In the spring of 1862 he was ordered to Tennessee. When General A. S. Johnston was killed at Shiloh Beauregard succeeded him in the command, but was forced to retire, and subsequently to evacuate Corinth. From September, 1862, to April, 1864, he defended Charleston against General Gillmore and Admirals Dupont and Dahlgren. In May, 1864, he aided Lee at Petersburg; in the autumn he aided in the vain attempt of the Confederates to stop Sherman's march through Georgia. He surrendered with Johnston in April, 1865. He was afterward manager of the Louisiana State lottery until his death in 1894.

Beaver Creek, Md., scene of a skirmish on July 10, 1863, when, on General Lee's retreat from Gettysburg, Sedgwick's corps came upon his rear guard.

Beaver Dam, Upper Canada. At the end of Dearborn's campaign, Colonel Boerstler, with a force of 540, sent out from Niagara to Beaver Dam, was defeated and forced to surrender by a British and Indian force of 260, June 24, 1813.

Beaver Dam Creek, Va. In the "seven days'" fighting after Fair Oaks, General A. P. Hill's corps, while waiting for the arrival of Jackson, attacked McCall's division of McClellan's army in a strong position at Beaver Dam Creek, June 26, 1862, and were repulsed with heavy loss.

Beecher, Henry Ward (1813–1887), son of the eminent Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, and from 1847 to his death pastor of a great congregation in Brooklyn, had always an active part in public affairs. In 1863

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he made many speeches in England, endeavoring to influence English public opinion in favor of the Northern cause in the Civil War. A civil action for $100,000 was brought against Mr. Beecher by Theodore Tilton for alienating his wife's affections, and after a trial lasting six months (1875-6) the jury deliberated for a week without being able to arrive at a verdict. The trial created great interest, especially among religious persons, and the case is regarded as being one of the most important of its kind ever tried in American courts.

Behaim, Martin (1459-1506), a Nuremberg cosmographer, resided in Lisbon and Fayal from 1480 to 1490, was a friend of Columbus, and shared his views as to the possibility of reaching land by sailing westward. A globe which he constructed after returning to Nuremberg is a famous and valuable record of geographical knowledge.

Behring Sea Question. Soon after the acquisition of Alaska by the United States the Pribylov Islands, which are the breeding-grounds of the fur seal, were leased to the Alaska Commercial Company, who were to have a monopoly of seal-killing, under stringent regulations designed to prevent the extermination of the seals. In spite of the vigilance of the government in guarding the islands, depredations increased, American and Canadian vessels pursuing the seals upon the open sea. In 1886 the American government set up the claim that Behring Sea was *mare clausum* and asserted its jurisdiction over the eastern half of it. Russia had purported to grant such rights of jurisdiction when ceding Alaska in 1867, yet in 1822 the United States had protested against Russia's claim to have rights of sovereignty over the sea, outside the usual three-mile limit of territorial jurisdiction. In consequence of the new doctrine, many seizures of Canadian and American sealers were made by a government vessel. Great Britain claimed damages. After much negotiation, mainly between Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote, it was agreed to submit to arbitration the questions of the rights of the United States in Behring Sea and of the regulations necessary for the protection of the seals if it were decided that the United States had not exclusive jurisdiction over the matter. Two arbitrators were to be appointed by the United States, two by Great Britain, and one each by the President of the French Republic, the King of Italy and the King of Sweden and Norway. The arbitrators appointed by these respectively were: Justice John M. Harlan of the Supreme Court, Senator John T. Morgan, Lord Hannen, Sir John S. D. Thompson, Baron de Courcel, the Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venosta, and Gregers W. W. Gram. The tribunal began its sessions at Paris on March 23, 1893, and rendered its decision on August 15. It decided

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against the American claim to exclusive jurisdiction of any sort over the waters of Behring Sea outside the three-mile territorial limit, established a close season for seals in those waters from May 1 to July 31, and forbade pelagic sealing within sixty miles of the Pribylov Islands, sealing in steam vessels or with fire-arms. These regulations were to be carried out by the British and American governments concurrently.

Belgium. Commercial regulations were effected by the United States with Belgium by the treaty of 1845, the convention of 1858 and that of 1863, the treaty of July 20, 1863, the treaty of 1875, and the convention of 1884. Naturalization rights were recognized by the convention of November 16, 1868, and consular rights by the conventions of December 5, 1868, and of March 9, 1880. The extradition of criminals was regulated by the conventions of 1874 and 1882.

Belknap, William W. (1829–1890), of Iowa, became major-general in the Civil War. From 1869 to 1876 he was Secretary of War in President Grant's Cabinet. He was impeached in 1876 for receiving bribes, but resigned a few hours before the resolution for impeachment passed the House. He then claimed not to be impeachable, and enough Senators took this view to prevent his conviction.

Bell, Alexander Graham, born in Scotland in 1847, physicist, came to the United States in 1872. Inventor of the telephone, which he first exhibited publicly at Philadelphia in 1876.

Bell, John (1797–1869), was born at Nashville, and graduated at the university of that city. He had been a lawyer and State Senator before he entered the House of Representatives as member from Tennessee in 1827. He served there until 1841, being Speaker in 1835–37. He was one of the founders of the Whig party. In 1841 he was Secretary of War, and in 1847–59 he was U. S. Senator from Tennessee. When the Conservatives, under the name of the Constitutional Union party, decided to make a campaign for the Presidency in 1860, Bell was their candidate, and the Bell and Everett ticket received the electoral votes of three States.

Bellamy, Edward (1850–1898), of Massachusetts, for several years was assistant editor of the *Springfield Union*. Was a contributor to various magazines, and the author of "Looking Backward" and "Equality," which made him famous.

Belle Isle, a small island in the James River, opposite Richmond, converted by the Confederates into a place of confinement for Union prisoners, where as many as 11,000 captives were kept a short while in 1863.

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Belligerent Rights were accorded to the Confederacy by a proclamation issued by the Queen of Great Britain recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the so-called Confederate States, and the right of each to the exercise of belligerent powers on the ocean, but not recognizing the national independence of the latter, and enjoining neutrality on her own subjects. Similar recognitions of belligerent rights were made by France and the other chief commercial powers of Europe, and by Brazil.

Bellomont, Earl of (Richard Coote) (1636–1701), was an English politician, appointed by William III. Governor of New York and Massachusetts in 1695. He arrived in 1698, and addressed himself to the suppression of piracy and illegal trade, both rife in the colonies. The capture of the notorious pirate Captain Kidd was accomplished during his administration.

Bellows, Henry W. (1814–1882), of New York, clergyman, became pastor of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church of New York City in 1839. In the Civil War he was president of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

Belmont, August (1816–1890), of New York, financier, came to the United States in 1837. Was appointed Minister to Holland in 1854. Was a liberal patron of the fine arts.

Belmont, Mo., a small town occupied by a detachment of Confederates from General Polk's army. It was destroyed, and the Confederates driven to the Mississippi River by General Grant, November 7, 1861.

Bemis Heights. (See Sarotaga.)

Benjamin, Judah P. (1811–1884), was born at St. Croix, in the West Indies, of English Hebrew descent. He was educated at Yale, and as a lawyer became the head of the Louisiana bar. He was Whig U. S. Senator from that State, 1853–61. He sided with the Confederates, and entered President Davis' Cabinet, serving in turn as Attorney-General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State. On the collapse of the Confederacy he made his escape to England, and was soon equally famous for his grasp of English law. He became a Queen's Counsel, and died in Paris.

Bennett, James Gordon (1795–1872), of New York, journalist, came to America in 1819; established the *Herald* in 1835. He first introduced the "Money Article," the employment of regular European correspondents, and the systematic sale by newsboys. During the

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Civil War he employed sixty-three war correspondents. The *Herald* sometimes yielded him an income of $100,000 a year.

Bennington, Battle of, August 16, 1777. As he marched southward from Canada, General Burgoyne sent 500 Germans under Colonel Baum to seize the American stores at Bennington. Not daring to take the offensive Baum awaited attack on the bank of a stream. The Americans under Stark outnumbered the British two to one, but were inferior in drill and equipment. Half their force, whom Baum took to be Tories, got to a position in his rear. Being attacked both in front and in rear, the Germans were routed completely. Just at that moment 500 German reinforcements came, but this was offset by the appearance of 500 fresh men under Colonel Warner. Only sixty or seventy Germans reached camp. Out of their thousand 207 were killed and 700 captured. The American loss was fourteen killed and forty-two wounded.

Benton, Thomas Hart (1782–1858), was born in North Carolina, and settled early in Tennessee. He became a lawyer and a member of the Legislature and acquired the title of colonel in the War of 1812. Though an ardent supporter of Jackson in later times, he had a personal encounter with him in Nashville in 1813. He now became a journalist in Missouri, and served that State uninterruptedly as U. S. Senator from 1821 to 1851. During this long period he was second in prominence only to the famous trio, Clay, Calhoun and Webster. He played a distinguished part in securing favorable land laws, in opening the West and in furthering post-roads. His conservatism in finance earned for him the title of "Old Bullion." He championed Jackson during the latter's Presidency, and was active in procuring the passage of the *Expunging Resolutions* (which see). Later he was a vigorous opponent of Calhoun. He was in 1853–55 a member of the House of Representatives, but was defeated as candidate for Governor of Missouri in 1856. He published in 1854–56 his "Thirty Years' View," or historical memoirs; his "Abridgment of the Debates of Congress" was published in fifteen volumes.

Bentonville, N. C. Here, during his march from Savannah through the Carolinas, Sherman, at the head of 65,000 National troops, encountered 24,000 Confederates under Johnston. A battle took place March 18, 1865, Johnston having come up in great haste from Smithfield, intending to surprise Sherman. The latter, however, was ready for him and Johnston was thrown on the defensive near Mill Creek. Johnston was partially defeated and retreated to Smithfield.

Bering, or Behring, Vitus (1680–1741), Danish navigator in the

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Russian service. In 1728 Peter the Great sent him on an expedition in the course of which he discovered the strait which bears his name.

Berkeley, George (1684–1753), the celebrated philosopher, was dean of Derry in Ireland. In his advocacy of education in the Bermudas, he sailed thither, and reached Newport *en route* in 1729. His plans miscarried, but he remained in Newport until 1731, returning then to Great Britain, where he became bishop of Cloyne. His interest in American matters was evinced by his famous lines, "Westward the course of empire," etc., and more practically by the gift to Yale of his farm near Newport, as well as by gifts of books to Yale and Harvard.

Berkeley, Sir William (about 1610–1677), was an English courtier, who in 1642 was appointed Governor of Virginia. He continued in this office, with the exception of an intermission during the Cromwellian *régime*, until 1677. His gloating remark over the colony's backward condition in education and a free press is well known, and his oppression evoked a caustic comment even from Charles II. His inefficiency in conducting the relations with the Indians led to an armed uprising in 1676 under Nathaniel Bacon. This was suppressed after Bacon's death, but Berkeley was soon recalled.

Berlin Decree, The, was issued by Napoleon November 21, 1806, and declared the British Islands in a state of blockade. It forbade commerce with them and trade in their merchandise and declared all merchandise belonging to Englishmen or transported from England lawful prize. Its effect was to inflict great injury on the American carrying trade.

Bermuda Hundred, Va., a position selected by Butler, who, in 1864, commanded the Army of the James, numbering about 25,000 Federals, where he might intrench himself and await Grant's arrival. In the vicinity of this position there was constant fighting between Butler's troops and those of the Confederate Beauregard, whose forces were 20,000 strong. The fighting continued from May 16 to 30. On the sixteenth Heckman's brigade was destroyed by the Confederates, who were then pushing on to Bermuda Hundred, when Ames and Gillmore came up and Beauregard's plans miscarried. On the nineteenth the Confederates assaulted the Federal rifle pits under Ames and Terry, but without success. Skirmishing continued until the thirtieth, when the Confederates desisted. Bermuda Hundred was a valuable position, since it was very near both Richmond and Petersburg.

Bernard, Sir Francis (1714–1779), royal Governor of Massachusetts, was appointed in 1760 and removed in 1769 because of his incessant

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conflicts with the assembly. In 1768 he caused British troops to be quartered in Boston.

Bernard, Simon (1779-1836), French soldier and chief engineer in the U. S. Army, came to the United States with Lafayette in 1824. His principal work was the planning and construction of Fortress Monroe.

Berrien, John McPherson (1781-1856), of Georgia, statesman, was Judge of the Eastern District of Georgia from 1810 to 1821, U. S. Senator from 1825 to 1829 and from 1840 to 1852. Was Attorney-General under Jackson from 1829 to 1831, when he resigned.

Beveridge, Albert J., see appendix, page 475.

Beverly's Ford, Va., scene of a sharp cavalry fight during the Civil War, between Buford, Pleasanton and Gregg, commanding 9,000 Federals, and Stuart leading 12,000 Confederates. Hooker had sent Pleasanton to find Stuart, who was said to be near Beverly's Ford. Pleasanton planned to surprise the Confederates, but his plan miscarried. Stuart was fully prepared for him. Pleasonton was badly beaten.

Bible Revision. On the invitation of the British committee for the revision of the Bible, a committee of United States scholars and divines was organized in 1871 and began active work in October, 1872. This committee was composed of twenty-seven members, who met each month in the Bible House, New York. Their intention was to adapt King James' version to the present state of the language. The revised New Testament was published in 1887. The revised Old Testament appeared in 1885.

Bible Societies. The first Bible Society of this country was founded at Philadelphia in 1808. It was quickly followed by others at Hartford, Boston, New York and Princeton. May 11, 1816, the American Bible Society was organized at New York by a convention of representatives from thirty-five smaller societies, which felt the need of united and centralized effort. Nearly every denomination, except the Roman Catholic, was represented. Sectarian jealousy and party prejudice were laid aside in order to insure combined endeavors in promoting "a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment." The American Foreign Bible Society was established in 1836 by the Baptist denomination, which withdrew from the American Society because of some disagreement. The total issues of the American Bible Society from 1816 to 1900 have been 65,962,505.

Biddle, Clement (1740-1814), of Pennsylvania, "Quaker Soldier,"

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was an officer in the Continental Army from 1776 to 1780 and U. S. Marshal during the Whiskey Rebellion.

Biddle, James (1783–1848), naval officer, in the War of 1812, in command of the "Hornet," captured the "Penguin." In 1817 he took possession of Oregon for the United States.

Biddle, Nicholas (1750–1778), of Philadelphia, naval officer, one of the first captains appointed by Congress in 1775. In 1778, while engaging the "Yarmouth," British, 64 guns, his ship, the "Randolph," 32 guns, blew up.

Biddle, Nicholas (1786–1844), after leaving Princeton entered the diplomatic service, and afterward edited the magazine, the *Portfolio*. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and became a government director of the United States Bank and its president. In this latter position he was a central figure in the fierce struggle which Jackson waged with the bank. He resigned the presidency in 1839.

Bienville, Sieur de (Jean Baptiste le Moyne) (1680–1765), was a member of a noted French family of colonizers. He accompanied his brother Iberville to the Mississippi region, and in 1701 assumed the direction of the colony of Louisiana. In 1713 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the colony, and in 1718 Governor, and in the same year he founded New Orleans. He was removed in 1720, but was reappointed in 1733, returning to France in 1743.

Bierstadt, Albert, born in Germany in 1830, painter, was brought to the United States in 1831. Made extended tours in Colorado and California, obtaining there materials for his most celebrated pictures.

Big Bethel, Va. Here an unsuccessful attempt, directed by General Butler, was made by General Pierce, with four regiments, to dislodge outposts of Magruder's Confederate encampment at Yorktown, June 10, 1861. The Federal regiments, under Townsend and Bendix, *en route* for the Big Bethel camp, mistook each other for the enemy, and fired. This created great confusion. Pierce arrived and pushed on to the Confederate earthwork on Back River, destroying the camp at Little Bethel. The Federal troops crossed Back River and charged the earthwork, but were repulsed with considerable loss, Major Theodore Winthrop losing his life.

Big Black River, Miss. In this battle, which took place May 16, 1863, during Grant's pursuit of Pemberton toward Vicksburg, the Confederates were defeated, and lost heavily both in killed and captured. McClernand, swiftly following the retreating Confederates, came upon

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them drawn up on both sides of the Big Black River. McClernand led 10,000 Federals, Pemberton 8,000 Confederates, his main command having gone on toward Vicksburg. McClernand began the fight. He was for a time unsuccessful, but Lawler, discovering a weak spot in the Confederate line, immediately took advantage of it and charged impetuously. The Confederates were routed.

Biglow, John, born in 1817, of New York, in 1849 became, with William Cullen Bryant, joint owner of the *Evening Post*, and was managing editor till 1861, when he went to Paris as U. S. Consul, and was Minister to France from 1865 to 1867, when he became Secretary of State of New York. He is trustee under the will of Samuel J. Tilden and his literary executor. His chief literary work was the editing of the full text of Franklin's Autobiography.

"Biglow Papers," two series of extraordinarily brilliant political satires written by James Russell Lowell. The first, satirizing the Mexican War and contemporary politics, from the point of view of the New England Abolitionists, appeared (1846–1848) in the Boston *Courier* and the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*. The second, satirizing the South and contemporary politics during the period of Civil War and reconstruction, appeared (1861–1866) in the *Atlantic Monthly*. The papers are attributed to Hosea Biglow, a typical young Yankee farmer, Rev. Homer Wilbur, a typical old-school New England clergyman, and Birdofredum Sawin, a character intended to represent the non-Puritan element in the New England democracy.

Billeting Act, an act passed by Parliament in 1765 directing colonial legislatures to make specific contributions toward the support of an army. Bernard, Governor of Massachusetts, caused it to be printed in the colony laws. It was resisted in New York and in South Carolina.

Bills of Credit. This was the term employed in the eighteenth century to indicate paper money issued by any government, and made a legal tender for debts. The Constitution of 1787 forbids any State to issue bills of credit, or to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender. This was done because of the discreditable and disastrous over-issues by the States during the twelve years preceding. A similar prohibition upon the Federal government was discussed but not incorporated in the Constitution. Hence, in 1862, the Federal government issued "greenbacks" which were to be a legal tender. (See "Legal Tender Cases.")

Bills of Rights. The first in America was the Declaration of Rights

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which accompanied the Virginia Constitution of 1776. It was the work of Colonel George Mason, and was largely based on the English Bill of Rights of 1688. Its phraseology was extensively followed in the constitutions of other States, most of which contained bills of rights, defining the rights of the individual citizen as over against his government. The Constitution of 1787 was strongly criticised for not including such a set of statements, and their absence made its ratification difficult. Accordingly the Federalists, in the First Congress, as they had promised, carried through amendments of this nature, and these now stand as the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

Biloxi, Miss, first settlement made in what is now Mississippi by white men, was founded in 1699 by Pierre Lemoyne d'Iberville.

Bingham, John A., born in 1815, of Ohio, lawyer, was a Republican member of Congress from 1855 to 1863 and from 1865 to 1873, and sat as judge-advocate at the trial of President Lincoln's assassins.

Binney, Horace (1780–1875), of Philadelphia, and an acknowledged leader of its bar. Such of his arguments as are in print are the admiration of the legal profession, not only in this country, but in Great Britain, notably that in the case of Bidal *vs.* Girard's Executors. He powerfully supported President Lincoln by his pamphlets on the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Birney, David B. (1825–1864), of Pennsylvania, soldier in the Civil War, became major-general and commanded the Third Corps at Gettysburg after General Sickles was wounded.

Birney, James Gillespie (1792–1857), was a graduate of Princeton, and a lawyer and politician in Kentucky. He became enthusiastically devoted to the Abolitionist cause, and was editor of the *Philanthropist*. He became secretary of the National Anti-Slavery Society, and when in 1840 and 1844 the Abolitionists, as the Liberty party, put a ticket in the field, he was their candidate for President.

Bishops. Few things more exasperated the colonists than the scheme of appointing and sending out a bishop from England. It is said that there was a project of making Dean Swift bishop of the American colonies. In 1771, at the instance of the clergy of New York and New Jersey, the plan was again urged. The clergy of Virginia generally assented. But throughout America the dissenters and the Episcopal laity opposed. After the Revolution the case was altered. The first Episcopal bishop, Samuel Seabury, of Connecticut, was consecrated by Scotch non-juring bishops in 1784. The Methodists began to use the

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term bishop in 1787. The first Catholic bishop, John Carroll, of Baltimore, was consecrated in 1790.

Bissell, Wilson S., born in 1847, of New York, lawyer, in 1873 became a member of the law firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell in Buffalo, and was appointed Postmaster-General by President Cleveland in 1893.

Black, James (1823–1893), of Pennsylvania, reformer, was a leader in the organization of the Templars, was the first to propose a distinct Temperance party and in 1872 was its candidate for the Presidency.

Black, Jeremiah S. (1810–1883), of Pennsylvania, jurist, was one of the Judges of its Supreme Court from 1851 to 1857, became Attorney-General under Buchanan, serving as such till December, 1860, when he became his Secretary of State and exerted himself to save the government from falling into the hands of the secessionists. In 1861 and 1862 he was reporter of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Black Cockade, a badge worn first by the American soldiers during the Revolution, and later, during the hostility toward France occasioned by the X. Y. Z. dispatches, adopted by the Federalists as a patriotic emblem and as a rejoinder to the tri-colored cockade worn by the Republicans as a mark of affection toward France.

"Black Friday," Friday, September 19, 1873, on which, with a great financial crash in Wall Street, including the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., the leading American bankers, the panic of 1873 began. Also, Sept. 24, 1869.

Black Hawk War. Under the provisions of the treaty with the chiefs of the Sac and Fox Indians at Prairie du Chien, July 15, 1830, their land east of the Mississippi was ceded to the whites. Black Hawk, a prominent chief, refused to submit to the treaty. In 1831 he made an attack upon some Illinois villages, but was driven off by a force of militia under General Gaines in June of that year. The next spring he returned with a strong force and began to massacre the whites. General Scott marched some United States troops against him. Black Hawk was defeated at the Wisconsin River July 21, 1832, by General Dodge, and again, August 2, by General Atkinson at Bad Axe River. This ended the war.

Black Rock (near Niagara), was, in the War of 1812, bombarded by the British November 17, 1812. The barracks were fired, valuable property destroyed and a magazine exploded. No lives, however, were lost. Next year Lieutenant Colonel Bisshopp, with 400 men, crossed the Niagara July 11, 1813, to capture the stores and shipyard at this

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place. The attack at first was successful, but the Americans rallied and with the aid of friendly Indians drove the British back to their boats in confusion, with the loss of their commander. The total British loss was seventy; the Americans lost eight men and a large quantity of military stores. Later, General Riall, with 1,000 British regulars and Indians, crossed the Niagara, December 30, 1813, and attacked the Americans, 2,000 strong, at Black Rock and Buffalo. The American militia behaved in a cowardly manner and were forced back to Buffalo, which, however, was at once abandoned. The village was then plundered and burned, together with four war-vessels. This ended the measures of retaliation for the burning of Newark.

"Black Warrior," an American merchant vessel, seized and confiscated by Cuban customs officers in May, 1854. This seizure was used as an excuse for proposed filibustering expeditions against Cuba. Spain, however, made compensation for the seizure.

Blackburn, Joseph C. S., born in 1838, of Kentucky, served in the Confederate Army through the war, and was a member of Congress from 1875 to 1885, since which he has been in the U. S. Senate, being last chosen by the Legislature February, 1900.

Blackfeet Indians received their name after their separation from the Kena Indians and migration to the Missouri. Those in the United States are in Montana, and have often been at war.

Blackstock Hill, Battle of, November 20, 1780. In the fall of 1780 the patriots of South Carolina became more active. At Blackstock Hill General Sumter defeated Tarleton's cavalry after a sharp encounter. The disgrace of Fishing Creek was thus wiped out.

Blackstone, William, died in 1675, a clergyman of the Church of England, and pioneer, was the first settler in Boston (1625). His land became the famous "Common"; he was afterward the first white settler of Rhode Island.

Bladensburg, Md., near Washington, laid out in 1742, is celebrated as the site, not only of the battle, but of the dueling-ground where many famous duels growing out of quarrels in Washington were fought, *e. g.*, that in which Barron killed Decatur in 1820. Toward the latter part of the War of 1812 General Ross and Admiral Cockburn with about 5,000 men appeared in Chesapeake Bay to attack Washington. The American forces fell back to Bladensburg (four miles from Washington) and awaited the British. The Americans numbered about 7,000 men, but were scattered and untrained. August 24, 1814, the British

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advanced to the attack. The American artillery held them in check for a time, but the troops rallied and pushed forward. The Americans fled in wild disorder; the confusion spread and soon, General Winder, the American commander, gave orders for a general retreat. By this battle Washington was exposed to capture. The American loss was seventy-six men; the British more than 500 killed and wounded.

Blaine, James Gillespie (January 31, 1830—January 27, 1893), was born at West Brownsville, Pa. He was graduated at Washington College in Pennsylvania in 1847, and became a teacher. In 1854 he settled in Augusta, Me., and assumed the editorship of the *Kennebec Journal*. He was soon a power in State journalism and politics, was elected to the Legislature in 1858, and was chairman of the Republican State Committee. He entered Congress as a Representative from Maine in 1863, and acquired a brilliant reputation as an able and versatile debater and an aggressive party leader. These qualities with his knowledge of parliamentary law made him Speaker of the House for three terms, 1869–1875. In 1876–1881 he was United States Senator. This prominence and his "magnetic" character brought him to men's minds as a candidate for the Presidency. In 1876 he was one of the two leaders for the Republican prize; in 1880, while beaten himself by the persistency of the Grant advocates, he dictated the nomination of Garfield, and entered the latter's Cabinet in March, 1881, as Secretary of State. His interference in the Chilian-Peruvian imbroglio is a matter of history. He resigned office in December, 1881, soon after President Arthur's accession. In 1884 he was on the fourth ballot nominated to the Presidency, and between his advocates and those of Mr. Cleveland there ensued one of the most extraordinary and exciting personal campaigns on record. His reputation had been assailed before, particularly from his alleged connection with the Little Rock Railroad matter, and a formidable section of the Republican party bolted his candidacy. So much the more vigorous was the support of the many friends of the "Plumed Knight." The defection of the Mugwumps and the singular alliterative utterance of Mr. Burchard are variously assigned as the cause of his loss of New York State by a small majority, and consequent loss of the election in the country at large. In 1889 he became Secretary of State in President Harrison's Cabinet. He will probably be best remembered in this office for his furtherance of the Pan-American conference and advocacy of reciprocity. He suddenly resigned in June, 1892, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination. He died at Washington. His political reminiscences and comments are given in his "Twenty Years in Congress" (published 1884–1886).

Blair, Francis Preston (1791–1876), was a prominent politician

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for half a century. As the editor of the *Washington Globe* he wielded a great influence in the Jacksonian wing of the Democratic party. After the political disintegration caused by slavery, he became one of the founders of the Republican party, but avoided advocating a radical policy. Toward the close of his life he acted again with the Democrats.

Blair, Francis Preston (1821–1875), was the son of Francis P. Blair. He served in the Mexican War, after which he practiced law and was a member of the Missouri Legislature. He was a Republican Congressman from Missouri in 1857–59 and 1861–63. He took an important part in saving Missouri for the Union at the opening of the war, and was afterward distinguished as a division and corps commander in the Vicksburg campaign and in Sherman's march through Georgia to the sea. Joining the Democratic party, he was on its ticket with Seymour as unsuccessful candidate for Vice-President in 1868. His last important office was that of United States Senator from Missouri in 1871–73.

Blair, Henry W., born in 1834, of New Hampshire, Senator. In the Civil War he became lieutenant-colonel, and was twice severely wounded at Port Hudson. He was a Representative in Congress from 1875 to 1879, and U. S. Senator from 1879 to 1891. He introduced the so-called "Blair School Bill," which twice passed the Senate but failed in the House.

Blair, Montgomery (1813–1883), of Maryland, statesman, served in the Seminole War. Was Mayor of St. Louis in 1842, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Missouri from 1843 to 1849, but removed to Maryland in 1852. In 1861 he was appointed Postmaster-General by President Lincoln. His resignation was accepted in 1864, after which he acted with the Democratic party.

Blakeley, Johnston (1781–1814), of North Carolina, naval officer, was made master-commander in 1813 and appointed to the new sloop "Wasp," with which, in 1814, he captured the "Reindeer," after a severe action of nineteen minutes, for which Congress voted him a gold medal. After capturing several more vessels, the "Wasp" foundered at sea with all on board.

Bland, Richard (1710–1776), of Virginia, called the "Antiquary," was a member of the House of Burgesses from 1745 till the Revolution, and a very active patriot, and in 1774 a delegate to Congress.

Bland, Richard P., born in 1835, was a lawyer and business man and came into prominence as a Democratic Congressman from Missouri. Since 1873 he has been steadily a member of the Lower House, generally

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a leading member, and several times chairman of the important committee on coinage. He is one of the best-known advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He was a chief promoter of the Bland Act in 1875, and has championed the white metal persistently with or against the trend of his party or of the country. Died 1899.

"Bland Dollar," so called after Congressman Bland, of Missouri, author of the Bland Act of 1875, under the provisions of which the Secretary of the Treasury was to purchase each month sufficient bullion to coin 2,000,000 of silver dollars of 412½ grains each, to be considered a legal tender. Coinage began in 1878.

Blennerhassett, Harman (1764 or 1765–1831), was born in England. Becoming imbued with republican ideas, he disposed of his estates and came to the United States in 1797 and purchased an island in the Ohio River, upon which he erected a fine mansion. He became interested in the schemes of Aaron Burr, to which he contributed large sums and for complicity in which he was arrested on a charge of treason, but discharged. The proceedings ruined him.

"Blessing of the Bay," the first seaworthy vessel built in the United States. She was built at Mistick, Mass., for John Winthrop, and was launched July 4, 1631. She was used for a number of years in trade with the Connecticut colonies and the Dutch settlers of New York.

Bliss, Cornelius N., born in 1833, cotton manufacturer. Secretary of the Interior under McKinley from 1897 to 1899.

Block, or Blok, Adriaen, Dutch navigator, visited Manhattan (now New York) about 1613 and again in 1614 in the "Tiger," which being accidentally burned he built the "Unrest," a sixteen-ton yacht, in which he coasted as far north as Nahant, discovering the Housatonic and the Connecticut and the island which bears his name.

Blockade. At the outbreak of the Civil War the Federal government, in lieu of a competent navy, only twelve serviceable vessels being at home, fitted out a miscellaneous fleet of merchant craft for blockading the Confederate ports. The Confederate government had passed a law requiring every English vessel that entered its ports to bring arms and supplies as part of its cargo, and thus munitions were never lacking, as long as admission could be gained. Blockade runners commonly went first to the British port of Nassau, in the Bahamas, and thence to Confederate ports. They often got through, but the blockade was wonderfully successful, considering the extent of coast, and the condition of the navy, especially after the capture, early in the war, of New Bern, Plymouth, New Orleans, etc. It finally accomplished its object of "starv-

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ing the Confederacy." United States cruisers exercised the right of stopping and searching neutral vessels in the manner usual in international war. Vessels captured because of attempts to break the blockade or to carry contraband goods, or as property of the enemy, were taken into port and submitted to the adjudication of the prize courts, as prizes of war. Congress passed no new laws establishing any new principles respecting condemnation; and the prize courts proceeded entirely upon the rules of international law. The capture of the brig "Amy Warwick" on the high seas, bound from Rio Janeiro to Richmond with a cargo of tobacco, first distinctly raised the question of the right of the United States to exercise war powers in suppressing the insurrection. The brig was captured as "enemy's property," since she belonged to persons at Richmond.

Bloody Bill, sometimes called the Force Bill, passed by Congress March 2, 1833. Its aim was to enforce the tariff of 1832, which the Legislature of South Carolina had declared null and void.

Bloody Shirt. To wave the bloody shirt meant, in Congress or other places, to revive the memories of the Civil War by impassioned allusions. The term was mostly used in the times about 1880.

Blount, James H., born in 1837, of Georgia, was elected a Democratic Representative in Congress from 1873 to 1893. In March, 1893, he was appointed Special Commissioner to investigate affairs in Hawaii and the conduct of American officials there in connection with the then recent revolution in that government. In May he was appointed Minister to the Hawaiian Islands, but returned in the autumn.

"Blue Laws." At the second stated meeting of the newly-formed General Court of New Haven, held in that town in April, 1644, it was ordered that "the judicial laws of God, as they were delivered by Moses," should be considered binding on all offenders and should be a rule to all the courts of the jurisdiction, "till they be branched out into particulars hereafter." These provisions have developed the current notions of New Haven's Criminal Code, and these notions have been greatly aided by the absurd code of "Blue Laws," published in a history of Connecticut by the Rev. Samuel Peters, an ingenious and highly unreliable writer. Here are specimens of the Blue Laws sometimes quoted:

"No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting."

"No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting day."

"No one shall read Common-prayer, keep Christmas or saints' days, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet and jews-harp."

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Blue Lights. During the second war with England, Decatur made several attempts on dark nights to escape from the blockaded port of New London (1813). He declared that his failure was due to signals of blue lights flashed from the shore to warn the British. This led to the opponents of the war being stigmatized as "Blue-light Federalists."

Blue Lodges, a secret pro-slavery order in Western Missouri, formed about 1854 to aid the Southern mission work of establishing slavery in Kansas. In March, 1855, they crossed the Missouri and forcibly deposited their ballots for the pro-slavery candidates.

Board of Admiralty, organized by the Continental Congress, October 28, 1779, from the earlier and more numerous Marine Committee. It consisted of two members of Congress and five others and had charge of all naval and marine affairs. It was abolished February 7, 1781, upon the creation of the Secretary of Marine.

Board of Trade and Plantations. Oliver Cromwell made some attempts to establish a board which should supervise and regulate the commerce of the colonies in America. No definite results were reached, however, until 1660, when Charles II. established two separate councils, one for trade and the other for foreign plantations. These were from 1672 to 1675 united. The "Board of Trade and Plantations" was established in 1695, and was the governing body having charge of the English colonies in America from that time to 1768, when the "Secretary of State for America" was called into existence. In 1782 the board was abolished.

Board of War. On June 12, 1776, the Continental Congress, urged by an appeal from Washington, established a Board of War and Ordnance, based upon the contemporary English Ordnance Department. It consisted of five members of the Congress, and John Adams was made chairman. October 17, 1777, it was resolved to create a Board of War, to consist of three members (later five), not delegates. The board had charge of all matters pertaining to war, including records, supplies, the raising of troops and money. The original Board of War and Ordnance, however, continued to exist. In 1781 a Secretary of War was instituted, who in 1782 took the place of the board.

Body of Liberties, a code of 100 fundamental laws established by the General Court of Massachusetts in December, 1641. Hitherto there had been no written law in the colony, justice having been administered wholly upon principles of equity. The Body of Liberties was drafted by Nathaniel Ward, pastor of the church at Ipswich. It laid down the

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fundamental principles of the sacredness of life, liberty, property and reputation, and prescribed general rules for judicial proceedings.

Boers. A term (meaning farmers) applied to the native Dutch of the Transvaal and Orange Free State of South Africa. These descendants of Hollanders settled about Cape Colony in the latter part of the eighteenth century, from which they were driven by the English in 1836. They are a clannish and brave people, who fought back the Zulu, Kaffir and Buseto tribes, possessing much of their country by force, and organized the republics known as the Transvaal and Orange Free State. They were at war with the English again in 1880 and 1881, and beat their enemy in a battle on Majuba Hill, February of the latter year. Independence was granted the Boers by England, but discovery of gold and diamonds in 1887 caused a great rush of foreigners into the Transvaal that was followed by contention over the refusal of the Boers to grant naturalization to Uitlanders, except under what the English regarded as unjust conditions. Disputes thus aroused brought about the Jameson raid, 1894, and grew more rancorous until 1899 (October 11), when President Kruger declared war against the English. The American Consul (Macrum) at Pretoria hastily resigned his post and affairs throughout South Africa immediately took on a serious aspect. The war was stoutly prosecuted by the Boers invading Natal and gaining many victories, at Dundee, Ladysmith, Colenso, Modder River, Bloemfontein, Spion Kop, etc. Americans took great interest in the war, public sympathy being pretty equally divided and funds were collected for the help of both sides. Many Americans enlisted to fight in the Boer ranks, while the wealthy contributed largely in money to aid the English, besides purchasing and outfitting a hospital ship, the "Maine."

Bohemia Manor, a grant of 5,000 acres of land along the Elk River made by Lord Baltimore, in 1666, to Augustine Herman, a Bohemian surveyor, who promised therefor to make a map of Maryland. Herman obtained papers of denization and was naturalized with his family under the first act of that kind passed in the province.

Boisé City, Idaho, was first settled as a trading-post of the Hudson Bay Company. The town was laid out in 1863 and became the capital of the State (then territory) in 1864.

Boker, George H. (1823–1890), of Philadelphia, author, wrote several successful plays and many patriotic lyrics. He was U. S. Minister to Turkey from 1871 to 1875 and to Russia from 1875 to 1879.

Bolivar, Simon (1783-1830), liberator, was the most prominent figure in the struggle of the Spanish South American provinces for in-

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dependence, being at times absolute dictator. He had the warm sympathy of American public men.

Bolivia. A treaty of peace, friendship, commerce and navigation was concluded between the United States and Bolivia May 13, 1858. The rights of neutrals in this treaty were carefully explained.

Bollman's Case. Bollman was brought before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1807 on a writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*, charged with being implicated in a treasonable attempt to levy war upon the United States. (See Burr, Aaron.) The argument of the counsel for the defendant turned upon the authority of the Supreme Court to issue writs of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*, also upon the nature of a treasonable act. It was decided that the court could issue writs of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*, but judgment was found for the plaintiff for lack of precision in evidence, to prove the place of commission of the treasonable act. Also it was decided that a mere conspiracy to subvert the government by force is not treason ; an actual levying of war is necessary.

Bonaparte, Charles Lucien Jules Laurent (1803–1857), ornithologist, eldest son of Lucien Bonaparte, Napoleon's brother, came to Philadelphia and published several valuable works on his favorite science. In 1848 was a republican leader in Rome and vice-president of the constituent assembly.

Bonaparte, Elizabeth (Patterson) (1785–1879), wife of Jerome Bonaparte (youngest brother of Napoleon), to whom she was married in 1803 by Archbishop Carroll with all requisite legal formalities. She sailed for Europe in 1805, but the opposition of Napoleon prevented her landing and she was obliged to take refuge in England. The marriage was annulled by a decree of the Council of State, and she returned to America. Jerome married the Princess Caroline of Würtemberg.

Bonaparte, Jerome (1784–1860), King of Westphalia, youngest brother of Napoleon. His marriage with Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, in 1803 was declared null by Napoleon, who made him, in 1807, King of Westphalia. He commanded a division at Waterloo. From his exile at Trieste he returned to France and was made field marshal in 1850.

Bonaparte, Joseph (1768–1844), King of Spain, elder brother of Napoleon, was made King of Spain by Napoleon in 1808, but left it after his defeat by Wellington at Vittoria. He came to the United States after Waterloo and, except for a brief period, lived till 1841 in Bordentown, N. J., where he was very popular.

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"Bonhomme Richard," an old East Indiaman fitted up as a man-of-war by the French at L'Orient in 1779, and commanded by Paul Jones. She sailed from L'Orient under American colors, but with French instructions and accompanied by two French vessels, the "Alliance" and the "Pallas." Jones attempted to enter the harbor of Leith, Scotland, but was prevented by storms. On September 23 the vessels encountered a British merchant fleet, guarded by two British warships, the "Serapis" and the "Countess of Scarborough." The "Pallas" quickly captured the "Scarborough," a small twenty-gun vessel. Jones unhesitatingly attacked the "Serapis," though his vessel was far inferior at every point. He lashed the "Serapis'" bowsprit to the "Richard's" mizzenmast and raked the former's deck with musketry. The "Serapis" poured broadside after broadside into the "Richard." Finally a bucket of hand grenades, thrown down the "Serapis'" hatchways, compelled her commander to surrender. Jones transferred his crew to the "Serapis," and the "Richard" sank in a few hours.

Bonus Bill, a bill submitted by Calhoun, December 23, 1816, appropriating $1,500,000 "for constructing roads and canals and improving the navigation of watercourses." The bill was passed, being strongly supported by New York and the South. It was supposed the money would immediately be applied to the construction of a canal between Albany and the Lakes. President Madison vetoed the bill during the last days of his administration, insisting that internal improvement measures needed a constitutional amendment. Accordingly New York State undertook the construction of the Erie Canal.

Bonvouloir, M. de, French diplomatist. His reports to Vergennes of his conferences with Franklin at Philadelphia in 1775 did much to bring about the French alliance.

Boone, Daniel (1735–1820), was born in Pennsylvania and died in Missouri. He was a daring and skillful hunter in North Carolina, and in 1769 started for the region which is now Kentucky, thus becoming the pioneer in the settlement of that State. He founded Boonesborough on the Kentucky River, and was for many years the chief hero among the many rude and picturesque figures of the frontier. He excelled especially in Indian warfare, the most striking episode of which was perhaps the battle of the Blue Licks in 1782. Countless stories are related of his adventures and hair-breadth escapes. His last years were passed in poverty, though a grant of lands was finally bestowed upon him by Congress.

Boonville, or **Booneville, Mo.** Here, June 17, 1861, Captain Nathaniel Lyon, commanding about 2,000 Federal troops, defeated

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Price, the Confederate general, whose army numbered several thousand poorly armed and unorganized volunteers. This battle was the outcome of numerous secessionist plots fomented by Governor Jackson, of Missouri, and General Price. Lyon captured twenty prisoners, two six-pounder guns and the supplies of the Confederate camp.

Booth, Edwin (1833–1893), actor, first appeared as such at the Boston Museum in 1849. He was brilliantly successful, not only in the United States, but in England and Germany, in Macbeth, King Lear, Othello, Iago, Richard III., Shylock and other parts, and especially in Hamlet, with which his name is inseparably connected.

Booth, John Wilkes (1839–1865), actor, during the Civil War was a violent secessionist. On the night of April 14, 1865, he shot President Lincoln at Ford's Theater, Washington. He was concealed for a time by friends in Maryland, but fled to Virginia, where he was shot in a barn by his pursuers, April 26.

Booth, Junius Brutus (1796–1852), actor, after establishing his reputation in England came to the United States in 1821, where, and in occasional visits to England, he greatly extended his fame.

Border Ruffians, a name applied to the pro-slavery men of Missouri who, in 1855 and after, during the struggle in Kansas, were accustomed to cross over into that State to carry elections and harass the anti-slavery settlers. The name was sometimes used by these men themselves and not always regarded as a term of reproach.

Border States, a name applied to the Slave States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, as lying next to the Free States, and sometimes including North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas. These States were particularly anxious both before and during the Civil War for an amicable settlement of all difficulties. They originated the Peace Conference of 1861. Of the Border States only Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas seceded.

Borie, Adolph E. (1809–1890), of Philadelphia, merchant, acquired a large fortune and gave large sums to aid soldiers in the Civil War. From March to June, 1869, he was Secretary of the Navy.

Boroughs. William Penn's charter of the territory west of the Delaware River authorized him, in 1681, to erect the country, among other divisions, into boroughs similar to those of England. This system of boroughs continues in Pennsylvania to the present time, and exists also in New Jersey, Minnesota and Connecticut. In New Jersey boroughs were established in the early part of the last century; in

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Connecticut in the early part of the present century. Their growth was gradual. Beginning with 1619 Virginia had eleven boroughs. These were later reduced to two. Lord Baltimore's charter entitled him to create boroughs in Maryland. Gorges also established boroughs in Maine under his charter of 1639.

Boscawen, Edward (1711–1761), British admiral, distinguished himself at Porto Bello and Carthagena, and in 1758 in conjunction with Lord Amherst reduced Louisbourg and Cape Breton.

Boston, capital of Massachusetts, was founded by John Winthrop and his company in 1630. The settlement grew in prosperity until the French and Indian War, when it suffered heavy exactions. Opposition to the measures of the British ministry began here. The Stamp Act and Tea Act aroused indignation. Troops were quartered in the town. On December 16, 1773, a party disguised as Mohawk Indians emptied three cargoes of tea into the harbor. The port was closed by the British Parliament June 1, 1774. The British army, besieged in Boston by the Americans from June, 1775, evacuated the town in March, 1776. The Constitution of the State was here adopted in 1780. In 1822 Boston became a city. From 1830 to 1860 it was regarded as the headquarters of the anti-slavery and other reform movements. The city was visited by a disastrous fire in 1872, which burned on two days, November 9 and 10, involving a loss of over $80,000,000. The population of Boston in 1708 was 12,000; 1719, 18,000; 1780, 23,000; 1800, 25,000; 1850, 139,000; 1875, 360,000; 1890, 448,477; 1900, 560,892.

Boston Athenæum, a library supported by subscription and founded, with a governing board of trustees, April 7, 1807. When John Quincy Adams went as Minister to Russia he deposited his library in the Athenæum, nearly doubling its collection. A valuable collection of coins, antiques and curiosities is also contained in the Athenæum. It now possesses over 105,000 volumes.

"Boston" Case (1837). A Georgia fugitive slave escaped on the ship "Boston" bound for Maine and reached Canada. The Governor of Georgia charged the captain with slave-stealing and demanded his return as a fugitive from justice. The Governor of Maine refused, whereupon the Legislature of Georgia called upon Congress to so amend the laws as to compel the Maine Governor to comply. No action was taken.

Boston Massacre. During 1769 and the early months of 1770 continual quarrels and misunderstandings occurred, between the Boston populace and the British soldiers stationed in the town, over the

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persistent non-observance of the navigation acts. In February, 1770, a pressgang from the British frigate "Rose" boarded a ship belonging to Hooper, of Marblehead, and a riot followed. On the night of March 5, the ringing of fire bells brought together a large crowd and the usual collision with the soldiers took place. The soldiers fired. Three persons were killed and several others severely wounded. The news of the Boston Massacre spread rapidly, strengthening the revolutionary spirit. The soldiers were acquitted.

"Boston News Letter," the first genuine newspaper published in the United States. The first issue appeared at Boston April 24, 1704. The paper was a weekly, was edited and published by John Campbell, then postmaster at Boston, and was printed by Bartholomew Green. It was issued every Monday and appears to have been the outgrowth of a series of news letters from London, which Campbell, as controlling the news center, in his capacity of postmaster, received from time to time and sent to the Governors of the several New England colonies. These letters were a digest of the happenings, political and social, in England and on the Continent, with here and there a suggestion as to the politics and government of the American colonies. The *Boston News Letter* consisted at first of two pages, eight by twelve inches. Its publication was suspended in 1776.

Boston Port Act, an act proposed in Parliament by Lord North and passed March 31, 1774, in retaliation for the destruction of cargoes of tea in Boston harbor. The act provided for the discontinuation of "landing and discharging, lading or shipping of goods, wares and merchandise at the town and within the harbor of Boston." Commerce was transferred to Salem and Marblehead. General Gage arrived to enforce this measure on June 1. Much indignation and sympathy were felt for the Bostonians throughout the colonies, and material aid in gifts was rendered them. Broadsides were forthwith issued in Boston and Worcester against the use of British goods.

Boston Public Library, authorized by an act of the Massachusetts State Legislature April 3, 1848, and formally opened in Mason Street near its present site March 20, 1854. The second building was begun September 17, 1855, and was completed in 1858. Gifts of books and money have been made by a number of prominent New Englanders. The Library with eleven branches contains nearly 600,000 volumes. The new building is now completed.

Boston, Siege of. Immediately after Lexington and Concord, Boston was invested by 16,000 Americans under General Ward. The

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first attempt to narrow the lines resulted in the defeat of the Americans at Bunker Hill (*q. v.*). On July 3 Washington succeeded Ward. Through the fall and winter he drilled his men and drew his siege lines closer. He waited only for ammunition and siege guns to begin more active operations. Having secured these in the early spring of 1776 from Ticonderoga (*q. v.*), he seized Dorchester Heights on the night of March 4, 1776. Here he commanded the city and the fleet, and on March 17 Howe, who had succeeded Gage, was obliged to evacuate Boston.

Boudinot, Elias (1740–1821), of New Jersey, was delegate to Congress most of the time from 1777 to 1784, was its president in 1782, and as such signed the Treaty of Peace with England. He was a member of Congress from 1789 to 1795, Director of the Mint from 1795 to 1805, and was much interested in the education of the Indians and in missionary enterprises.

Boundaries. Colonial boundaries were often disputed, grants having been made by kings ignorant or careless of American geography. For these the tribunal was most commonly the Privy Council of the King of Great Britain. After the Revolution Congress took jurisdiction over them. The Articles of Confederation in 1781 provided an elaborate mode, modeled on English procedure under the Grenville Act of 1770, for selecting a court which should try such disputes between States. Since 1789 such cases have been within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, like other cases between States. (For the boundaries of the United States and their history, see Versailles, Treaty of, Annexations, Northeast Boundary and Northwest Boundary.)

Bounty Lands. On September 16, 1776, Congress passed a resolution, promising both commissioned and non-commissioned officers who would enlist in the cause of the Revolution certain "bounty lands," to be taken from the "Crown lands," or Northwest Territory, which was then claimed in portions by several States. Maryland protested vigorously against this resolution, on the ground that she had no extra lands, and would therefore be unfairly taxed.

Boutwell, George S., born in 1818, cabinet officer, was a lawyer and Democratic member of the Massachusetts Legislature. By a coalition of the Free-Soilers and Democrats he was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1851 and 1852. He was a delegate to the Peace Conference, and was in 1862–1863 the first commissioner of internal revenue. He next served as Republican Congressman 1863–1869, and was one of the managers of the impeachment of President Johnson. In Grant's

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first administration Boutwell was Secretary of the Treasury 1869–1873, and then became U. S. Senator, serving until 1877.

Bowdoin College (Congregational) was chartered in 1794 and opened in 1802 at Brunswick, Me. It was named in honor of Governor James Bowdoin, of Massachusetts. The Medical School of Maine, founded in 1820, is connected with this college.

Bowie, James (1790–1836), of Texas, soldier. A weapon which he used in a mêlée was the model of the celebrated "Bowie knife." He went to Texas about 1830 and was killed at the Alamo.

Bowles, Samuel (1826–1878), entered the office of the *Springfield Republican* at an early age, and in 1851 succeeded his father in the management of the journal. He made his paper one of the foremost organs of public opinion in New England, and acquired a national reputation as a journalist. He visited Europe and the Pacific slope on several occasions, and wrote accounts of his travels, including the work "Our Great West." He was a Republican in politics down to his support of Greeley's candidacy in 1872.

Bowyer, Fort (Mobile Bay), attacked September 14, 1814, by a combined land and naval force of British and Indians. They were repulsed with the loss of one vessel and 232 men. The Americans lost eight men.

Boxers, see CHINA, p. 477.

Boydton Road, Va., a charge upon the Confederates by Ord's two divisions of Grant's army, then operating about Richmond and Petersburg, April 1, 1865. This was one of the closing battles of that famous campaign. The charge took place at dawn and was directed along the Boydton Road toward Hatcher's Run against the rear of the Confederate intrenchments. The lines were forced and several thousand prisoners captured.

Braddock, Edward (about 1695–1755), was an English general of the old school, who was sent by the government as generalissimo in America soon after the opening of the French and Indian War. He confidently expected to reduce the French posts, and marched from Virginia on Fort Duquesne, taking few precautions, and disregarding the advice of Washington and others. On July 9, 1755, his army was entrapped on the banks of the Monongahela near the fort by an inferior Franco-Indian force. Braddock had five horses shot under him and was mortally wounded in a contest in which he showed little generalship, but much bravery. He died four days later.

Braddock's Field (July 9, 1755). On May 10, 1755, General Braddock took command of 2,200 men at Fort Cumberland to advance upon

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Fort Duquesne. The army moved slowly, clearing a way, and on July 7 was about eight miles from the fort. The fort was strongly situated and well garrisoned; but the commandant determined to strike a blow on the advancing English. On the morning of the ninth an ambuscading party of 900 left the fort. The British had passed the ford of the Monongahela, and were advancing through thick woods when they were assailed from all sides. They stood bravely, but could see no foe. Being huddled together they were fairly mowed down. Their courage at length forsook them—they broke and fled. The mortality was terrible. Of eighty-six officers sixty-three were killed and disabled. Of 1,373 troops only 459 came off unharmed. The French loss was trifling. Colonel Washington distinguished himself by his bravery. Braddock was mortally wounded. Dunbar, next in command, insisted on retreat, and left the frontier unguarded.

Bradford, William (1588–1657), was born at Austerfield, in England, and was prominent in the company of Separatists, who, in 1607–08, left England for Holland. He was among the leaders of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims, and on the death of Carver, in April, 1621, was chosen Governor of the struggling Plymouth Colony. This post he retained, with a few intermissions, until his death. Governor Bradford was the author of a very valuable "History of the Plymouth Plantation" down to the year 1647. This volume, which had remained in manuscript, and had been frequently quoted, disappeared from Boston during the confusion of the Revolution, and was singularly discovered in England in the Fulham library in 1855, and printed the next year.

Bradley, Joseph P. (1813–1892), jurist, was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Grant in 1870, which office he held until his death. He was a member of the celebrated "Electoral Commission" of 1877, and is generally regarded as having given the casting votes which decided the contest in favor of Hayes.

Bradstreet, Anne (1612–1672), of Massachusetts, poetess, married Governor Bradstreet in 1628. Some of her poems were published, and received great praise from her contemporaries. They are interesting as the work of the first poetess of New England.

Bradstreet, John (1711–1774), soldier, served in Pepperell's regiment in the expedition against Louisbourg in 1745. In 1758 he captured Fort Frontenac, served with Amherst against Ticonderoga in 1759, and negotiated a treaty of peace with Pontiac in 1764. He was made major-general in 1772.

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Bradstreet, Simon (1603–1697), colonial Governor of Massachusetts, to which he came in 1630, in 1660 was sent to England to congratulate Charles II. on his accession, was Governor from 1679 to 1686, and again after Andros' recall till 1692. He was in the service of Massachusetts sixty-two years. He opposed the witchcraft delusion.

Bragg, Braxton (1817–1876), was graduated at West Point in 1837. In the Mexican War he was distinguished at the battle of Buena Vista. He resigned from the army, and on the outbreak of the Civil War joined the Confederates. He served at Shiloh and succeeded Beauregard in command in the West. In the summer of 1862 he invaded Kentucky, and was defeated at Perryville. He was defeated again at Murfreesboro', but in 1863 won the battle of Chickamauga. Grant defeated his army at the battles around Chattanooga, and General Bragg was removed from command. He served against Sherman toward the close of the war.

Bragg, Edward S., born in 1827, of Wisconsin, soldier. In the Civil War he rose to the rank of brigadier-general and was a prominent member of the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth Congresses.

Braintree Resolutions. Opposition to the Stamp Act, 1764, had its beginning in Braintree, Massachusetts, when Samuel Adams drafted and circulated a petition to the selectmen of the town praying them to call a meeting of the people to take action in the premises, and to instruct their representatives in the court in relation to the stamps. Mr. Adams, in order that his designs might not miscarry, drafted the resolutions himself, which being presented were unanimously adopted, and later met with general approval from the citizens of Boston.

Branch, John (1782–1863), was Governor of North Carolina from 1817 to 1820. He was a Democratic U. S. Senator from 1823 to 1829, and was Secretary of the Navy in Jackson's Cabinet from 1829 to 1831.

Brandywine, Battle of, September 11, 1777. On Howe's advance upon Philadelphia from the head of Chesapeake Bay, Washington took up a strong position at Brandywine Creek, though he had but 11,000 to oppose to Howe's 18,000. While Knyphausen engaged the center, Cornwallis attempted a flank movement upon the American right. He met with obstinate resistance from Sullivan's division, which had formed a new front, but he forced it to retire. The American center was now obliged to fall back; this movement was directed in a masterly way by General Greene. The right, attacked by Knyphausen in front and Cornwallis on the flank, also accomplished its retreat in good order.

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The British were thus masters of the field. It was a battle in which the flank movement was warranted, but it was met with a promptness and sagacity which saved the Americans from defeat. About 1,000 Americans fell. The British losses slightly exceeded that number.

Brant, Joseph (1742–1807), chief of the Mohawk Indians, served in the British army during the Revolutionary War. He was active in the massacre at Cherry Valley and at Minisink in 1779. He led a tribe in St. Leger's expedition against Fort Stanwix in 1779. After the war he aided the U. S. government in negotiating Indian treaties.

Brashear City, La., a battle of the Civil War, occurring during Banks' command of the Federal army in Louisiana, June 23, 1863. Banks had several times engaged Dick Taylor during this campaign, and his outposts were stationed in Brashear, while Banks himself was in pursuit of the Confederates. Taylor, aware of the weakness of the Federal force, 2,000 in all, eluded Banks, and joining Green and Mouton, together they hurried down to the town with 15,000 men. The Federals were easily defeated and the town captured, together with 1,000 prisoners and large quantities of valuable stores. Five thousand refugee negroes were seized and returned to slavery.

Brazil. A commercial treaty was concluded between the United States and Brazil December 12, 1828. By the convention of January 27, 1849, Brazil agreed to pay 500,000 milreis to settle claims of American citizens. An agreement regarding trade-marks was made in 1878. A reciprocity treaty was concluded January 31, 1891.

Bread Riots. In 1837, during the period of general financial panic, prices rose enormously. Rents were exorbitant and flour was twelve dollars per barrel. During February and March the poor of New York held frequent riotous meetings, which culminated in violent assaults upon flour warehouses. In several instances storehouses were broken open and the mob helped themselves. The militia was called out to quell the disturbance.

Breckenridge, John (1760–1806), was a member of the Kentucky Legislature from 1797 to 1800. In 1798, with Jefferson and Nicholas, he draughted the famous "Kentucky Resolutions" and introduced them in the Legislature. He was a Democratic leader in the U. S. Senate from 1801 to 1805, and was prominent in the legislation concerning the annexation of Louisiana. He was Attorney-General in Jefferson's Cabinet from 1805 to 1806.

Breckenridge, John Cabell (1821–1875), Vice-President of the United States, was a grandson of John Breckenridge. He fought in the

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Mexican War, and was a Democratic Congressman from Kentucky, 1851–55. He was elected Vice-President in 1856 on the ticket with Buchanan, and served from 1857 to 1861, and was the youngest man ever elected to the office. In 1860 he was the unsuccessful candidate for President of the ultra slavery wing of the Democratic party, and received seventy-two electoral votes. He was U. S. Senator in 1861, but joined the Confederates and was expelled from the Senate. He was at the battle of Shiloh in 1862, and commanded at the defense of Baton Rouge the same year. He led the right wing at Murfreesboro', was at Chickamauga and Chattanooga, gained the battle of Newmarket in 1864, and served at Cold Harbor, in the Shenandoah Valley, in Eastern Tennessee, and at Nashville. For a short time before the end of the Rebellion he was Confederate Secretary of War.

Breckenridge, William C. P., born in 1837, attained the rank of brigadier-general of cavalry in the Confederate service. He represented Kentucky in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1884 to 1895, when he was defeated by the public indignation caused by the Madeline Pollard scandal.

Breda, Treaty of, was a treaty concluded between England, France, Holland and Denmark at Bredá in 1667. Among its provisions, those relating to America were the restoration of Acadia (Nova Scotia) to France by England, while England secured her claims in the West Indies and retained New Netherlands (New York) from Holland.

Bremen. An extradition convention was concluded in 1853 between the United States and Bremen.

Brentwood, Tenn., a minor battle of the Civil War, occurring March 25, 1863, in which Wheeler, Forrest and Wharton, commanding 5,000 Confederates, defeated 800 Federals under Bloodgood and G. C. Smith.

Bresci, Gaetano, see appendix, page 476.

Brevard, Ephraim (1750–1783), was a prominent and influential patriot of North Carolina. He was secretary of the Mecklenburg Convention of 1775, and is said to have been the author of the famous (alleged) declaration which anticipated by over a year the Declaration of Independence of Congress. He served in the Continental army, and was taken prisoner at Charleston in 1780.

Brewster, Benjamin H. (1816–1888), was Attorney-General of Pennsylvania from 1867 to 1869. He was Attorney-General in Arthur's Cabinet from 1881 to 1885. He distinguished himself in the prosecutions of the Star Route trials.

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Brewster, William, "Elder" (1560–1644), led a band of "Separatists" from England to Holland in 1608. He obtained a grant of land in North America from the Virginia Company and brought over the first company of Pilgrims to what is now Plymouth, Mass., in 1620. He was pastor of the Plymouth colony till 1629.

Brier's Creek, Battle of, March 3, 1779. General Lincoln detailed Ashe with 1,500 men to narrow the lines about the British in Savannah. The British turned his position at Brier's Creek, and of Ashe's force only 500 again reached the American camp.

Briggs Case. In his address on the occasion of his installation into the Edward Robinson professorship of Biblical Theology in the Union Theological Seminary, of New York, January 20, 1891, Professor Charles A. Briggs asserted that reason is a fountain of divine authority no less savingly enlightening than the Bible and the Church. His views were deemed not in accordance with the Presbyterian Confession of Faith. Charges were brought against Dr. Briggs before the Presbyterian General Assembly. He was supported by his colleagues in the seminary. In 1892 Briggs was tried and acquitted by the New York Synod, the several charges not having been sustained.

Bright, Jesse D. (1812–1875), was Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana in 1841. He represented Indiana in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1845 to 1862, when he was expelled for having, in a letter to Jefferson Davis, recognized him as president of the Confederate States. He was a member of the Kentucky Legislature in 1866.

Brinton, Daniel G., born in 1837, has made valuable contributions to the study of American archæology, ethnology and linguistics. He wrote "American Hero-Myths," "The American Race," and edited a "Library of Aboriginal American Literature." Died 1899.

Bristoe, or Bristow Station, Va. Here, August 27, 1862, while Jackson was awaiting Lee's arrival with reinforcements from Longstreet's division, 40,000 troops under McDowell were sent against him by General Pope. A brief engagement ensued, Jackson retiring slowly toward Manassas Junction with the main body and leaving his rearguard to cope with McDowell. October 14, 1863, during Lee's operations in Northern Virginia, Warren, commanding a large force of Meade's Union Army, encountered here and defeated A. P. Hill, leading a strong body of Confederates. Warren lost 546 killed and wounded. The Confederate loss was slightly greater.

Bristol, R. I., was not settled by white people until the termination of King Philip's War in 1679. Until 1747 it was a part of Massachu-

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setts. It was the ancient residence of King Philip, who was killed here in 1676. During the Revolutionary War it was bombarded by the British, and much of the town destroyed by fire. In the French and Revolutionary Wars and the War of 1812 it was noted for its privateers.

Bristow, Benjamin, born in 1832, attained distinction as a lawyer, served in the Civil War and afterward in the Kentucky State Senate and as District Attorney. In 1870–72 he filled the office of Solicitor-General. His national importance rests on his conduct of the treasury department under Grant in 1873–76. His reputation for reform led to his candidacy for the Republican nomination for President in 1876. In this contest, however, Blaine and Bristow, the two leading candidates, were set aside, and Hayes received the nomination. Died 1896.

Broad River, Battle of, November 12, 1780. Cornwallis, having learned the size and position of Sumter's force above Camden, sent Major Wemyss against him with mounted infantry. He charged the picket, but his force was repelled and himself wounded and taken prisoner.

Broad Seal War, a controversy arising from disputed election returns in Middlesex County, N. J. In the congressional elections of 1838 the clerk of this county had thrown out the vote of South Amboy for the Democratic nominees on the ground of defects in the returns. The Democrats protested, but the Whig representatives were declared elected and given certificates under the broad seal of the State. When Congress met, December 2, 1839, the House contained 119 Democrats and 118 Whigs outside of New Jersey. The clerk refused to recognize the five New Jersey Whigs and the greatest confusion followed until, on December 5, John Quincy Adams was elected Speaker *pro tempore*. On December 17 the House, after much wrangling, chose R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, permanent Speaker. The Democratic contestants were finally seated.

Brock, Sir Isaac (1769–1812), came to Canada from England in 1802 in the British Army. In 1810 he took command of the troops in Upper Canada and prepared the country for defense. In 1812 he received the surrender of General Hull's army at Detroit with all the stores, arms and cannon. He was killed at the battle of Queenstown.

Broke, Sir Philip B. V. (1776–1841), commanded the British ship "Shannon," which in 1813 captured the American ship "Chesapeake," Captain Lawrence, off Boston harbor after an engagement of fifteen minutes.

Brook Farm, a communistic industrial and literary establishment

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founded in Massachusetts, in 1841, by George Ripley, and other persons of socialistic tendencies. It was suggested by the schemes of Robert Owen and the writings of Fourier. The farm was bought and stock assigned on a communistic basis, and labor, manual or mental, received compensation on a time basis. The establishment failed in 1846, one of the largest buildings being destroyed that year by fire. Nathaniel Hawthorne and Horace Greeley were among those interested in the scheme.

Brooklyn, N. Y., was settled in 1636 by a few Walloon colonists. English and Dutch settlers followed, and in 1667 a charter was granted the town. In 1776 the site of the present town was the scene of the battle of Long Island. In 1834 Brooklyn became a chartered city and in 1899 was consolidated with Greater New York.

Brooks, Phillips (1835–1893), was rector of Trinity Church, Boston, from 1869 to 1891. He was Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts from 1891 to 1893. He was regarded in England and the United States as the greatest preacher of his Church.

Brooks, Preston S. (1819–1857), served during the Mexican War. He represented South Carolina in the U. S. Congress as a States-rights Democrat from 1853 to 1859. In 1856 he savagely assaulted Senator Sumner with a cane in the Senate chamber for certain expressions in a speech "on the crime against Kansas." The resolution for his expulsion from the House was not carried.

Brown, Aaron V. (1795–1859), represented Tennessee in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1839 to 1845. He was Governor of Tennessee from 1845 to 1847, and Postmaster-General in Buchanan's Cabinet from 1857 to 1859.

Brown, Benjamin Gratz (1826–1885), was a member of the Missouri Legislature from 1852 to 1858. He edited the *Missouri Democrat* from 1854 to 1859. He commanded a brigade during the Civil War. He represented Missouri in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1863 to 1867, was Governor of Missouri in 1871, and having an important part in the Liberal Republican movement, was the Liberal Republican and Democratic candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Horace Greeley in 1872.

Brown, Charles Brockden (1771-1810), was the first American to adopt literature as a profession. He wrote upon topics of the times, and published six successful novels which were unsurpassed in America until the appearance of Cooper's works.

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Brown, Fort, scene of the two opening engagements of the Mexican War. Captain Thornton, of General Taylor's dragoons, was captured after some fighting on April 25, 1846, by Torrejon, the Mexican general. On May 3 of the same year Arista, commander-in-chief of the Mexican forces, opened fire upon the fort with the batteries of Matamoras. The fort is now so called because commanded by Major Brown, who withstood a bombardment of 168 hours, and died on May 8. It was originally Fort Texas.

Brown, Jacob (1775–1828), had been a militia general in New York when the War of 1812 called out his abilities. He gained a victory at Sackett's Harbor in 1813, was made a major-general in the regular army, and in 1814 won the victories of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. In 1821 he succeeded to the command of the army as general-in-chief.

Brown, John (1736–1803), of Providence, R. I., a rich merchant, led the party which destroyed the "Gaspee" in 1772. He was a delegate from Rhode Island to Congress from 1799 to 1801.

Brown, John (1744–1780), of Massachusetts, aided in the capture of Ticonderoga and took Fort Chambly in 1775. He served under Montgomery at Quebec. In 1777 he captured Ticonderoga together with large supplies.

Brown, John [of Ossawatomie] (1800–1859), was born at Torrington, Conn., and early removed his home to Ohio. He was engaged in the wool business and farming, and developed into an ardent and uncompromising abolitionist. On the outbreak of the Kansas troubles he settled near Ossawatomie in 1855, and took an active part in the desultory warfare in that region, including the "Pottawatomie Massacre" of 1856. He had many sympathizers in the Northern States, and by 1859 his plans to liberate the slaves were matured. Having collected a small force, well armed, he suddenly on October 16, 1859, seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry in Virginia. He was immediately blockaded, captured after a desperate resistance, tried by a Virginia court, and executed at Charlestown, Va., December 2, 1859. The effect of this abortive undertaking was immeasurable. It helped to "clear the air" both in the North and South and was an important link in the chain of events leading up to the war. Brown became a hero in the songs of the Northern armies. His life is written by F. B. Sanborn.

Brown, Joseph Emerson, born in 1821, had risen to prominence as a lawyer when he became Governor of Georgia. His service in this position lasted from 1857 to 1865, including the Civil War period. In this struggle he took an active part, seizing Forts Pulaski and Jackson

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at the beginning of 1861, and advocating earnest resistance, though he was several times opposed to President Davis. He was Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court and U. S. Senator 1881–91. Died 1894.

Brown, Nicholas (1769–1841), of Providence, R. I., a successful merchant, was a liberal benefactor of Rhode Island College, which in 1804 changed its name to Brown University in his honor.

Brown University was founded in 1764, by a union of Baptists with other sects, at Warren, R. I. In 1770 it was removed to Providence. It received its present name in 1804. Francis Wayland was its president from 1827 to 1855. From 1811 to 1828 it had a medical school.

Browning, Orville H. (1810–1881), represented Illinois in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1861 to 1863. He advocated the abolition of slavery. He was Secretary of the Interior in Johnson's Cabinet from 1866 to 1869.

Brownists, the nickname applied to the religious Separatists of England during the latter part of the sixteenth century. Robert Brown, who introduced the Separatist doctrines, was a Church of England clergyman of Norwich until 1580, when he began declaiming against the discipline and ceremony of the Church. The Puritans were largely influenced by the Separatist doctrines. The Pilgrim Fathers were Brownists.

Brownlow, William Gannaway (1805–1877), was in early life a Methodist preacher, and for many years edited the *Knoxville Whig*. He strongly opposed secession and became known as the "Fighting Parson." During the war he was a center of the Unionist feeling in Eastern Tennessee, and was at one time imprisoned. He was Governor of the State in 1865–69, and U. S. Senator 1869–75.

Brown's Ferry, Tenn., a skirmish of the Civil War during the maneuvers around Chattanooga. At this place, October 27, 28, 1863, portions of Longstreet's Confederate troops were surprised and routed by the Federals under Hooker and Smith. The latter general secured an advantageous position upon a height overlooking the ferry. Howard with a small force cut off the pickets on one side while Geary did the same on the other. The Confederate pickets had therefore to surrender.

Brownstown, Mich. Major Van Horne with 200 men was here defeated August 5, 1812, by a body of Indians in ambush; seventeen men were killed and mail containing important information as to the needs at Detroit was captured.

Brownsville, Texas, captured November 5, 1863, during Banks'

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expedition to the Rio Grande, by Dana with a small party of Federal soldiers. Bee, the Confederate general, was encamped at this place with a small force and was defeated and driven out.

Bruce, Blanche K. (1841–1898), was a slave in early life. He represented Mississippi in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1875 to 1881. He became Register of the Treasury in 1881.

Brussels Conference, an international monetary conference, held at Brussels in the autumn of 1892 at the suggestion of the United States government. The debate was chiefly upon the initial thesis of the American program suggested in the invitation to the convention, *i. e.*, that it was desirable to find some means of increasing the use of silver in the currency systems of the nations. No definite step was taken at this conference.

Bryan, William J., lawyer; born 1860, Salem, Ill. In Congress 1891–92. Nominated for President, July 10, 1896, Democratic National Convention at Chicago. Defeated Nov. 3, 1896. Electoral vote, Bryan 176, McKinley 271. In May, 1898, he raised the 3d Regt. Neb. Vol. Inf., of which he became colonel. July 4, 1900, he was again nominated for President by the Democrats, at Kansas City, and defeated, 292 to 155.

Bryant, William Cullen (1794–1878), poet, first won distinction by his poem "The Embargo" in 1807. He was editor-in-chief of the *New York Evening Post* from 1828 to 1878. The paper was noted for its democratic spirit and strongly supported the government during the Civil War. He aided in forming the Republican party and entered zealously into all public questions. His most famous poem was "Thanatopsis."

Bryn Mawr College, near Philadelphia, was founded in 1884 by Jas. W. Taylor, M. D.

Buchanan, James (April 23, 1791—June 1, 1868), the fifteenth President of the United States, was born near Mercersburg, Pa. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1809, studied law, and soon entered the Pennsylvania Legislature. In 1821–31 he was Congressman and served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee. President Jackson sent him as Minister to Russia in 1832: he returned the next year and in 1834 entered the U. S. Senate. In that body he continued until 1845, when he entered President Polk's Cabinet as Secretary of State. While secretary he was called on to conduct the delicate questions arising from the Oregon dispute, the acquisition of Texas, and the Mexican War. He had been in 1844 mentioned for the Presidency and was a candidate in 1852. During 1853–56 he was U. S. Minister to England. As the Democratic candidate for President in 1856 he was elected over

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Frémont the Republican and Fillmore the Know-Nothing, and served for the term 1857–61. His foreign policy was generally successful. As his term went on, the absorbing slavery question overshadowed all other issues. After the election of Lincoln and the beginning of secession it was President Buchanan's misfortune to have the conduct of affairs for three or four months of extreme excitement. His so-called "temporizing policy" during this period met with severe criticisms. After the close of his term he lived in retirement, and died at Lancaster, Pa. His life has been written by G. T. Curtis. Died June 1, 1868.

Buckingham, William A. (1804–1875), one of the "War Governors," was Governor of Connecticut from 1858 to 1866. He actively supported the Civil War. He represented Connecticut in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1869 to 1875.

Buckner, Simon B., born in 1823, fought with distinction at Contreras, Churubusco and Molino del Rey. He fought at Fort Henry, and commanded a brigade at Fort Donelson, which he surrendered to General Grant when left in command. He led a brigade in General Bragg's army in Tennessee, and commanded a division at Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga. He was Governor of Kentucky from 1887 to 1891.

Buckshot War. The control of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1838, on which depended the choice of a United States Senator, turned upon the election in Philadelphia (October 9), where the Democratic candidates for the Legislature were elected by small majorities; but their Congressional candidate was defeated. Thereupon the Democratic return judges cast out 5,000 Whig votes, claiming fraud. The Whig judges then issued certificates of election to both their Congressional and Legislative candidates, and these returns were accepted by the Whig Secretary of State. At the opening of the Legislature, at Harrisburg, December 4, 1838, armed partisans were present. The Whig Senate adjourned because of the mob, and in the House two warring bodies assembled. The Whig Governor called on the militia, and tried, without effect, to obtain Federal aid. The Democratic House was finally recognized December 25.

Bucktails, a name first given to the Tammany Society of New York City, from the circumstance of the members of the organization wearing a buck's tail in the hat as a badge. The Bucktails, from 1812 to 1828, were anti-Clintonian New York Democrats. They were the most vigorous opponents of the Clinton canal policy from its inception (1817), and the name was finally applied to all who protested against this policy throughout the State. Under Martin Van Buren the Bucktails

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obtained control of the State temporarily. After Governor Clinton's death, in 1828, they became the Democratic party of the State.

Buel, James William, born at Golconda, Ill., October 22, 1849. Son of a tanner, without educational advantages except such as he made himself. Taught a country school and in 1868 received an honorary scholarship, by competitive examination, in University of Illinois, of which institution he was afterwards librarian. Went to Kansas 1870, was editor of a country paper, and afterwards engaged in journalism in St. Louis. In 1882 he made an extensive tour of Russia and Siberia, fortified by letters of commendation from Secretary of State Frelinghuysen. He visited all the most noted convict settlements, and in 1883 published the results of his investigations in his well-known standard work, "Exile Life in Siberia." He followed authorship continually and wrote twenty-five large books, chiefly of a historical character. His best known, "The Beautiful Story," had a sale of 1,300,000 copies. He also wrote, in conjunction with Giuseppe Verdi, the world-famous composer, "The Great Operas," the most sumptuous publication ever issued in America, the retail price of which is $1,250.

Buell, Don Carlos (1818–1898), graduated at West Point in 1841, and served in the Mexican War. In the Civil War he was appointed in 1861 to the Department of the Cumberland, and occupied the strategic point of Bowling Green. Part of his army arrived on the battle-field of Shiloh in time to render important aid in retrieving the fortunes of that contest. In the same year, 1862, he skillfully maneuvered against Bragg's army of invasion, and defeated it at Perryville October 8. He was soon after superseded by General Rosecrans. Died 1898.

Buena Vista, Mexico. Here was fought a celebrated battle between the American army, under General Taylor, and the Mexicans, under General Santa Anna. It is sometimes called Angostura after the plateau upon which Taylor drew up his army. This battle lasted two days, February 22, 23, 1847, was attended with considerable loss on both sides, and remained undecided until late in the second day, when Taylor, by concentrating his batteries against the enemy's center, and ordering his riflemen to cover his right flank, gained a complete victory. The first day's fighting had been confined to unsuccessful attempts by the Mexicans to drive Taylor from his position on Angostura heights. Hostilities were suspended during the night, the two armies suffering from the intense cold. The battle was nearly lost to the Americans at one time. Lane and O'Brien in charge of three guns and the second Indiana volunteers were driven from their position along the southern ridge of the heights, and were obliged to retreat to

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Buena Vista. Taylor arrived in time to cover their retreat with the second dragoons and the Mississippi riflemen. Santa Anna's poor generalship alone prevented Taylor's defeat. Number engaged, Americans 4,769, Mexicans 17,000.

Buffalo, N. Y., was founded in 1801, and became a military post in 1813, when it was burned by the British. It was rebuilt after the war and in 1832 attained the rank of a city. After the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 its growth was rapid. It is selected as the seat of the Pan-American exposition 1901. Pop. in 1900, 352,387.

Bulacan, a city of 10,000 population, situated at the head of Manila Bay, Philippine Islands.

Bull Run, Va., the scene of two important battles of the Civil War. The first great battle of the war took place July 21, 1861, between McDowell, commanding 29,000 Union soldiers, and Johnson and Beauregard, leading 28,000 Confederates. Six Confederate brigades lay posted along the stream, and upon these McDowell resolved to begin his attack. Tyler was sent across the stone bridge to threaten the Confederate front. Hunter and Heintzelman were dispatched to make a detour and attack the enemy's flank and rear. But Johnston had also decided to hasten the attack in order to anticipate Patterson's arrival with reinforcements for McDowell. However, the latter moved first, so Johnston acted on the defensive. Tyler and Hunter were slow in their movements; still by midday McDowell had turned the Confederate's left and uncovered the stone bridge. The Union troops followed the defeated Confederates across Young's Branch, but were held in check on the plateau beyond by Jackson, who here acquired his sobriquet of "Stonewall," until Johnston and Beauregard had time to come up and rally the disordered ranks. At about three o'clock, when both armies were exhausted by fighting, the arrival of 2,300 fresh Confederate troops, under Kirby Smith, who had escaped Patterson, turned the tide. McDowell was driven from the plateau, which had been the object of contention for three hours. McDowell in vain tried to cover his retreat with 800 regulars. There was a panic which spread almost to Washington.—Bull Run the second, or the battle of Manassas, occurred August 29, 30, 1862. General Pope, commanding a Union army of 40,000 men, advanced to attack Jackson, who was awaiting reinforcements from Lee at Bristoe station. McDowell had been dispatched to intercept Lee's conjunction with Jackson, but he was immediately recalled and ordered to join Pope at Manassas Junction. Jackson, finding the way open, immediately retired toward Manassas Junction and took a strange position near Gainsville behind an old railroad grading.

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Pope ordered Sigel to attack him at daylight August 29. All the morning a duel of batteries continued and Pope, arriving about noon from Centreville, found both armies badly cut up. Pope expected McDowell and Porter to join him. The former arrived with 27,000 men, but the latter never came. The battle continued until sunset, Jackson seeming several times on the point of retreating before such heavy odds. But Longstreet came up and the fighting ceased for the night. It began again the next day. The Confederates made a brilliant counter-charge and swept Pope from the field.

Bullock, Rufus B., born in 1834, was Governor of Georgia from 1869 to 1870, when he resigned because of the opposition to negro representatives in the Legislature, whose rights he supported.

Bulwer, Sir William Henry L. E. (1801-1872), was British Minister to the United States from 1849 to 1852. He negotiated with Senator John M. Clayton the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which related to the establishment of a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by canal at the Isthmus of Panama, each party guaranteeing neutrality of communication.

Bum-boat, a small boat used to convey provisions and other articles from harbor ports to vessels at anchor. They are common in the harbors of Cuba and the Philippines.

Buncombe, effusive rhetoric irrelevant to the business in hand. It is said that, many years ago, a member of Congress from Buncombe County, N. C., replied, on being taxed with the irrelevancy of his speech, "I am speaking not for you, but for Buncombe."

Bunker Hill, Battle of (June 17, 1775). After the investment of Boston by the Continental troops it became evident that Boston was untenable unless the surrounding heights were secured. This General Gage intended to do. The committee of safety anticipated him and sent 1,200 men under Colonel Prescott to seize and fortify Bunker Hill, on the night of the sixteenth. Breed's Hill, a more advanced though less protected position, was fortified instead. Dawn disclosed the American works to the British and a lively cannonade was directed upon the works. About three p. m., 3,000 British veterans under Howe and Pigott charged up the hill, but a deadly volley awaited both. They gave way and retreated. In the meantime the village of Charlestown had been fired by shells from the fleet. Again the British charged. The Americans reserved fire until they were within thirty yards. Again the British ranks gave way before the fatal fire. Owing to confusion at headquarters neither reinforcements nor ammunition were promptly

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dispatched to the American troops. About five o'clock the British charged again. They were at first shaken by the American fire, but the latter's cartridges were soon spent and after a stubborn hand-to-hand fight they left the field. The most lamented among the slain was the gallant General Warren, who had fought as a volunteer in the ranks. 1,054 of the British, or over one-third of their whole number, perished; of the Americans about a quarter, or 449. Bunker Hill is thus one of the bloodiest battles of modern times. The immediate result was the possession of a strategic point by the English; upon the Americans its moral effect was to encourage their spirits and to inspire general respect for their soldierly ability.

Bunker Hill Monument. The corner-stone was laid June 17, 1825, by Lafayette, before an enormous and enthusiastic crowd, among them many aged survivors of the battle fought fifty years before, who had gathered from far and near. After the singing of "Old Hundred," Daniel Webster delivered his famous address. The monument was completed June 17, 1843, and again Webster delivered the address before a tumultuously appreciative audience, among them President Tyler and some of his Cabinet.

Burchard, Samuel D. (1812–1891), lecturer and preacher in New York. During the political campaign of 1884 he made a speech at a "ministers' meeting" called by the Republican party managers, during which he stigmatized the Democrats by the words "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion." This helped to lose the Republicans the election, by alienating the Roman Catholic vote.

Bureau of American Republics. A bureau established under the recommendation of the Pan-American Conference of October, 1889, for the prompt collection and distribution of commercial information concerning the American Republics.

Bureaus of Labor Statistics. The first such government office established was that of Massachusetts, created by Act of June 23, 1869. Pennsylvania established one in 1872. Connecticut had one from 1873 to 1875, and re-established it in 1885. That of Ohio was established in 1877, that of New Jersey in 1878, those of Indiana, Missouri and Illinois in 1879, those of California, Wisconsin, New York and Michigan in 1883, those of Maryland and Iowa in 1884. The U. S. Bureau of Labor was established by Act of June 27, 1884; an Act of June 13, 1888, substituted the Department of Labor. Since then thirteen other States have organized such bureaus.

Burgesses, House of, the lower branch of the Colonial Legislature

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of Virginia. The first House of Burgesses was summoned in 1619. The House met at Jamestown in the seventeenth century, at Williamsburg in the eighteenth. It consisted of two burgesses from each county, and one from each of three towns and William and Mary College. The printed journals begin with the year 1732. The forms of procedure were those of the House of Commons. The last session of the burgesses occurred in 1774.

Burgoyne, John (1723–1792), one of the chief British commanders in the Revolutionary War, was a member of the House of Commons, and an army officer; he reached the grade of lieutenant-general, served in Canada in the early stages of the war, and was in 1777 intrusted with the command of a large force which was to pierce the American center. He ascended Lake Champlain and captured the forts without great difficulty. But his march from the head of the lake to Fort Edward was delayed by Schuyler's obstructions, while the auxiliary force under St. Leger came to grief, and Baum's diversion into Vermont was defeated at Bennington. He fought the first indecisive battle of Stillwater with Gates' army September 19, 1777; in the second battle on October 7 he was defeated, and was obliged to surrender with nearly 6,000 men at Saratoga October 17. He returned to England the next year and published in 1780 his "State of the Expedition." He was an author of some note, composing a number of poems and comedies.

Burke, Edmund (1729–1797), the English orator and statesman, was born in Ireland, educated in Trinity College, Dublin, and gained attention in literature, especially as the author of a treatise on "The Sublime and Beautiful." After some years spent as private secretary he was returned to the House of Commons in 1766. In the exciting debates attendant on the American Revolution he took a leading part. He favored constitutional order, freedom, championed the colonies, and held the first rank as an orator and political thinker. In 1774 he delivered a great speech on American taxation, and the next year favored strongly a policy of conciliation. In 1782, and again in 1783, he held the office of paymaster of the forces, and draughted Fox's East India Bill. Burke led the attack on Warren Hastings in the House of Commons in 1786–87, and in 1788 was one of the managers in that statesman's impeachment and made a celebrated speech. Soon after the outbreak of the French Revolution Burke, as a lover of order and conservatism, broke with his friend Fox, denounced the Revolution, and published his "Reflections" on that event. The best biographies are by Prior and Morley.

Burkesville, Va. Here Sheridan, pursuing the Confederates, de-

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feated and fleeing from the battlefield of Five Forks, overtook, April 3, 1865, a body of their cavalry. They endeavored to make a stand and receive the Federal assault, but in vain. Sheridan dispersed them, taking many prisoners. This battle is to be remembered in connection with the close of the campaign around Richmond and Petersburg.

Burlingame, Anson (1820–1870), rose to prominence in Massachusetts as a lawyer and politician. In 1855–61 he was Republican Congressman, and in 1861 he was sent as U. S. Minister to China. His diplomatic services there were so important that in 1868 he was appointed by the Chinese Government a special envoy to the United States and Europe. He negotiated at Washington in 1868 the Burlingame Treaty with China, and effected treaties with England, Prussia, Holland and other European countries.

Burnet, David G. (1789–1870), was active in securing the independence of Texas. He was chosen provisional president of the republic in 1836 and afterward served as vice-president.

Burns Case (1854), the last great fugitive slave case in Boston. Burns was an escaped slave of a Virginia planter and was arrested in Boston on the charge of theft. He was then claimed as a fugitive. This aroused the people to fever-excitement, and large meetings, addressed by Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker, were held in Faneuil and Meionaon Halls on the evening of May 26. The audience, refusing to wait until morning, armed themselves with clubs and axes and broke into the jail, but were driven away by a pistol shot. Burns was tried and the order for his rendition issued. He was conveyed to the cutter "Morris," surrounded by a large military force. The streets were thronged and many of the houses were draped in black. Indictments for riot brought against Phillips, Parker and others were quashed on technical grounds.

Burnside, Ambrose Everett (1824–1881), commander of the Army of the Potomac, graduated at West Point in 1847. He invented a breech-loading rifle, retired from the army and engaged in business. In the Civil War he led a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run and was in 1862 placed in command of an expedition to North Carolina; this force captured Roanoke Island on February 8, and Newbern March 14. He was now made a corps commander in the Army of the Potomac, and rendered important service at the battle of South Mountain and at Antietam, where he held the stone bridge against repeated attacks. In November, 1862, he succeeded McClellan in command of the army. On December 13 was fought the fatal and ill-advised battle of Fred-

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ericksburg, and in January, 1863, General Burnside was superseded by Hooker. Having been appointed to the command of the department of the Ohio he kept down treason, and was later in 1863 besieged in Knoxville by Longstreet. He acted as corps commander in the Army of the Potomac at the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, etc. In 1866–68 he was Republican Governor of Rhode Island, and in 1875–8 U. S. Senator from the same State.

Burr, Aaron (February 6, 1756—September 14, 1836), was born at Newark, N. J., and was the grandson of Jonathan Edwards. He graduated at Princeton in 1772, and joined the army at the outbreak of the Revolution. He served in Arnold's famous expedition through Maine to Canada, and afterward rose to the rank of colonel. Studying law, he rose soon to a position among the leaders of the New York bar, and was a member of the Legislature, and Attorney-General of the State. Of fascinating manners and unscrupulous principles, he rapidly became a political power in the State and the nation. He was Republican U. S. Senator from New York in 1791–97, and later was a member of the New York Assembly. His prominence and power in the Republican party caused him to be a formidable aspirant for the Presidency. In the exciting contest of 1800–01 Colonel Burr and Jefferson each received seventy-three electoral votes for President, and the matter was left to the House of Representatives, which finally chose Jefferson for the first and Burr for the second place. Burr was accordingly Vice-President in 1801–05. A bitter personal and political rivalry with Hamilton led to a duel between the two at Weehawken, July 11, 1804, in which Hamilton was mortally wounded. On his retirement from the Vice-Presidency Burr engaged in mysterious and wide-reaching schemes, the purpose of which was apparently the formation of an independent State in the Southwest. These schemes were arrested by a proclamation of President Jefferson in October, 1806, and in the following year Burr was tried for treason at Richmond, but was acquitted. After some years of wandering in Europe he returned to New York to the practice of law, but died in obscurity and poverty at Staten Island.

Burrites, in New York politics, the followers of Aaron Burr, a faction, chiefly of Democrats, organized by him through his connection with the Tammany Society. In 1807 they coalesced with the Lewisites, adherents of Morgan Lewis, to form the body called "Martling men," later Bucktails.

Burritt, Elihu (1810–1879), while pursuing the trade of a blacksmith, acquired proficiency in many languages. He established the *Christian Citizen* in 1842 in the interests of international peace, and the

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From the Original by G. W. Peters.

AMERICAN MOUNTED INFANTRY INTERCEPTED BY IGORRATES.

Next to the Tagals the Igorrates are the largest and most powerful tribe in the Philippines. Although hostile to the Tagals, they made war against United States authority until April, 1900, when they acknowledged our supremacy and joined forces against their old enemy. The Igorrates are a distinct race, to be found chiefly in the mountain districts of Bangued, Lepanto and Bontoes, Luzon Island. Their habits are repulsive, but they nevertheless possess some merits, for they are industrious agriculturists, skilled in metal working and, quite unlike the licentious Malays, they are monogamists, and generally virtuous, inflicting severe punishment for infidelity. Their love of freedom is a passion which prompted them to resist many efforts of Spain to subjugate them, and for nearly two centuries they warred against Spanish power. Their final submission was made in 1829, but they have ever since retained a large measure of independence, yielding obedience, however, to the Catholic Church, of which they are nearly all devout members.

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abolition of slavery. He was an ardent advocate of the compensated emancipation of slaves. He was U. S. Consul at Birmingham from 1865 to 1870. He wrote "Handbook of the Nations" and "Walks in the Black Country."

Burroughs, George, a prominent preacher at Salem and Portland, who was executed in 1692 on a charge of practicing witchcraft.

Burrows, William (1785–1813), was acting lieutenant in Preble's squadron during the Tripolitan War. He commanded the "Enterprise," which captured the "Boxer" in 1813, but was killed during the engagement.

Bussey, Cyrus, born in 1833, commanded a brigade at Pea Ridge. He was chief of cavalry at Vicksburg, and defeated General Jackson at Canton in 1863. In 1864 he commanded and organized the Department of Kansas.

Butler, Benjamin F. (1795–1858), was a New York district attorney from 1821 to 1825. He was appointed one of the three commissioners to revise the statutes of New York in 1825. He was Attorney-General of the United States in the Cabinets of Jackson and Van Buren from 1833 to 1838. He was also acting Secretary of War from 1836 to 1837, and was a prominent member of the "Albany Regency."

Butler, Benjamin Franklin (November 5, 1818—January 11, 1893), was graduated at Waterville College in Maine in 1838. He became a successful lawyer at Lowell and was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Senate. In 1860 he was delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston and withdrew from the adjourned convention which met at Baltimore. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was made a brigadier-general and took possession of Baltimore. Becoming a major-general, he commanded in Eastern Virginia, where he lost the battle of Big Bethel in June, 1861, and issued the famous order referring to the negroes as contraband of war. Later in the year he captured Forts Hatteras and Clark. In April, 1862, he cooperated with Farragut in the capture of New Orleans and was appointed commandant in that city. It was here that he attracted wide attention by his stern measures for the preservation of order, and roused considerable criticism as well as earned the undying hatred of many of the Southerners. In 1864, as commander of the Army of the James, he cooperated with Grant in the advance on Richmond. His military career closed with an unsuccessful attack upon Fort Fisher in December, 1864. He was a Republican Congressman from Massachusetts, 1867–75 and 1877–79. He failed in his attempts to secure the Republican nomination

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for Governor of Massachusetts in 1871 and 1872, and in 1878 and 1879 he was defeated as the Greenback candidate. He was, however, elected in 1882 by the Democrats as one of the "tidal wave" Governors and aroused considerable excitement in 1883 by his administration. He failed of a re-election and in 1884 ran for President as the Greenback and Anti-Monopoly candidate. Besides his reputation as politician and general he was widely known as a skillful lawyer. He wrote an autobiography entitled "Butler's Book."

Butler, John, died in 1794. He commanded the Indians in Sir William Johnson's Niagara campaign in 1759 and in the Montreal expedition of 1760. He joined the British at the outbreak of the Revolution and conducted predatory warfare in New York. He incited the famous "Wyoming massacre" in 1778, and engaged in Johnson's raid on the Schoharie and Mohawk regions in 1780.

Butler, Marion, see appendix, page 477.

Butler, Matthew C., born in 1836, became a major-general in the Confederate service. He represented South Carolina in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1877 to 1895. Major-general of Volunteers, 1898, commissioner on Spanish evacuation of Cuba. See appendix, page 476.

Butler, William Orlando (1791–1880), was an officer in the War of 1812. In 1839–43 he was a Democratic Congressman from Kentucky and ran unsuccessfully in 1844 for Governor of that State. He was a major-general in the Mexican War, and was distinguished at the taking of Monterey in 1846. He was in 1848 the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with General Cass.

Butler, Zebulon (1731–1795), served in New Jersey from 1777 to 1778. He was commander at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, at the time of the massacre. He served with distinction in General Sullivan's Indian expedition of 1779.

Butterfield, Daniel, born in 1831, led a brigade at Hanover Court House and Gaines' Mills. He commanded a corps at Fredericksburg and was chief of staff at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. He commanded a division at Resaca, Dallas and Kenesaw. He resigned in 1869 and was for some time Sub-Treasurer of the United States in New York.

Butterworth, Benjamin, born in 1822, represented Ohio in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1878 to 1882. He was Commissioner of Patents in 1883 and 1897, and a U. S. Congressman from 1884 to 1886. Died 1898.

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C.

Cabal, a term that is used to denote an intriguing, factitious party in the State, who for political expediency modify or sacrifice their principle to gain personal ends. The origin of the word is to be found in the initials of the English Ministry of Charles II., viz., Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington and Lauderdale.

Cabeza de Vaca, Alvar Nunez (1507–1559), Spanish explorer, went with Narvaez to Florida in 1527, and accompanied him on his westward march and voyage. He was wrecked near Matagorda Bay in Texas, and captured by the Indians, among whom he became a medicine-man. Finally escaping, he reached Mexico after many wanderings, during which he discovered the Rio Grande. He was afterward the first explorer of Paraguay.

Cabinet. The Constitution, without providing distinctly for a Cabinet, authorizes the President to consult the heads of the departments. Washington thus consulted his Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War and Attorney-General. The secretaryship of the navy was instituted in 1798, and its incumbent was at once treated as a member of the Cabinet. The Postmasters-General before 1829 were not. The Secretary of the Interior became such at once upon his institution in 1849, the Secretary of Agriculture similarly in 1889.

Cabot, George (1751–1823), statesman, entered Harvard, but left to go to sea, and became master mariner before he was of age. At twenty-five he was chosen to the Massachusetts Provincial Congress. In 1788 he was a member of the State Convention that adopted the Federal Constitution. He was U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, 1791–96, and was President Adams' first choice for Secretary of the Navy when that department was organized in 1798. He was a leading Federalist, an able coadjutor of Hamilton, and a high authority in political economy. He was chosen president of the celebrated Hartford Convention in 1814.

Cabot, John, the founder of the English claim to North America, was born at Genoa, settled in Venice as a merchant and mariner, and removed to Bristol in England about 1490. In May, 1497, he sailed from Bristol on a voyage of discovery, under the authority of letters patent from the king, Henry VII. He discovered a region which was

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supposed to be the coast of China, returned to England with the news, and received from the frugal king the sum of ten pounds. The next year he sailed again and explored the coast of North America. The exact extent of his voyages is uncertain, but he probably visited Labrador, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the coast of New England, southward perhaps to Cape Cod. After the second voyage he disappears from history.

Cabot, Sebastian, the son of John, was born in Bristol or Venice about 1474, and died in London about 1557. He probably accompanied his father on the latter's first voyage to America, and may have succeeded him as commander in the second expedition. He was subsequently in the service of Spain, and returned late in life to England. The voyages of the two Cabots in 1497 and 1498 laid the foundation of England's claim to North America.

Cacique, a designation given to the chiefs of Indian tribes in Cuba and other West India Islands and of South America at the time of the Columbian discoveries and Spanish conquests.

Cadillac, Antoine de la Mothe, born 1660 of noble French family. In 1694 Frontenac appointed him commander of Michilimackinac. July 24, 1701, with fifty settlers and fifty soldiers he founded Detroit. In 1707 he reduced the Miamis to subjection. In 1711 he was made Governor of Louisiana. In 1714 he established a post in the Natchez country. In 1717 he returned to France and died soon after.

Cadwalader, John (1742–1786), was a member of the Philadelphia Committee of Safety. He was a brigadier-general at Trenton and a volunteer at Brandywine and Germantown. He wounded General Conway, the noted conspirator against Washington, in a duel.

Calhoun, John Caldwell (March 18, 1782—March 31, 1850), Vice-President of the United States, was born near Abbeville in South Carolina. He graduated at Yale, studied law, and developed qualities of statesmanship at an early period. In 1811 he entered the House of Representatives as member from South Carolina, and became prominent at once as a leader of the younger element of the Democratic party; he advocated the war against Great Britain, and was foremost in the controversy over the United States Bank. He left the House for the War Department in 1817, and served throughout Monroe's administration. In 1824 he was elected Vice-President, and served from 1825 with Adams. Again elected in 1828, he continued in office, this time with Jackson, and between these two great Democratic leaders a bitter feeling of opposition soon arose. In the Nullification trouble which was

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now developing, Calhoun's abilities and views made him the leader on the side of his native State. He resigned his office in 1832, and immediately entered the U. S. Senate, where he was the champion of the "States Rights" men. His career in the Senate was interrupted for a short period, when in 1844–45 he was Secretary of State in Tyler's administration. During this time he concluded a treaty of annexation with Texas. Retiring from the Cabinet in 1845 he re-entered the Senate, resuming the leadership of the Southern Democrats. It was during this last term that his severe controversy with Benton occurred. Calhoun died at Washington while the compromise measures of 1850 were pending.

California was formed from the Mexican cession of 1848. The name originated from a Spanish romance of 1521. The coast of California was explored by the Spaniards Cabrillo (1542) and Ferrelo (1543), and by the Englishman Drake (1579), who named the country New Albion. Two hundred years later (1769) Franciscan monks founded a mission at San Diego and discovered the Bay of San Francisco. The missions in 1823 numbered twenty-one and were very wealthy. The priests opposed the government of the towns which was established by the Mexican Government and the Mexican Revolution of 1822, and in 1834 the mission lands were divided. In 1826 the first American emigrant wagon-train reached California. Before the Mexican War the United States Government feared that England intended to seize California, and accordingly encouraged the inhabitants to revolt from Mexico. June 14, 1846, the American settlers, upon the advice of Frémont, proclaimed a republic, and Sloat, in command of an American fleet, occupied Monterey July 7. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed February 2, 1848, California was ceded by Mexico to the United States. On the nineteenth of the preceding month gold had been discovered near Coloma. By the close of 1849 the population was about 100,000. A State Constitution was ratified November 13, 1849, which prohibited slavery. The admission of California as a free State formed part of Clay's famous "Omnibus Bill" of 1850 (September 9). For ten years the State was steadily Democratic until the division in that party in 1860 gave the electoral vote to the Republicans, who controlled the State in national politics until 1876. In 1880 the Democratic presidential electors were elected with one exception. In 1892 the electors were again Democratic. In State politics the State has always been very doubtful. Opposition to Chinese immigration, monopoly in land, and the influence of corporations in politics have complicated the political history of the State. The population in 1850 was 92,597; in 1900, 1,485,053.

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California, University of, Berkeley, Cal., was established in 1868 as the State University; formerly known as the College of California, it was chartered in 1855.

Callava, the Spanish ex-Governor of Florida, whom Andrew Jackson arrested in September, 1821, because he refused to deliver certain papers, Florida having been ceded to the United States in 1819. The papers were seized forcibly and Callava was then released. He claimed the privileges of a Spanish Commissioner, but could get no hearing from Jackson.

Calumet, the peace pipe of North American Indians, was usually made of clay and a reed stem two or three feet long decorated with locks of women's hair. It was invariably used in concluding treaties, and was also presented to strangers as a mark of hospitality.

Calvert, Sir George, first Lord Baltimore (1582–1632), was knighted by James I. in 1617, became a Roman Catholic in 1624; was much interested in the colonization of the New World; and in 1632 obtained from Charles I. a patent for what are now Delaware and Maryland. He died before it had passed the Great Seal, and it was issued to his son Cecil.

Calvert, Leonard (1606?–1647), Governor of Maryland, was sent by his brother Cecil, Lord Baltimore, to found the Maryland Colony, which he did at St. Mary's, May 27, 1634. His authority was disputed by William Claiborne, who at once began hostilities against him, and it was not till 1647 that his possession was fully established.

Cambridge, Mass., was settled by colonists under Governor Winthrop in 1630, and first called Newton. The American army occupied Cambridge during the period while the British held Boston. The city was incorporated in 1846. Harvard College was founded here in 1636.

Cambridge Platform, a system of church government drawn up by a synod at Cambridge, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, in 1648. The Congregational churches differed somewhat at that time, some inclining to Presbyterianism, some to Independency. The synod reaffirmed the Westminster Confession, but recommended a form of church discipline which prevails now in the Congregational churches.

Camden, Charles Pratt, Earl of (1713–1794), constantly opposed the American policy of the Rockingham ministry. His sympathy with the colonies continued during his term as Lord Chancellor from 1766 to 1770. He opposed the oppressive colonial policy pursued by Lord

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North, and, on account of his liberal policy during the Revolution, he was very popular in America.

Camden, Battle of, August 16, 1780. On his appointment to command in the South, Gates determined to seize Camden, S. C. He made an unwise choice of roads, so that his army was exhausted when it came to face the enemy. When within ten miles of Camden he delayed two days. Meanwhile Cornwallis had come up from Charleston to assist Rawdon. Gates also made the fatal mistake of sending out 400 of his best troops on a foray. With 3,052 troops, only 1,400 of whom were regulars, he faced 2,000 British veterans. Both parties attempted a night march, but as the surprise failed they waited for daylight. The American left of raw militia was routed. The right composed of Maryland regulars held its ground bravely until it was attacked upon its exposed flank and forced to retire. This it did in good order. Of the Americans 1,000 were killed or wounded and 1,000 captured. The loss of the British was 324. It was a clear piece of bad generalship on the part of Gates, who fled precipitately to the North.

Cameron, Simon (1799–1889), politician, worked at the printer's trade in his boyhood and youth. In 1822 he edited a newspaper in Harrisburg. He soon became interested and acquired wealth in banking and railroad construction—was for a time Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania. He was U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania 1845–1849, acting with the Democrats. Upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854 he broke with that party and joined the Republican party upon its organization, by which he was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1857. He was appointed by President Lincoln his first Secretary of War, resigned in 1862 and was appointed Minister to Russia. He was again U. S. Senator 1867–1877.

"Camillus," a literary pseudonym of Alexander Hamilton. In 1795 there were published at New York a series of papers called a "Defense of the Treaty," Jay's treaty of the previous year with Great Britain. These papers were nearly all signed "Camillus," but were written by Hamilton.

Campbell, Alexander (1788–1866), theologian, a native of Ireland, came to the United States in 1809. He was the founder of the sect called Disciples of Christ or Campbellites, and of Bethany College in West Virginia.

Campbell, Sir Archibald (1739–1791), British soldier, came to Boston as lieutenant-colonel in 1775, led an expedition in 1778 against

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Savannah, which he took; and took Augusta, Ga., in January, 1779. He was afterward Governor of Jamaica.

Campbell, Donald (1735–1763), British soldier, while stationed at Detroit met Pontiac (then besieging it) in conference. He was not permitted to return, and was put to death with torture.

Campbell, George W. (1768–1848), of Tennessee, statesman, was graduated at Princeton in 1794, was Representative in Congress, 1803–1809, and was chairman of Ways and Means in his last term. He was U. S. Senator from 1811 to 1814, when he became Secretary of the Treasury; was again elected to the Senate in 1815. In 1818 he was appointed Minister to Russia. He returned in 1820.

Campbell, James (1813–1893), was Attorney-General for Pennsylvania in 1852. He was Postmaster-General in Pierce's Cabinet from 1853 to 1857.

Campbell, John A. (1811–1889), jurist, was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1826, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1829. He was several times a member of the Assembly of Alabama. He was appointed a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1853, resigned in 1861. He was opposed to secession, although he believed in the right. He was Assistant Secretary of War of the Confederate States and was one of the peace commissioners who met President Lincoln at Fort Monroe in February, 1865.

Campbell, William (1745–1781), soldier, of Virginia, led a corps of riflemen at King's Mountain, Guilford Court House and Eutaw Springs. In 1778 he was a commissioner to run the boundary-line between Virginia and the Cherokee country.

Campbell's Station, Tenn. Here, November 16, 1863, occurred a sanguinary conflict between Longstreet, leading about 35,000 Confederates, and Burnside, at the head of a slightly smaller number of Union soldiers. Bragg, under orders from Richmond, had ordered Longstreet to proceed against Burnside. This Longstreet found some difficulty in doing, for his troops were in a deplorable condition for want of clothing and provisions. Nevertheless he started in pursuit of the Federal leader, who slowly retreated toward Knoxville. At Campbell's Station Longstreet came up with him and Burnside turned upon them, firing at long range as the Confederates advanced over the undulating ground. Unheeding the bullets the Confederates pressed forward until at close range. Then they opened fire, raking the Federal lines. Burnside was forced after a brief fight to retire to Knoxville, where Longstreet followed him and beleaguered the town.

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Camp Alleghany, Va. In this battle, December 13, 1861, the Federals, numbering 3,000 troops and commanded by Milroy, were defeated by 2,000 Confederates, led by Edward Johnston. The latter had been left by Jackson in charge of a strong position on a high bluff. Milroy dispatched Moody to attack his flank, while Jones assaulted his front. The losses were about equal on both sides.

Camp Cole, Mo. Here, June 18, 1861, a half-organized Unionist regiment under Captain Cook was surprised, while asleep in a barn, by a Confederate force under Colonel O'Kane, and completely routed.

Camp Defiance, Fla. Here General Floyd, in the Creek War, was attacked January 27, 1814, by the Indians. The attack was repulsed, but at so heavy a loss that Floyd had to fall back. The American loss was twenty-two killed and 147 wounded.

Canada. For the history of the relations of the English colonies with Canada before the Revolution, see New France and Quebec Act. The Continental Congress attempted, but without avail, to induce Canada to take part in the Revolution. In 1775 Montgomery and Arnold conducted an expedition into Canada, which ultimately failed. From Canada Burgoyne invaded New York in 1777. The land operations of the War of 1812 were mainly efforts for the conquest of Canada. Since then our relations with Canada have been mostly in the way of trade, though the sympathy of Americans with Canadian insurgents in 1837, the Caroline affair, the Aroostook disturbances and the Fenian invasion of 1866 have at times interrupted friendliness. The treaty of 1871 provided for the free transit of certain goods into Canada through the United States and into the United States through Canada. There has been of late years a strong movement for the annexation of Canada to the United States.

Canals. The oldest completed canals in the United States are the South Hadley and Montague Canals of Massachusetts, both undertaken by a company chartered in 1792. They are two and three miles long respectively, passing through the rapids at South Hadley and the Montague Falls on the Connecticut River. The Middlesex Canal, connecting Boston harbor with the Merrimac, was completed in 1808. The Erie Canal, largest and most important in this country, connecting the Hudson River at Albany and Troy with Lake Erie at Buffalo, was projected by DeWitt Clinton, and begun in 1817. It was completed in 1825. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the outcome of a project for improving navigation on the Potomac River by General Washington, was begun by the Board of Public Works of Virginia in 1820 and com-

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pleted in 1850. It extends from Georgetown to Cumberland, 184 miles. The Delaware and Hudson Canal, constructed by a company for the transportation of coal, was completed in 1829. It extends from Rondout to Port Jervis, 108 miles. The Schuylkill Coal and Navigation Canal, extending from Mill Creek to Philadelphia, 108 miles, was begun in 1816 and completed in 1825. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Canal, from Easton to Coalport, was begun in 1821 and completed in 1829. The chief period of canal construction was from about 1820 to about 1840, when railroads began to supplant them. In 1900 there were about 2,500 miles of canals in operation, while about 2,000 miles had been abandoned. For interoceanic canals, see arts. Panama Canal and Nicaragua Canal.

Canby, Edward R. S. (1819–1873), of Kentucky, soldier, served in the Florida War 1839–1842, and received a brevet of lieutenant-colonel for services in Mexican War. In 1858 he served in the so-called Mormon War. In 1863 he commanded the United States troops in the New York draft riots; assisted by Farragut's fleet he captured Mobile in 1865. In 1873 he was treacherously murdered by Modocs while negotiating a treaty of peace.

Cane Ridge Revival, a religious revival in 1799 and 1800, the first famous one in the United States after the "Great Awakening," along the western frontier, particularly in Kentucky. It was begun by the inspired preaching of two brothers from Ohio, who addressed a camp meeting on the Red River, and made numerous enthusiastic converts. At the Cane Ridge camp meeting of 1800 the religious enthusiasm was intense. Converts were made by hundreds.

Cane River, La., a battle in the course of Banks' expedition through the Southwest, occurring April 23, 1864. The Confederate General Bee was stationed along Cane River with 8,000 troops, when Emory, Birge and Fessenden of Banks' army suddenly flanked his position and fell heavily upon his right. The movement was a complete success. The Confederates were forced to abandon their position.

Canning, George (1770–1827), was British Secretary for Foreign Affairs from 1807 to 1809, during the controversies with America concerning the Chesapeake affair and the difficulties which led to the War of 1812. He approved the British orders-in-council in 1807, which destroyed American neutral commerce. He supported the War of 1812. While Secretary of Foreign Affairs from 1822 to 1827, he assented to the policy expressed in the Monroe doctrine.

Canning, Stratford, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe (1786-

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1880), succeeded Mr. Bago as British Minister to the United States in 1820. He returned to England in 1823 and arranged a treaty which was signed by the British and American Commissioners, but was rejected by the U. S. Senate. In 1830 he framed the British claims in the American boundary question which was submitted to the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands. He was afterward famous as Ambassador to Turkey at the time of the Crimean War.

Canonicus (1565?-1647), an Indian chief, king of the Narragansetts. He cordially received Roger Williams to his country and was ever friendly to the whites, but often at war with the Pequots.

Cape Ann, Settlement at. In 1625 the Dorchester Company attempted to plant a colony near the site of the present town of Gloucester. Roger Conant, of Plymouth, and a number of other persons were invited to settle there. But the attempt failed in a short time, and this resulted in the dissolving of the Dorchester Company. The Naumkeag settlement resulted.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., a National storehouse during the Civil War. It was assailed by the Confederate Marmaduke, April 26, 1863, who although he commanded 8,000 men was obliged to retreat before McNeil's garrison of 2,000.

Capital, The. From the beginning of the Revolution until the adoption of the Constitution the Congress of the United States had no fixed place of holding its sessions, but met on various occasions at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, York, Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton and New York. In 1783 after a long debate Congress selected a site near the falls of the Delaware, and in 1784 resolved to meet at New York until the new town was completed. The plans for the capital were not carried out and nothing further was done until after the adoption of the Constitution. During the session of the first Congress the matter was again called up, and after a lengthy discussion in which sectional jealousy ran high an act was passed June 28, 1790, selecting a site upon the Potomac. Maryland and Virginia ceded land for this purpose. By this act Congress met at Philadelphia until November, 1800, when the Government removed to its permanent capital (Washington).

Capitol. The corner-store of the Capitol building at Washington was laid by President Washington, September 18, 1793. The north wing was completed November 17, 1800. The south wing was completed in 1808, and the interior of both was burned by the British, August 24, 1814. Reconstruction was begun in 1815. The foundation

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of the main building was laid March 24, 1818, and the whole was completed in 1827. The act of September 30, 1850, provided for an extension. President Fillmore laid the corner-stone of the extension July 4, 1851, and Daniel Webster delivered the address. It was finished in 1867.

Cardinal. The first American cardinal was John McCloskey, archbishop of New York, who was made a cardinal in 1875. Upon his death in 1885 Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, was made a cardinal (1886).

Carey, Henry C. (1793–1879), political economist, son of Mathew. In 1821 he established the firm of Carey & Lea, which became the leading publishing house in the country. He withdrew in 1835 and devoted himself to political economy, on which subject the most important of his writings have been translated into other languages. He viewed free trade as the ideal, and protection as the means of attaining it.

Carleton, Sir Guy (1724–1808), British soldier, distinguished himself at the sieges of Louisbourg and Quebec. He was Governor of the latter from 1766 to 1770 and from 1775 to 1778, and defended it against the Americans under Montgomery in 1775. He commanded the army that invaded New York in 1776, and fought a severe battle with Arnold on Lake Champlain. In 1782 he superseded Sir Henry Clinton as commander-in-chief. From 1786 to 1796, as Lord Dorchester, he was Governor of Canada. He became a lieutenant-general in 1777.

Carlisle, Frederick Howard, fifth earl of (1748–1825), British statesman. In the House of Lords he advocated reconciliation with America, and was one of the commissioners sent over in 1778 to endeavor to effect it.

Carlisle, John Griffin, born in 1835 in Kentucky, served in the Legislature of the State, and was its Lieutenant-Governor in 1871–75. He entered the National House of Representatives in 1877 as Democratic member from Kentucky, and became widely known as leader of the tariff-reforming wing of the party. He was Speaker of the House for three terms, 1883–89, and achieved a high reputation as an able parliamentarian and impartial presiding officer. In 1890 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, whence, in 1893, he was called to enter President Cleveland's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. After leaving the Cabinet he engaged again in law practice at Louisville.

Carnegie, Andrew, born in Scotland in 1835, came to the United States in 1845. He is the largest proprietor of iron and steel-making

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works in the world and is popularly reputed to possess a fortune of $200,000,000. He has given liberally to the founding of libraries and other educational institutions. He strongly opposed the policy of annexing the Philippine Islands against the consent of the natives.

Carnifex Ferry, W. Va. Here, August 10, 1861, General Floyd, formerly Buchanan's Secretary of War, was attacked and compelled to retreat by General Rosecrans of McClellan's army. Floyd had superseded Wise in the command of the Confederate forces. The latter failing to obey orders and come to his relief, he was obliged to retire to Big Sewell Mountain. The numbers engaged on either side were small.

"Caroline." In 1836–37 there was a strong Republican spirit rife in parts of Lower Canada, which culminated, in December, 1837, in an insurrection in Toronto. The leaders fled to the United States, and one, Mackenzie, with twenty-five men, among them some citizens of Buffalo, whom he had persuaded to join him, seized, December 12, 1837, the Canadian Navy Island in the Niagara River, set up a provisional government and issued paper money. December 26, a party of Canadians crossed the Niagara and seized, at Schlosser, on the American side, the "Caroline," a steamer in the service of the rebels. Several men were killed, and the vessel was burned. This invasion of the American lines caused great indignation. President Van Buren issued a proclamation declaring that the neutrality laws should be observed. The New York militia was called out and placed under the command of General Scott. The rebels finally abandoned Navy Island January 13, 1838.

Carpenter, Matthew Hale (1824–1881), Senator, settled in Wisconsin in 1848, and soon acquired an extensive law practice. He successfully argued the reconstruction act of 1867 before the U. S. Supreme Court. He was U. S. Senator from 1869 to 1875 and from 1879 till his death.

Carpenters' Hall, Phila., was the hall of the company or organization of the carpenters of the city, analogous to the guild halls of London. When the first Continental Congress met in Philadelphia in September, 1774, the State House was offered them, but the offer of the carpenters was accepted by the members, to show their respect for the mechanics. The second Continental Congress also began its sessions there.

Carpet Baggers, a name first given to Northern politicians who sought temporary homes in the Southern States to obtain qualifications for admission to Congress from these States. After 1865 the name was

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given to Northern Republicans who settled in the South and later to all whites who endeavored to control the colored vote.

Carpet-bag Governments. During the period between 1865 and 1870 the government of a majority of the Southern States was controlled by unscrupulous adventurers, who excluded the better class of whites from voting and controlled elections by negro majorities. Fraudulent taxes were levied and enormous State debts were rolled up. These governments were known as "Carpet-bag Governments."

Carrick's Ford, W. Va., a running fight between the rear ranks of Garnet's retreating Confederate forces and McClellan's vanguard under Steedman. Garnet was slain and a number of captures were made July 13, 1861.

Carroll, Charles, of Carrollton (1737–1832), last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, was educated by Jesuits in France. He returned to Maryland in 1765. In 1775 he was one of the council of safety. July 4, 1776, he was appointed deputy to Congress, and on August 2 signed the Declaration.

Carroll, John (1735–1817), cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, was educated as a priest at St. Omer's. In 1774 he returned to Maryland and enthusiastically espoused the patriot cause. At the suggestion of Dr. Franklin he was appointed superior of the clergy of the United States in 1784. He became bishop in 1790. By unanimous request of Congress he pronounced a panegyric on Washington, February 22, 1800. He was consecrated archbishop in 1808, and was the first Catholic bishop and archbishop in the United States.

Carson, Christopher (Kit) (1809–1868), explorer, was for eight years a trapper on the plains. He afterward accompanied Frémont on two of his expeditions, to the success of which he greatly contributed.

Carthage, Mo., a brief but severe engagement, July 5, 1861, between 12,000 Union troops, under General Franz Sigel, and 5,000 Confederates chiefly volunteers from Missouri, Texas and Arkansas, led by Generals Price, McCulloch and Pillow. General Sigel was compelled to retreat, although victorious.

Carthagena, in Spanish America, attacked in 1741 by a powerful fleet and a strong body of soldiers, both English and colonial, under Admiral Vernon. When England was preparing to send a force against the Spanish West Indies, the colonies north of Carolina were summoned to contribute four battalions to the armament. The requisition was generously complied with. But the expedition against Carthagena was

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anything but successful, though it was composed of twenty-nine ships and 12,000 land troops. The sailors and soldiers quickly fell ill with the fever. Only the outer fortifications were demolished; then the English were obliged to retire.

Carver, John (1590?–1621), first Governor of Plymouth colony. He was probably elected Governor on board the "Mayflower" in Provincetown harbor in November, 1620; was re-elected March, 1621, but died the next month.

Cary Rebellion. In 1705 Thomas Cary, then Deputy Governor of North Carolina, was deposed at the solicitation of the Quakers for disfranchising them through the requirements of the Test Act. He endeavored to usurp the government during several years. Finally, in 1711, he endeavored to capture Governor Hyde by force. Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, sent a troop to Hyde's assistance. Cary was forced into submission.

Cary, Samuel F., born in 1814, Congressman, of Ohio, served in Congress one term, 1867–1869, and was the only Republican member of the House who voted against the impeachment of President Johnson.

Cass, Lewis (1782–1866), was born at Exeter, N. H. His early life was passed as a lawyer and politician in Ohio, broken by service in the War of 1812, during which he became brigadier-general, and fought at the battle of the Thames. In the years 1813–31 he was Governor of Michigan Territory; during this period his management of Indian relations was highly regarded, and an expedition in 1820 into the heart of the Indian country yielded important results. General Cass published in 1823 "Inquiries Concerning the Indians." His reputation was increased as Secretary of War 1831–36, U. S. Minister to France 1836–42, U. S. Senator from Michigan 1845–48 and 1849–57, and Secretary of State 1857–60. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1844 and 1852. In 1848 he gained the nomination, but was defeated in a close contest by General Taylor.

Castro, Manuel (1801–1891), of California, as Mexican prefect of Monterey opposed by military force the entrance of the Americans under Frémont into California.

Catholic Church in America. Most of the early explorers of this country were fervent Catholics, and very soon Catholic colonial empires had been formed in Mexico and Central and South America. In 1528 the first Catholic missionaries landed in the United States, at Florida, and in 1565 the first settlement was made at St. Augustine. From this

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were sent out missionaries to the neighboring tribes and colonies, till Florida was ceded to the English in 1763, which proved a fatal check to missionary efforts. Other missions were established along the Great Lakes, the Mississippi, in the Far West and in the English colonies, with more or less success, but the real history of the Church in the United States begins with the Catholic colony of Lord Baltimore in Maryland. The Church, however, prospered little, and at the outbreak of the Revolution there were only about twenty-five thousand members, of whom two-thirds were in Maryland. After the war, immigration from Catholic countries and natural development had increased the number in the States to 150,000 by the year 1807. From that time on, its growth has been very rapid. The work of the religious orders, including the Jesuits, the development of educational facilities, and the large influx of Catholics from immigration have all so built up the Church that it now practically claims about one-sixth of the entire population of the United States, and a large majority of the population of the countries to the south. The first Catholic bishop was consecrated in 1790.

Catlin, George (1796–1872), painter and traveler. He spent eight years in travel among the Indians, of whom he painted 470 full-length portaits. He also traveled in South America.

Caucus. The caucus originated in Boston in the earlier part of the eighteenth century. It is said to have derived its name from having been a meeting of the caulkers connected with the shipping business in the North End. From these private and local meetings the term was extended, after the installation of the Federal Government, to the Congressional meetings which nominated candidates for the Presidency of the United States. Members of Congress early began to hold caucuses to nominate candidates, between whom it was an understood thing that the constitutional electors should choose, despite the provision of the Constitution that "no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector." There were seven Congressional caucuses held between 1800 and 1824. In 1800 the Federalist leaders, disliking Adams, met in caucus and nominated the latter and Pinckney, hoping the latter might be elected. The Republicans nominated Jefferson and Burr in the same way. In 1804 the first open Republican caucus nominated Jefferson and Clinton. There was no Federalist caucus that year. In 1808, Jefferson having refused a third nomination, the Republican caucus nominated Madison and Clinton. No Federalist caucus was held that year. In 1812 the Republican became a war party, and the congres-

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sional caucus renominated Madison unanimously with John Langdon for Vice-President. The Federalists in a secret caucus agreed to support Clinton and Ingersoll. Monroe was nominated by the Republicans in caucus in 1816, the Federalists making no nominations, but their electors voting for Rufus King. The caucus of 1820, called by Samuel Smith of Maryland, separated without action. The last caucus for nominating a President was held by the Republicans in 1824 and Crawford was nominated, with Gallatin as Vice-President. In 1828 nominations were made by the State Legislatures, and in 1831 the existing nominating system began to be introduced. Similarly, State nominations were made in legislative caucuses, until, somewhat earlier than in the Federal party-system, nominating conventions took their place.

Cayuga Indians, one of the Six Nations, originally inhabited a district on Cayuga Lake. Though visited by French missionaries, they allied themselves with the English. During the Revolution the Cayugas joined the British, being already in arms against the colonists at Point Pleasant. They annoyed General Clinton on his march to join Sullivan in 1779. Their villages were then destroyed. After the war they ceded nearly all their lands to the State of New York. They later became scattered and almost totally disappeared.

Cedar Creek, Va., the final battle of Sheridan's campaign against the Confederate Early in the Shenandoah Valley, occurring October 19, 1864. Each general led about 30,000 men. During the early part of the fight Sheridan himself was absent, the battle of Winchester, or Opequan, being still in progress. Wright therefore commanded the Federals. His forces, under the immediate command of Emory and Crook, were drawn up along Cedar Creek and were there attacked at daybreak by the Confederates, who fell upon the Eighth Corps and routed it utterly. Wright immediately reformed his line, making a change of front and a retrograde movement, but losing heavily during the formation. At this point Sheridan came up, assumed command and fell upon the Confederates, putting them to flight with great slaughter. This was the last attempt of the Confederates toward the North by the Shenandoah Valley.

Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862. General Pope, commanding the Union troops, having come into contact with a portion of Jackson's army, Banks was detailed with a force of 12,000 to engage him, although Jackson's army numbered more than 20,000 men. Banks charged Jackson's rear as he retreated toward Culpeper. The Confederates were for a time in great confusion, but Jackson succeeded in rallying them and in repelling Banks' assault. Banks fell back to a strong position,

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and Jackson, unwilling to attack him, retreated to Gordonsville. The Union loss was 2,381, that of the Confederates 1,314.

Censors. The Constitution of Pennsylvania, framed in 1776, provided that every seven years the people should choose a Council of Censors, two for each city or county, who should investigate the doings of departments of government, inquire whether the Constitution had been violated, etc. This institution was not continued by the Constitution of 1790. The Vermont Constitution of 1777, modeled on that of Pennsylvania, made similar provision for a Council of Censors, to convene every seven years, and this provision, continued by the Constitutions of 1786 and 1793, was not abrogated until 1870.

Censure, Resolutions of. In case of a violation of law by the President, the constitutional process of punishment is impeachment by the House, conviction by the Senate and removal from office. On March 28, 1834, after a three months' debate, Congress resolved "that the President (Andrew Jackson), in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both." Jackson protested against this as accusing him of perjury. The resolution was expunged in 1837, after a long struggle on the part of Jackson's friends.

Census. Occasional censuses were taken in individual colonies. The Constitution of 1787 requiring that the representation of each State in Congress should be in proportion to its population, it became necessary also to provide for enumerations. The Constitution provided that they should be made decennially. The first was made in 1790 (the first of Great Britain was taken in 1801), and consisted simply of an enumeration of the population, taken by the U. S. marshals. Since then the censuses have been made increasingly elaborate. The office of Superintendent of the Census, in the Interior Department, once decennial, is now virtually perpetual, since it takes ten years to publish the results of a census.

Cent, a copper coin stamped with various designs and issued first by the States, later by the Federal Government. Vermont was the first State to issue copper cents, having permitted, June, 1785, Reuben Harmon, Jr., to make money for the State for two years. He started a mint at Rupert, Bennington County, coining the Vermont cent of 1785. Obverse, wooded mountains and rising sun with a plow, Vermontis. Res. Publica. Exergue 1785. Reverse, a ring surrounded by thirteen stars with rays springing from the circle; legend, Stella. Quarta.

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Decima. Connecticut, in October, 1785, granted to Bishop, Hopkins, Hillhouse and Goodrich the right to coin £10,000 of copper cents, known as the Connecticut cent of 1785. Obverse, a mailed bust, head laureated; legend, Auctori. Connec. Reverse, Goddess of Liberty grasping olive branch in right hand and liberty staff in left, which is surmounted by a liberty cap; legend, Inde. Et Lib. Exergue 1785. Massachusetts established a mint in 1786, and coined $60,000 in cents and half cents. Obverse of cent: a clothed Indian, in his right hand a bow, in his left an arrow; legend, Common * Wealth. Reverse, a spread eagle, a shield on his breast bearing the word cent, his talons grasping an olive branch and a bundle of arrows; legend, Massachusetts, Exergue 1787, beneath a horizontal bar. New Jersey granted to Goadsby and Cox, in 1786, the right to coin £10,000 at fifteen coppers to the shilling, known as New Jersey copper coin of 1786. Obverse, horse's head, heraldic wreath and plow; legend, Nova. Cæsarea. Exergue 1786. Reverse, a shield; legend, E Pluribus Unum. In 1781 the Continental Congress directed Robert Morris to look into the matter of Governmental Coinage. Morris proposed a money unit equal to one-fourth of a grain of fine silver, an equivalent of one-fourteen-hundred-and-fortieth of a Spanish dollar. The coin equal to one hundred of these units was to be called a cent [Latin *centum*, one hundred], 500 units a quint, 10,000 units a mark. These were not accepted, but in 1784 Jefferson proposed in his coinage report to Congress that the "smallest coin be of copper, of which two hundred shall pass for one dollar." In 1786 the hundredth was substituted. Copper cents began to be coined in 1793. In 1796 their weight was reduced. In 1857 the small nickel cent was substituted, in 1864 the small bronze.

Centennial Exhibition, an international exhibition of arts, manufactures and products of the soil and mines held at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, during the summer of 1876. It was the first international exhibition held in this country, and was also an anniversary exhibition of the world's progress in the hundredth year of the existence of the United States. The exhibition was proposed by the citizens of Philadelphia in 1870. In 1872 Congress permitted the appointment of a Board of Finance. This board raised a capital stock of $10,000,000 from among the citizens of Philadelphia. Congress afterward appropriated $2,000,000 as a loan, the State of Pennsylvania $1,000,000, and Philadelphia $1,500,000. Many European and other foreign countries sent exhibits, which were admitted free of duty under bond. The exhibition was open from May 10 to November 10. The paid admissions numbered 8,000,000.

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Cerro Gordo, a mountain pass commanding General Taylor's line of march from Vera Cruz toward the City of Mexico. It was occupied and fortified by the Mexican leader, Santa Anna, and a battle took place there April 17–18, 1847. Taylor first succeeded in occupying the Ataloga heights, which overlooked Santa Anna's position and which he had, contrary to the advice of his generals, left unguarded as impossible of access to the Americans. This step of Taylor's practically won the day. Actual fighting began early April 18. The guns on the Ataloga heights opened fire upon Santa Anna's fortifications on Cerro Gordo, while General Twiggs and Colonel Baker attacked the Mexican's unprotected rear. This resulted in defeat for the Mexicans. Santa Anna fled. Number engaged: Americans, 8,500; Mexicans, 12,000.

Chaffee, Gen. A. R., see appendix, page 477.

China, Insurrection of Boxers, see appendix, page 477.

Chalmette's (near New Orleans), one of the fights preceding the battle of New Orleans. General Jackson, here entrenched, was attacked December 28, 1814, by the British under General Pakenham. After severe fighting the British were driven back with the loss of 150 men.

Chambersburg, Pa., burned by M'Causland and Johnson of Early's Confederate army July 30, 1864. These generals were at the time engaged in raiding toward the Susquehanna with a cavalry troop of 3,000 men. They demanded of the citizens of Chambersburg, largely Union sympathizers, $200,000 in gold, or $500,000 in greenbacks. This being refused, the town was fired. This is said to have been done in retaliation for Hunter's burning of Governor Letcher's house at Lexington, Va.

Champion Hills, Miss. At this place during Grant's pursuit in 1863 of Pemberton toward Vicksburg, Pemberton having 25,000 Confederates, there occurred, on May 12, a severe battle in which the Confederates were beaten. The Confederates held a position along a narrow ridge, their left resting on a height overlooking the Vicksburg road. Hovey's division of Grant's army was engaged in building a bridge at this point, and that leader began the battle. He was quickly reinforced by McClernand and McPherson. Logan's brigade had meantime reached the Confederate flank by a detour, so they were compelled to retreat hurriedly to escape being captured. As it was, many of their batteries fell into the hands of the Federals.

Champlain, Samuel de (1567–1635), French navigator. In 1599 he sailed in the "St. Julien" for the West Indies, and returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama, across which he conceived the plan of a ship-canal. In 1603–04 he in two voyages explored the St. Lawrence River. In 1604–06 he explored and mapped the coast as far as Cape Cod. On his next voyage he founded Quebec in 1608. In 1609 he joined the

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Montagnais against the Iroquois. They ascended the Sorel River and entered the lake to which he gave his own name.

Chancellorsville, Va., a famous battle of the Civil War, occurring May 2–3, 1863, during Hooker's command of the Army of the Potomac. The Federals numbered 130,000 troops; the Confederates under Lee, who lay on the west side of the Rappahannock River, were about 62,000 strong. Lee had, during the winter, constructed an impregnable line from Bank's Ford to Port Royal. Hooker dispatched Sedgwick across the river to menace Fredericksburg, and Stoneman's cavalry to attack Lee's rear, while he, with the main column, intended crossing lower down the stream and assaulting the Confederate flank. Before Lee was aware he had moved, he was established at Chancellorsville with 46,000 troops. Lee at once decided to begin the attack. May 1, several short attacks were made upon the Federals to ascertain their position and strength. May 2, Jackson, with 26,000 Confederates, making a long detour, swept down upon Hooker's left under Howard, and completely demolished it. The counter charge of Keenan's Pennsylvania troops alone saved the left from utter destruction. Late in the afternoon Stonewall Jackson was fired upon by mistake by his own men and mortally wounded. May 3, the fight was renewed with terrible vigor. Lee and J. E. B. Stuart combined forces and attacked Hooker's center. Hooker himself was wounded, and the National line became completely demoralized. The Federals were rapidly forced back to some strong intrenchments that had been constructed the previous night. Just then Lee heard that Sedgwick had captured Fredericksburg Heights, and was advancing upon his rear. His attention was turned to defeating Sedgwick. Hooker retreated, beaten and in confusion.

Chandler, William E., born in 1835, of New Hampshire, politician and Senator, was several times member of the Legislature of his State and twice Speaker of its House of Representatives. From the time of his coming of age he has been an active Republican politician and secretary of its national committee from 1868 to 1876, was Secretary of the Navy from 1882 to 1885 and was elected U. S. Senator in 1889: his term expiring in 1901.

Chandler, Zachariah (1813–1879), of Michigan, Senator, removed from New Hampshire to Detroit in 1833 and engaged in the dry-goods business, in which he was successful. He became a prominent Whig and a director of the "underground railroad." Was elected to the U. S. Senate to succeed General Cass in 1857, and remained in that post till 1874, when he was appointed Secretary of the Interior by Grant. He was again elected to the Senate in 1879.

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Channing, William Ellery (1780–1842), of Massachusetts, preacher and writer. He was graduated at Harvard in 1798, for the next two years was a private instructor in Richmond, studied theology at Cambridge and was settled over the Federal Street Church in Boston in 1803, where he became the leader of the Unitarian movement, then stirring New England, and active in all the philanthropic enterprises of his time.

Chantilly, Va., a fierce fight during a violent thunderstorm, September 1, 1862, between Jackson's division of Lee's army and portions of Hooker's, Reno's, McDowell's and Kearny's divisions of Pope's army. Pope had retreated from Manassas to Fairfax Court House and Jackson was dispatched by Lee to cut off his communications with Washington. Jackson fell heavily upon Pope's flank, which resisted him stoutly and finally repulsed his attack. Many lives were lost on both sides, however, and among the dead was General Kearny, an old and experienced Union commander.

Chapin Farm, Va., a brief engagement, September 28, 1864, between small detachments of Federals and Confederates. The former were beaten. This occurred during the campaign in the vicinities of Richmond and Petersburg.

Chapultepec, Mexico, a famous battle of the Mexican War, September 12–14, 1847, Scott commanding the Americans, Santa Anna the Mexicans. Pillow and Quitman were ordered to attack the castle, supported by Worth, Twiggs checking reinforcements from the city. An entrance into the castle groves and the castle itself was quickly effected and the fighting raged along the streets of the city. The castle flag was shot away and General Bravo, four other generals, 100 officers and 800 men surrendered. Worth had meanwhile established his headquarters within the city gates. September 14, Worth captured the citadel and hoisted over the palace the Stars and Stripes. Santa Anna sent to Scott demanding guarantees of life and property. Scott refused to be bound by terms other than those imposed by honor and usage. Scott was obliged to sweep the streets with canister and grape because of attacks from the houses. Numbers engaged: Americans, 7,200; Mexicans, 25,000.

Christian Science, see appendix, page 479.

Charles I. (1600–1649), King of Great Britain from 1625 to 1649, in 1628 granted a charter to the governor and company of Massachusetts Bay Colony. His arbitrary rule and his persecutions of religious sects through Archbishop Laud caused a great emigration to New England. He was always hostile to the government set up there. In 1629 he gave the "Province of Carolina" to Sir Robert Heath, his attorney-general.

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in 1632 he gave to Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, a proprietary grant of Maryland.

Charles II. (1630–1685), King of Great Britain from 1660 to 1685, was displeased with the independent spirit of New England, and in 1664 sent four royal commissioners, Nicolls, Carr, Cartwright and Maverick, who should correct abuses in those colonies. He was especially displeased with the treatment of the Quakers by Massachusetts. He granted liberal charters to Connecticut and Rhode Island, 1662–63. In 1664 he claimed and took possession of New Netherland. In 1670 he chartered the Hudson Bay Company. In 1673 he reaffirmed Carteret's New Jersey charter. In 1681 he granted Pennsylvania to William Penn, giving him a proprietary grant of 40,000 square miles. In 1684 he revoked the charter of Massachusetts.

Charles, Cape, Va., so named in April, 1607, by Admiral Newport, in honor of the baby Charles, son of James I., who was afterward Charles I. of England.

Charleston, S. C., was founded 1670 (in its present situation 1672), by English colonists under William Sayle. The city joined with the colonists against Great Britain at an early period. It was thrice attacked during the Revolution, first by Sir Peter Parker and Sir Henry Clinton in 1776, again by General Prevost in 1779. In May, 1779, Prevost summoned Charleston to surrender, but was forced to retire by the sudden appearance of American reinforcements. Again, early in 1780, Clinton advanced upon Charleston with 16,000 men. Lincoln undertook the defense with only 7,000 men. The British army encompassed the city, and the fleet ran past the forts. Lincoln was surrounded and forced to surrender his stores and army. Thus a whole army was lost to the Americans. After the capture of Fort Washington this was the greatest disaster that befell their cause during the war. For events at the opening of the Civil War, see Secession and Sumter, Fort, also Charleston Harbor. The city was occupied February 18, 1865, by Sherman's Federal troops, about 75,000 strong, Hardee having evacuated it with his 35,000 Confederates. This occupation of Charleston took place without bloodshed, but Hardee, before leaving the city, set fire to nearly all the warehouses and cotton wharves, for he was determined not to leave anything for the Federals. An accidental explosion of powder destroyed about 200 persons. The National flag was once more raised on Fort Sumter by the officer commanding the Federal garrison at Fort Morris. The Federals captured 450 guns, which Hardee had left. Charleston was visited by an earthquake August 31, 1886, which destroyed a large part of the city and many lives. Pop. in 1900, 55,807.

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Charleston, W. Va., became the capital of that State in 1872.

Charleston, College of (S. C.). In October, 1775, the General Assembly passed an act for the establishment of a college at Charleston. Owing, however, to the Revolution its first class was not graduated till 1794. In 1886 the college was almost destroyed by an earthquake, but was very soon rebuilt. Its law school was opened in 1864.

Charleston Harbor, a battle of the Civil War occurring April 7, 1863, in which monitors were first tried, and without success, against land fortifications. The Federal Admiral Dupont proposed to capture Charleston from the Confederates by destroying Fort Sumter with iron-clads and rams. He entered the harbor with seven Ericsson monitors, the frigate "Ironsides" and the "Keokuk," both partially iron-clad. The monitor "Weehawken" led the way. An advance was immediately made upon Fort Sumter, Forts Morris and Moultrie being disregarded. The Confederates opened fire upon the fleet from all three forts, including 300 guns. The fleet was quickly disabled and thrown into the utmost confusion. The "Ironsides" became entangled with the monitors, the "Keokuk" was struck ninety-nine times, the "Passaic" twenty-seven times. Dupont was compelled to leave the harbor after a few hours' firing, acknowledging the impossibility of taking the city with his fleet.

Charlestown, Mass., was founded in 1629. During the battle of Bunker Hill, Charlestown was completely destroyed by shells and fire (June 17, 1775). Charlestown was incorporated with Boston in 1874.

Charlestown, W. Va. John Brown was tried and executed here on December 2, 1859.

Charter Oak, a tree near Hartford, Conn., in the hollow of which Captain Wadsworth hid the charter of the colony to prevent its being taken by Sir Edmund Andros in 1687. The tree was prostrated by a gale August 20, 1856. The story has been doubted.

Charters. The kings of England made grants by letters patent to individuals, giving them land and jurisdiction in America. The name charter is commonly restricted to the grants made to companies or large bodies of men. Of these the chief were those of the Virginia Company in 1606, 1609 and 1612, of the Council for New England (1620), of the Massachusetts Bay Company (1629), of Providence Plantations (1644), of Connecticut (1662), of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations (1663), of Massachusetts (1691), and of Georgia (1732). Of a similar sort were the charters which were given to the Dutch West India Company by the States General of the United Netherlands in 1621, and to

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the Swedish Company by Gustavus Adolphus in 1624. The attempt has been made to derive the constitutions or forms of government of our colonies from the forms of internal government prescribed, in these charters, for the colonizing companies. But it is much more probable that the colonial institutions are modeled on the governmental institutions of England itself. The theory that a charter constituted a contract between the granting government and the grantee was apparently first advanced by Jeremiah Dummer, in his "Defense of the Charters."

Chase, Salmon Portland (1808–1873), Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was born at Cornish, N. H. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1826, and became a school teacher and finally a lawyer in Cincinnati. From an early period he was profoundly interested in the anti-slavery movement, and was one of the leaders of the Liberty party and of the later Free-Soil party. In 1849 he entered the U. S. Senate from Ohio, having been elected by a coalition of Democrats and Free Soilers. He distinguished himself as an opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill and in 1856–60 was Republican Governor of Ohio. When the Republican convention of 1860 met, Mr. Chase was a leading candidate, and was naturally a member of President Lincoln's Cabinet. His services in 1861–64 in supervising the finances of the nation during a critical and difficult period have been rated at a very high value. Shortly after leaving the Treasury Department he was appointed in 1864 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and held that office till his death. His name had been mentioned for the Presidency in 1864, and in 1868 it was before the Democratic National Convention; but his position respecting negro suffrage led to the rejection of his candidacy.

Chateaugay (N. Y.), action of October 25, 1813. On the banks of this stream guarding a ford was Lieutenant-Colonel Salaberry with 1,000 British. General Hampton with 4,000 men attacked in two divisions. A series of blunders, disgraceful to the American arms, resulted in the inglorious retreat of the Americans. Their loss was thirty-eight men, the British twenty-five.

Chatham, Earl of (William Pitt), (November, 15, 1708—May 11, 1788), the great English statesman, was a cornet of horse in the army before he entered the House of Commons in 1735. He had been paymaster of the forces, but his great period is from 1756 to 1761, when he was Secretary of State and practically Prime Minister in the administrations of the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Newcastle. During this epoch he was the life and soul of the great struggle against France. He supported Frederick the Great on the Continent, and retrieved the British reverses in America. He was the idol of the nation, the "Great

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Commoner," and on the English side the central figure of the Seven Years' War. He resigned in 1761, sided with the Americans in the Revolutionary struggle, and held office as Privy Seal in the Grafton ministry, 1766–68, having been created Earl of Chatham. He continued to champion the cause of the Americans, and of his speeches in their behalf that of 1777 is especially clebrated.

Chatham, Canada, War of 1812. General Procter and Tecumtha, when pursued by General Harrison, here made a stand October 4, 1813, but were again driven in flight with the loss of several men and military supplies.

Chatham, Island. This island possesses an interest to Americans because of negotiations opened in March, 1900, with the Ecuador Government looking to its purchase by the United States for a Pacific coaling station. It is the most important island of the Galapagos archipelago, which comprises fifteen islands that are intersected by the equator, 600 miles from the Ecuador coast. The total area of the group is 2,250 square miles and of Chatham Island about 400 square miles. Of the several islands only Charles, Chatham and Albemarle are inhabited, used by the Ecuador Government as penal settlements for political offenders. The islands are volcanic in origin and generally barren, the coasts being the resort of giant turtles which were formerly extensively hunted. The productions are bananas, Indian corn and sweet potatoes, that grow in the black fertile mud of the higher parts.

Chattanooga, Tenn., a famous battle of the Civil War in which Bragg, with an army of 33,000 available, was utterly routed by Grant, who could use about 60,000. Bragg, after defeating Rosecrans at Chickamauga, advanced upon Chattanooga and Grant hastened to meet him. Bragg's army extended about twelve miles, lying along Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge with its center stretching across Chattanooga valley. The battle took place November 23–25, 1863. Grant placed Sherman on his left facing Missionary Ridge, Thomas in the center across the valley and Hooker on his right opposite Lookout Mountain. Laying two bridges across the Tennessee River on the night of the 23d, Sherman crossed and attempted to attack Missionary Ridge. Hooker, on the 24th, made a detour of Lookout Mountain, climbed its heights and dispersed the Confederates stationed there. This was called the "battle of the clouds." On the 25th Grant, perceiving that Bragg was massing his forces against Sherman, ordered Thomas to advance against the Confederate center. Thomas broke the center and followed Sherman to Missionary Ridge. The Confederates were routed, their guns being captured and turned against them. The

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defeat of the entire Confederate army followed and Bragg joined the flight.

Chauncy, Isaac (1772–1840), naval officer, distinguished himself in naval actions off Tripoli. In 1812–1814 he commanded the fleet on Lake Ontario, displaying great skill and energy, and gained important advantages over the British.

Chautauqua, an educational institution with headquarters at Lake Chautauqua, New York, organized in 1874 by Lewis Miller, of Akron, O., and the Rev. John H. Vincent. The first assembly was called for the discussion of religious and secular topics, and opened on the first Tuesday in August, 1874. Since then the assembly has been held regularly every year, and a vast system of education by reading at home has been organized.

Cheat Mountain Pass, W. Va., a strong position occupied by General Reynolds of McClellan's army with a small force. Skirmishing occurred September 12, 13 and 14, Lee endeavoring to drive Reynolds from the pass. Reynolds' troops numbered less than half of Lee's, but so impregnable was his position that Lee found it impossible to dislodge him. October 3, 1861, Lee having departed for the South, the pass was occupied by General H. R. Jackson, of Georgia, whom Reynolds in his turn in vain endeavored to dislodge.

Chemung, Battle of, August 29, 1779, an engagement between Sullivan's troops and the Indian and Tory force of Western New York, during Sullivan's march on Fort Niagara. The savages commanded by Brant and Johnson fought bravely, but were at length routed by bringing artillery into action.

Cherokee Indians down to 1830 occupied the upper valley of the Tennessee River. They supported the English against the French. In 1755 they ceded lands to Governor Glen and permitted the construction of English forts within their territory. In 1757 difficulties arose which led to hostilities with the English, finally terminated by the Cherokees' defeat in 1761. In 1773 they ceded to Georgia a large tract of land. At the commencement of the Revolution they joined the English, and in 1780 served at Augusta. They were finally reduced by General Pickens and acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States (November 28, 1785). They ceded other portions of their territory, and in 1790 a part of the tribe migrated to Louisiana. The Cherokees rendered important services in Jackson's army in 1812, but the Georgians desired to get rid of them. In 1817 they ceded lands to the United States, who in turn provided lands on the Arkansas and White. Here 3,000 emigrated in

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1818, and finally in 1835 the remainder found homes in Indian Territory, west of the lands given the first immigrants. During the Civil War they first joined the Confederates, taking part in the battle at Pea Ridge, but afterward were separated into two parties. (See next art.)

Cherokee Nation vs. Georgia, an important case before the U. S. Supreme Court, decided in 1831. By the Hopewell treaty of 1785 the United States recognized the Cherokees as a nation capable of making peace and war, of governing its citizens and of owning and governing its lands. About 1826 the Georgia Legislature through Governor Troup declared these treaties not binding upon the State, on the ground that Georgia and the Federal Government were equal and independent powers, and that disputes between them could not be decided by the Supreme Court, but by negotiation. In 1830 an act was passed by the Georgia Legislature authorizing a survey and apportionment of the Cherokee lands within the State, their gold mines were seized and they were considered under the State's dominion, thus ousting the Cherokees from the land solemnly guaranteed by the United States. The Cherokees applied to President Jackson without success. Then they tried the Supreme Court. This court decided them not a foreign State, capable of maintaining an action in the court, but a domestic, dependent nation. The injunction was refused and the Cherokees relegated to the mercy of Georgia. Later, in the case of Worcester *vs.* Georgia, State authority in such matters was denied by the Supreme Court, Federal treaties being declared to have precedence.

Cherry Valley, Massacre of. On December 10, 1778, the village of Cherry Valley, in Central New York, was destroyed by 700 Tories and Indians. About fifty inhabitants were murdered without regard to age or sex. Many persons of refinement were among the victims. Such atrocities as this and that of the Wyoming thoroughly incensed the colonists against Tory methods of warfare.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. This canal was begun in 1825, and Congress, by Act of March 3, 1825, appropriated $300,000 to be subscribed to its stock. This was among the first acts relating to internal improvement.

"Chesapeake" and "Leopard" Affair. In 1807 three negro sailors deserted from the British man-of-war "Melampus" and enlisted on the United States ship "Chesapeake." The British squadron was then just within the Virginia capes. The British admiral demanded a surrender of the sailors. This was refused by our government. Accordingly, June 22, as the "Chesapeake," in a half-prepared condition,

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was sailing out from Hampton Roads, a lieutenant from the British ship "Leopard" boarded her and again demanded the deserters. Upon being refused, Captain Humphrey immediately opened fire upon the "Chesapeake," which Commodore Barron, who was wholly unprepared, was compelled to surrender without firing a gun. President Jefferson at once issued a proclamation demanding a disavowal of the act, the restoration of the captured sailors and the recall of Admiral Berkeley. Though some tardy reparation was made, the affair greatly exasperated American opinion against the British, and contributed to bring on the War of 1812.

"Chesapeake" and "Shannon." The "Chesapeake," thirty-eight guns, Captain Lawrence, was challenged by the "Shannon," a British thirty-eight gun vessel, but then carrying fifty-two guns. June 1, 1813, was the day set for the duel, which took place near Boston. After twelve minutes the "Chesapeake" became unmanageable through its injuries. Its decks were now swept by the guns of the "Shannon." Lawrence was mortally wounded and was carried below with the exhortation, "Don't give up the ship." The boarders from the "Shannon" now swarmed over the sides, and after a severe struggle were victorious. The American loss was 146 men, the British eighty-four. The "Shannon" sailed at once to Halifax with its prize, which was afterward sold to the government and used as a war vessel. In 1820 it was sold as old timber and used as building material.

Chester, Pa., oldest town in the State, was settled by Swedes in 1643, and originally called Upland. The provisional assembly of William Penn's Government was held here in 1682.

Chestnut Hill, Pa., scene of a sharp skirmish, December 4, 1777, between the British troops, under Howe, and the Pennsylvania militia, led by General James Irvine. The militia fled and Irvine was left wounded in the hands of the enemy.

Cheves, Langdon (1776–1857), of South Carolina, statesman, was elected to Congress in 1810; was chairman of the Naval Committee in 1812 and of that of Ways and Means in 1813. In 1814 he succeeded Henry Clay as Speaker, serving during Clay's absence in Europe, one year. He was president of the United States Bank 1819–1822. In 1832 he condemned nullification as not sufficiently thorough-going.

Cheyennes, an Indian tribe of the Algonquin family, settled near the Black Hills before the beginning of the present century. In 1825 the first treaty of friendship was made with them by General Atkinson. The tribe separated later, and one part moved south. A number of

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treaties between both divisions of the tribe and the United States were executed. The failure to fulfill the one of 1861 led to war. Negotiations for peace were being made, when, on November 29, 1864, Colonel Chevington attacked the Sandy Creek village, and massacred 100 Cheyennes. A disastrous war followed. In 1865 the southern division agreed to go on a reservation, except the Dog Soldiers whose village was burned by General Hancock in 1867. This led to another disastrous war, in which General Custer defeated them at Washita. The northern band continued peaceable.

Chicago, Ill., was organized as a town in 1833, and became a city in 1837. In the latter part of the seventeenth century the French built a fort on the site of the present city, and later the United States Government erected a fort (Fort Dearborn) which was not abandoned until 1837. On October 8, 1871, Chicago was visited by the most disastrous fire of modern times. Chicago University was opened here in 1892, and here in 1893 the Columbian Exposition was held. The population of Chicago was, in 1840, 4,479; 1850, 29,963; 1860, 109,206; 1870, 306,605; 1880, 503,185; 1890, 1,099,880, 1900, 1,698, 575.

Chicago, University of, was first founded 1857, but closed 1886 through financial troubles. In 1890 it was entirely reorganized, largely through the gifts of John D. Rockefeller, and now has an endowment of over seven millions.

Chickamauga, Ga., a bloody battle of the Civil War between Rosecrans and Bragg, commanding 57,000 Federals and 71,000 Confederates respectively. It occurred September 19–20, 1863. The Federals were badly defeated. They lost 11,135 men and the Confederates 15,-801. Rosecrans was marching on Chattanooga, Bragg slowly retreating and expecting reinforcements before he should decide to give battle. These reinforcements came suddenly and unknown to Rosecrans. Bragg suddenly halted at Chickamauga, and deployed his troops for battle. Rosecrans placed his troops with Thomas on the left, Crittenden in the center and McCook on the right, along the Chickamauga Creek. September 19 the Confederates crossed the creek, and Polk struck Thomas' line. That general speedily returned the assault, thereby confusing Bragg's plan. September 20 Thomas was again attacked. He had frequently to call for reinforcements, though he held his position stoutly. Finally General Wood, misinterpreting an order, made a false move, which precipitated the Confederate attack upon a weak point in the Federal line, and the day was lost. Rosecrans fled to Chattanooga, but Thomas kept fighting until Garfield was sent to summon him. Here he acquired his sobriquet of "The Rock of Chickamauga."

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Chickasaw Indians, first known to the whites as residing east of the Mississippi. They early joined the English against the French and in 1739 entered into friendly relations with General Oglethorpe. In 1765 their head men with those of the Choctaws met Governor George Johnson in a congress at Mobile and established friendly trade relations. By the treaty of 1786 their territory was fixed with a boundary at the Ohio on the north and extended down into what is now Mississippi. They continued friendly with the whites during Indian hostilities and aided them against the Creeks in 1793. By treaties in 1805, 1816 and 1818 they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, some of the tribe having previously, about the year 1800, migrated to the Arkansas. In 1832 and 1834 the Chickasaws ceded the remainder of their lands and migrated to the territory of the Choctaws, with whom they lived under one government until 1855, when they were granted a political separation. Early in the Civil War they took sides with the South.

Chihuahua, Mexico, occupied by an American army under Doniphan, February 28, 1847. Doniphan had been sent by General Kearny to relieve General Wool, who had been dispatched on an expedition against Chihuahua in October, 1846. Wool had, however, failed of his destination. Doniphan took possession of Chihuahua without difficulty, experiencing no opposition. He retained possession of the city and then abandoned it, finding that Wool did not seem likely to join him. His troops were led to New Orleans and there disbanded.

Childs, George William (1829–1894), of Philadelphia, publisher. In 1864 he became proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, the wealth derived from which he liberally used for public purposes.

Chili. The independence of Chili was recognized by the United States in March, 1822. A general commercial convention between the United States and Chili was concluded in 1832 and augmented in 1833. By the convention of 1858 the "Macedonian" claims of United States citizens against Chili were left to the arbitration of the King of Belgium, who decided in favor of the United States. The attack on the sailors of the U. S. steamship "Baltimore," October 16, 1891, by a Chilian mob, has necessitated the payment of an indemnity of $75,000 from Chili. The Chilian Congress of 1891, victorious in its revolution against Balmaceda, established a provisional government June 4, which was promptly recognized by the United States.

China. By the treaty with China of 1844, all citizens of the United States enjoy complete rights of extra-territoriality. These rights, together with commercial regulations, were still more firmly secured by

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the treaty of 1858. In November of the same year a convention for the regulation of the tariff was concluded, and a convention for the settlement of claims against China. A treaty embodying additional regulations to that of 1858 was concluded July 28, 1868. These regulations granted chiefly the right to exchange consuls, the right of religious liberty, the right of voluntary emigration. The two treaties of November 17, 1880, regulated Chinese immigration into the United States, prohibited the importation of opium, and further regulated judicial procedure. See China and Boxers, p. 477.

Chinese Immigration. The relations of the United States with China date back to 1844, when Caleb Cushing negotiated the first treaty, by which five Chinese ports were opened for trade purposes, and the protection of American life and property in China and extra-territorial consular jurisdiction granted the United States. The Reed treaty of 1858 gained still greater advantages. Under the Burlingame treaty of 1868 the right of migration was acknowledged inalienable, and the express promise was made that "the subjects of China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel and residence as may be enjoyed by the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation." The census of 1880 showed 105,000 resident Chinese. They had become obnoxious to the Californians. They were persecuted, and every effort made to have the treaty of 1868 abrogated. It was said that they could not be assimilated and that their habits were vicious. In 1876 the report of the Chinese Committee was violently denunciatory of the Chinese. In 1879 a bill for the restriction of Chinese immigration passed both Houses, but was vetoed by President Hayes. In 1880 a commission sent to China negotiated an agreement under which immigration could be partially prohibited. Chinamen leaving this country could not return unless possessed of a certificate issued by the United States Government, proving their former residence. In 1885, twenty-eight Chinamen were murdered by miners in Wyoming for refusing to join a strike and $147,000 of property was destroyed. In 1888 a bill was passed and signed by the President, excluding Chinese immigration and rendering certificates of returning Chinamen valueless. This was because of China's tardiness in ratifying a new treaty. In 1892 Congress passed the "Geary Act," in accordance with which any Chinaman adjudged to be not lawfully entitled to remain in the United States should be removed to China; all Chinese laborers should be obliged to procure certificates of residence from the collectors of internal revenue, and any who did not do so within a year should be sent back to China. Means of executing the act failing, it was partially rescinded in 1893.

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Chippewa (Canada, opposite Niagara), scene of a battle in the War of 1812. After the capture of Fort Erie, General Brown advanced to attack the British at Chippewa, July 5, 1814; the armies were only two miles apart. The British advance corps fled back upon the advancing main body. The British charge was successful at first, but repeated rallies, reinforcements and finally a flank movement changed the day. The fugitives destroyed the bridge over the Chippewa, and stopped the pursuit. The American loss was 355 in all, the British 604, of whom 236 were killed.

Chisholm vs. Georgia, an important case in the U. S. Supreme Court. In 1792 Alexander Chisholm, of South Carolina, brought suit against the State of Georgia for the payment of a private claim. Counsel for the plaintiff argued that this court was vested by the Constitution with jurisdiction in cases of this sort, and that the plaintiff could legally recover. The court found judgment for the plaintiff upon this ground, and a writ of inquiry was issued, but never executed, since the Legislature of Georgia passed an act making the execution of such a writ punishable by death. The Eleventh Amendment was at once resolved upon. In 1798 the Supreme Court declared the Eleventh Amendment to have been constitutionally adopted, and renounced its jurisdiction in such cases.

Choate, Joseph H., of New York, a celebrated lawyer. He was born in 1832 in Salem, Mass. President McKinley appointed him Ambassador to England December, 1898.

Choate, Rufus (1799–1859), of Massachusetts, lawyer. He was graduated as valedictorian, at Dartmouth, in 1819, when he was already remarkable for scholarship. In 1821 he studied law with William Wirt in Baltimore, and was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1823, at which he soon took the foremost place as an advocate. He was a member of Congress 1831–35, and of the U. S. Senate 1841–45, in which he made many brilliant speeches, notably one against the annexation of Texas.

Choctaw Indians, originally occupying lands along the Gulf of Mexico, early took sides with the French; but later a part became friendly to the English. They acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States in 1786. At the beginning of the present century a migratory movement to the west was begun. They served in the war with England and in the Creek War. In 1820 they ceded a part of their territory to the government for lands west of Arkansas. Georgia assumed control over their lands in the East, giving the Indians the rights of citizenship. In 1830 they ceded the remainder of their lands

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and moved west with the Chickasaws. By joining the Confederate cause they lost their civil rights. New treaties were made in 1866.

Christian Endeavor, Young People's Society of, was first established by Rev. F. E. Clark at Portland, Me., February 2, 1881. There are now more than 22,000 societies in all parts of the world, with 1,500,000 members.

Christiana Case (1851) grew out of an attempt of Edward Gorsuch and a Maryland party to seize a fugitive slave in Christiana, Pa. A riot followed and Gorsuch was killed. Castner Hanway, a Quaker in feeble health, was ordered by Marshal Kline to assist in quelling the disturbance. The Quaker refused, though he tried to prevent bloodshed. He was subsequently charged with treason, and later with riot and bloodshed, together with Elijah Lewis, another Quaker. No indictments were found, but the case became notorious.

Chrystler's Field (St. Lawrence River), War of 1812. General Wilkinson with the main body of the American army here fought a slightly superior force of British. The battle lasted five hours, victory alternately favoring one and then the other. Night ended the conflict, with the British in possession of the field. The American loss was especially severe; many of the bravest officers were killed or wounded. The total American loss was 339; the British, 187 killed, wounded and missing.

Church, Benjamin (1639–1718), of Massachusetts, soldier, was active in King Philip's War, was in the Great Swamp Fight in the Narragansett country, and finally compassed Philip's death on August 12, 1676.

Church and State in America. The relationship of Church and State in the United States differs from all previous relationships in Europe and in the colonies. In the colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut, the Congregational Church was established; in most of the others the Church of England. Rhode Island, Maryland and Pennsylvania early provided for religious freedom. The Revolution brought disestablishment and religious freedom in several States. There are two provisions in the Constitution of 1787 bearing on the question of religion which secure its freedom and independence. In Article VI. it is declared that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." But this was not deemed a sufficient guarantee for absolute religious freedom, so the first amendment was to the effect that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free

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exercise thereof." In the Legislatures of some of the States a fear was early expressed that government might pass into the hands of Roman Catholics, Jews or infidels, but the spirit of freedom everywhere proved too strong to admit of religious tests in matters of government. State conventions held to ratify the Constitution all proposed amendments guaranteeing religious freedom. Hence followed the first amendment. There are of course certain limitations to religious liberty, which have been set by law. In 1882, in the case of the Mormons, Congress prohibited polygamy and was sustained by the Supreme Court.

Church Members' Suffrage. In 1631 a law was enacted by the Massachusetts Assembly, providing that no man should be a freeman of the colony unless he became a member of some church. This requirement was abolished under the charter of 1691. A similar rule prevailed in the New Haven colony, 1639–1662.

Churubusco, Mexico, a small village near the city of Mexico, where, on August 20, 1847, the advance divisions of Taylor's forces, pursuing the fugitives of Padierna, encountered Santa Anna's soldiers. The convent of San Pablo was the strong point, and against this Twiggs was sent, Worth advancing toward the south and Quitman and Pillow co-operating against Santa Anna's rear. The hottest fighting took place along the Rio Churubusco, where for some hours the Americans seemed threatened with defeat, but rallying they drove the Mexicans before them and carried the river dikes with their *tête de pont*, the key to Santa Anna's position. The attack was then concentrated upon the convent of San Pablo, Worth, Smith and Clarke joining with Twiggs. Worth's guns were directed from an utterly unsuspected and unguarded quarter, throwing the garrison into confusion. The white flag was immediately raised and the stronghold surrendered. Numbers engaged: Americans, 8,000; Mexicans, 25,000.

Cibolo, a legendary country containing seven wonderful Indian cities, supposed by explorers of the sixteenth century to be located either in Florida or Northern Mexico. The legend originated from the story of the flight of a Portuguese Archbishop, who during the conquest of Spain by the Arabs escaped to the Cape de Verde Islands, and founded seven cities. Numerous, and in nearly every instance fatal, expeditions were sent in search of these mythical cities. That of Pamfilo de Narvaez, of 1527, to Florida was especially disastrous.

Cilley, Jonathan (1802–1838), of Maine, was Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives in 1836, was elected to Congress in 1837 as a Democrat and served till his death, which was the result of a duel with Congressman Graves, of Kentucky.

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Cincinnati, O., was settled in 1788 by persons from New Jersey. The village was laid out in 1789 under the name of Losantiville, and received its present name in 1790. It was incorporated as a city in 1814. The introduction of steamboats on the Ohio had a great influence in extending the trade of the city. In September, 1862, martial law was for a brief time declared, when an attack by the Confederate troops was expected on the city. Pop. in 1900, 325,902.

Cincinnati, Society of the, an organization founded in 1783 by Revolutionary officers. Membership was first extended mainly to the officers and their eldest sons, though a number of French officers were included. The principle of hereditary membership aroused popular jealousy. A pamphlet was published against it, the Governor of South Carolina denounced it, and the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania censured it. In 1784 Washington persuaded the order to abandon the hereditary feature. The society still exists.

Cipher Dispatches, certain telegraphic communications regarding the presidential election of 1876, which were delivered by the Western Union Telegraph Company to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, to aid in the investigations of the election frauds. While in the possession of this committee in 1878, some 700 of these dispatches were taken and made public, chiefly through the *New York Tribune*. They were sent by friends of Tilden, the Democratic candidate, and purported to arrange for the payment of certain moneys to ensure the carrying of South Carolina and Florida for Tilden. The latter in an open letter denied all knowledge of the dispatches.

Circleville, a town of 7,000 population, 25 miles south of Columbus, on the Scioto. The place was founded in 1810 on the site of an aboriginal circular fort. Seven miles southeast was the site of Camp Charlotte, where Lord Dunmore made a treaty with the Indians, 1774. Four miles south of Circleville is the place where the Indian chief Logan made his famous speech.

Circuit Courts. The Judiciary Act of 1789 provided for two classes of United States courts inferior to the Supreme Court—circuit courts and district courts, but not for circuit judges. The circuit courts, from that time to 1869, were held by Justices of the Supreme Court or by district judges. In February, 1801, the Federalists, trying to extend the scope of the Federal judiciary, provided for sixteen circuit judges; but the Republicans promptly repealed this in 1802. Beginning with three, the circuits have increased to nine. In 1869 provision was made for special judges for the circuit courts, and the New York circuit has since been given an additional one.

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Circuit Court of Appeals. By increase of business the U. S. Supreme Court had fallen much in arrears with its cases. After many projects had been discussed, Congress, in 1891, provided for an additional circuit judge in each circuit, and established in each a circuit court of appeals, to consist of its circuit and district judges and a Justice of the Supreme Court, the new court to have final jurisdiction over appeals from the district and circuit courts, except in constitutional, prize and capital cases, and in questions of the jurisdiction of these courts.

Citronella, Ala. Here, April 8, 1865, the Federals under Canby defeated Dick Taylor, who commanded a strong force of Confederates. This occurred after the evacuation of Mobile by Maury, May 8, on the news of Johnston's capitulation. Taylor surrendered all the Confederate forces east of the Mississippi to Canby at Citronella.

Civil Rights Act, an act passed by Congress over President Johnson's veto April 9, 1866, aiming to place the negro on the same civil footing as the whites. Its principal section provided that all persons born in the United States, and not subjected to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, were to be recognized as citizens of the United States. The violation of this act was made a misdemeanor to be considered by the Federal courts alone. The President was given power to enforce the act by special or military force. The controversy over the constitutionality of the act led to the framing of the Fourteenth Amendment, passed June 13, 1866. After this, a more stringent act to secure the civil rights of the negro was passed in 1875. But the Supreme Court in 1883 declared its most important sections unconstitutional.

Civil Rights Cases, being those of United States *vs.* Stanley, United States *vs.* Ryan, United States *vs.* Nichols, United States *vs.* Singleton and Robinson and Wife *vs.* Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company. They were brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, 1883, on certificates of division from the circuit courts respectively of Kansas, California, Missouri, New York and Tennessee. The cases against Stanley and Nichols were on indictments for denying to certain persons the privileges of a hotel, against Ryan and Singleton for denying the privileges of a theater. Robinson sued the railroad company for refusing his wife, a colored woman, the privileges of the ladies' car. In this latter case and that of Ryan, in which a colored person was plaintiff, judgment was confirmed for the plaintiff, in consideration of the violation of sections one and two of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. In the other case judgment was found

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for the defendants, certain sections of the Civil Rights Act of 1875 being deemed unconstitutional and void.

Civil Service Commission, a commission created under the civil service law prepared by Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, and approved January 16, 1883. The commission was to consist of three persons, at an annual salary of $3,500, appointed by the President, to regulate and supervise the examination of candidates for civil service offices, and to report on all matters touching the civil service system. An earlier commission had existed from 1871 to 1873.

Civil Service Reform. The evils of the "spoils system" had long been felt, when in 1865 Mr. Thomas A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, introduced into the House his first bill to reform the civil service. It was defeated several times. In 1871 an act was passed giving the President authority to prescribe rules for admission into the civil service. A civil service commission was appointed, with George William Curtis at its head, and began the work of introducing tests of fitness in the place of political influence. But in 1873 Congress discontinued its appropriation for the commission, and in 1874 President Grant abandoned the system. In 1883 the Pendleton Act, so called from Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, was passed. It provided for a civil service commission of three, representing both parties, which should provide competitive examinations for entrance into such classes of the civil service as the President should designate. The President (Arthur) applied the system at once to the departments at Washington, and to all custom-houses and post-offices where more than fifty clerks were employed. It has since been extended to the railway mail service and to the Indian service, etc., and now includes some seventy or more thousand employes in its scope. President McKinley, in 1899, exempted from 4,000 to 10,000 places from its action.

Civil War. Sectional differences had prevailed from the beginning of the existence of the Union. After the time of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, their main basis was the economic and social divergence between North and South caused by the existence of slavery This caused frequent tendencies to disruption, which increased after 1850. Disunion sentiment was brought to a head by the election of Lincoln in 1860. Secessions of the Southern States immediately followed. In February, 1861, the seceding States, in provisional Congress at Montgomery, formed the Confederate States of America. Most persons, North and South, at first expected peaceable separation. Buchanan temporized. Lincoln could not be clear of his course at first. But the firing on Fort Sumter precipitated conflict. President Lincoln

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called for troops to enforce the authority of the Union, and the border States seceded. The eleven seceding States had a population of 9,000,000, of whom 3,500,000 were slaves; the remaining States had a population of 22,000,000. The North was rich and of varied industrial life, the South poor and almost entirely agricultural. The North was less united than the South, and of a less military spirit. Unscientific as was the financial management on both sides, that of the National Government was, from the nature of the case, more successful. Extraordinary taxes were levied and enormous loans raised. Supplies of men were obtained for both armies by conscription. Toward the close of the war the North had a million men in her military and naval service, the South 450,000. Though Confederate cruisers did great damage to American commerce, the naval operations of the war were mostly not oceanic, but confined to the assistance of land forces by expeditions on the Atlantic coast, in the Gulf and on the rivers, and to the maintenance of the blockade of Southern ports. In the first year of the war the leading land operations of the war were those in attack and defense of Washington, the chief battle being that of Bull Run. In 1862, in the West, Buell, Pope and Grant cleared the upper Mississippi, the lower Cumberland and Tennessee, with battles at Shiloh and Corinth, while Farragut took New Orleans. In the East, Lee defeated McClellan in the Peninsular campaign, and Pope and McClellan at Manassas, fought McClellan at Antietam, and defeated Burnside at Fredericksburg. In 1863 Lee, having defeated Hooker at Chancellorsville, invaded Pennsylvania, where he was defeated at Gettysburg, the most important decisive battle of the war. Meantime Grant had taken Vicksburg and opened the Mississippi, and the western armies were concentrated upon the struggle for the possession of the central highlands which commanded the heart of the Confederate territory. Here Rosecrans had defeated Bragg at Murfreesboro', but had been defeated at Chickamauga. Grant took his place. Grant and Sherman were henceforth the leading figures of the war on the Federal side. In 1864 Grant, in a series of severe battles, forced Lee back upon Richmond and began the siege of Petersburg, while Sherman, starting from the central highlands, forced back Johnston and Hood and effected his famous and destructive "march to the sea" through Georgia. Sherman then marched northward toward Grant, who had finally succeeded in reducing Lee to extremities. April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomatox. Johnston surrendered, and the war ended, having cost the nation the lives of probably 300,000 men, and money losses of perhaps $8,000,000,000. The great results of these efforts were the destruction of slavery and of that extreme States-rights view of the Constitution which permitted seces-

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sion. In many respects the most gigantic conflict of modern times, the war had ended in the triumph of the national idea and the consolidation of the Union. That the great armies returned to civil life so quietly and with so little difficulty was not the least of its marvels. The Civil War cost $8,000,000,000. The number of men killed was six hundred thousand—besides which over one million were disabled. At Gettysburg eighty-two per cent. of the First Minnesota Regiment were lost; the First Texas at Antietam lost eighty-three per cent. At Gettysburg Captain Tuttle's company (Twenty-sixth North Carolina) went into action with three officers and eighty-four men. All of the officers and eighty-three of the men were killed or wounded.

Claiborne or **Clayborne, William** (1589–1676), of Virginia and Maryland, colonizer. In 1631, under a license from Charles I., he established a trading-post on Kent Island in Chesapeake Bay. His claim to this involved Virginia and Maryland, as well as himself, in fierce disputes. Lord Baltimore expelled him in 1635, but in 1645 he, in co-operation with Captain Richard Ingle, overthrew the Roman Catholic government. In the following year Calvert was reinstated, but in 1651 Claiborne, as a commissioner of Parliament, reduced Virginia and Maryland to submission.

Clarendon, Colony of, a colony established in what is now North Carolina by a party of adventurers from Barbadoes in 1664. They purchased lands from the Indians, and in 1665 obtained grants from the lords proprietors. John Yeamans, of Barbadoes, was knighted and made governor over territory extending as far south as Florida.

Clark, Charles E., born at Bradford, Vt., August 10, 1843, entered the Naval Academy 1860, promoted to ensign 1863 and given command of the sloop "Ossipee." He was in the engagements at Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864, and the bombardment of Fort Morgan, August 23, 1864. His promotions thereafter were: lieut.-commander, 1868; commander, 1881; captain, June, 1896. In March, 1898, he was given command of the great battleship "Oregon," which he brought around from San Francisco to Key West, a distance of 14,000 miles, in the remarkably brief time of 75 days. He commanded the "Oregon" in the engagement with Cervera's fleet, July 3, 1898.

Clark, George Rogers (1752–1818), soldier, went from Virginia to Kentucky in 1775, where he became the leader against the hostile Indians and British, and did more than any other to secure the Northwest to the Republic. Among his more important enterprises were the defense of Harrodsburg, the capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes by a

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famous expedition in 1778, the relief of Cahokia, the invasion of the Shawnee country and the defeat of the Miamis.

Clark, William (1770–1838), of Missouri, soldier. In 1804, by appointment of Jefferson, he joined Captain Meriwether Lewis in the famous expedition to the mouth of the Columbia River; was Governor of Missouri Territory from 1813 to 1821 and from 1822 till his death, superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis.

Clarke, James Freeman (1810–1888), of Massachusetts, clergyman and author. In 1841 he founded in Boston the (Unitarian) Church of the Disciples, of which he was pastor for forty-five years. He was prominent in the anti-slavery cause.

Clarke, John (1609–1676), a physician, came to Rhode Island and settled at Aquidneck, 1638, in company with other exiles from the parent colony of Massachusetts. His coadjutors were William Coddington and Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, who founded a colony on an island of Rhode Island given them by Miantonomoh, sachem of the Narragansetts. A settlement was founded at Portsmouth, and the little band established a theocracy, with Coddington as judge, with the intention of conducting their government upon the model of ancient Israel. It is to John Clarke the credit is given of being the true father of the Baptist denomination in America. The theocratic form of government soon proved a failure, and in 1641 a democracy of the whole people succeeded. To secure their political existence, the colony sent Roger Williams to England to obtain a royal charter, under which there was a long period of prosperity. Clarke was deputy-governor from 1669 until 1671.

Clay, Cassius M., born in 1810, of Kentucky, politician. In 1832 he became an earnest Abolitionist. In 1845 he established the *True American*, an anti-slavery paper, at Lexington, Ky., and was obliged to fortify the publication office against violence. He was a captain in the Mexican War. He supported General Taylor for the Presidency in 1848, Frémont in 1856, and Lincoln in 1860. He was sent as minister to Russia in 1861, and again in 1863. His life was embittered by an unfortunate marriage with a young girl from whom he soon separated and divorced.

Clay, Henry (April 12, 1777—June 29, 1852), statesman, orator and political leader, was born in the "Slashes," Va. He studied law, and at the age of twenty removed to Kentucky. Having served in the Legislature, he was at a very early age elected to the U. S. Senate, and represented Kentucky at Washington from 1806 to 1807. He was soon attached to the cause of internal improvements, with which his name

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became identified. In rapid succession came his term as Speaker of the Kentucky Assembly, as U. S. Senator again 1809–11 and as member of the House, which he entered in 1811. Although a newcomer, he was immediately chosen Speaker, and served until his resignation in 1814. He was a leader of the war party which forced Madison into the contest with Great Britain. His life in Congress was interrupted in 1814, as he had been chosen one of the envoys to treat for the peace finally negotiated at Ghent in December, 1814. In 1815 he was again in the House and served continuously as its Speaker until 1821. During this period he was a powerful advocate of the Spanish-American States in insurrection, and was instrumental in effecting the Missouri Compromise (which see). After a brief absence from Congress he was again Speaker of the House in 1823–25. He was in 1824 a candidate for the Presidency, and received thirty-seven electoral votes. In the exciting contest in the House of Representatives Adams was finally chosen President, and his appointment of Clay as Secretary of State caused not unnaturally the groundless charge of a " bargain " between the two. Clay had ardently supported the tariff of 1824, and denominated the protective the " American System." While he was Secretary the principal diplomatic matter which arose was the Panama Congress. He retired from office in 1829, but in 1831 he entered the Senate from Kentucky. For twenty years he was the natural leader of the great party known first as the National Republican, but soon as the Whig. He was nominated as its candidate for President in December, 1831, but was overwhelmingly defeated by Jackson. He was active in the bank controversy and other questions of the time, and brought about the tariff compromise of 1833, and the settlement with France in 1835. In 1840 he failed to receive the Whig nomination, and in 1843 he retired from the Senate. The Whig National Convention of 1844 nominated him by acclamation, but Clay's trimming " Alabama Letter " turned the scale in favor of Polk. He re-entered the Senate in 1849, and took the foremost part in the great compromise bill of 1850. Although by far the most popular man in the party, he never again received the nomination for President. In comparison with his great colleagues he shone chiefly as a brilliant debater, " magnetic " platform orator and contriver of compromise measures, intended to preserve the Union.

Clayton, John M. (1796–1856), of Delaware, of which he was Chief Justice from 1837 to 1840, was U. S. Senator from 1829 to 1835, from 1845 to 1849, and from 1851 till his death. In 1849 he became Secretary of State under President Taylor, in which office he was continued by President Fillmore till July, 1850. As such he negotiated the celebrated Clayton-Bulwer treaty with Great Britain.

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Clayton, Powell, was born in Pennsylvania in 1833. In 1861 he entered the Union army and became brigadier-general in 1864. After the war he became Governor of Arkansas, and represented it in the U. S. Senate from 1871 to 1877. Became minister to Mexico, May, 1897.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, a treaty concluded between Great Britain and the United States in 1850, the negotiators being Secretary John M. Clayton and Sir Henry Bulwer. It related to establishing communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by means of a ship canal across Nicaragua. It forbade the exclusive control of communication by either party. The claim was set up that Great Britain abrogated the treaty by establishing a colony in British Honduras, contrary to the provisions of that convention. A further claim was made that the treaty was abrogated in 1888 by Great Britain signing the Constantinople convention, in which the United States was not invited to participate. This convention provided for the control of the Suez Canal by European powers, in which canal Great Britain holds the majority of stock. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty also concerned a canal to be immediately constructed, and as the scheme contemplated in the treaty was abandoned, it has been maintained that the treaty lost effect by that fact. This contention, however, was disputed by the McKinley administration, which through the Hay-Pauncefote agreement (February 4, 1900) vitalized the treaty by providing for its abrogation, upon condition that the United States should build and own the Nicaragua Canal, but should maintain it as an open highway, during peace and war, and that the United States should not fortify the canal or its approaches. A violent opposition to this agreement was developed, which left the matter open for the submission of a more satisfactory treaty.

Clearing House. The system was first introduced into the United States by the banks of the City of New York in 1853. During the Civil War the clearing houses proved of the greatest value to the government in establishing credit and securing loans. The panics of 1873 and of May, 1884, were checked only through the same instrumentality, which similarly operated in 1893.

Cleaveland, Moses (1754–1806), of Connecticut, pioneer, was a promoter of the purchase from Connecticut of the so-called Western Reserve, and was the founder of the City of Cleveland.

Cleburne, Patrick R. (1828–1864), a descendant of William Claiborne (*q. v.*); came to the United States and joined the Confederates in the Civil War. He commanded a corps at Franklin when he was killed.

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Clemens, Samuel L., see appendix, page 479.

Cleveland, Frances (Folsom), was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1864, and was married to President Cleveland June 2, 1886. Except Mrs. Madison she is the youngest person who has been mistress of the White House. She performed the duties and dispensed the courtesies and hospitalities of her high position with rare tact, sweetness and grace.

Cleveland, Grover, the twenty-second President of the United States, was born at Caldwell, N. J., in 1837. He received a fair education, studied law, and entered upon its practice at Buffalo. He served as sheriff, but his great opportunity did not come until 1881, when a reform movement made him the mayor of Buffalo. His efficient administration attracted favorable notice, and in the summer of 1882 he received the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York. Republican demoralization contributed to his election by the enormous majority of 192,000. The prestige of this achievement was followed by such a conduct of State affairs that he received in 1884 the Democratic nomination for President. The election turned on the result in the State of New York, where Cleveland received about 1,000 majority over Blaine. The new President became known as a supporter of civil service reform, hard money, and especially of tariff reform, which he advocated in his celebrated message to Congress in December, 1887. He was again the party candidate in 1888, but was defeated by the Republican, Harrison, in a campaign which had the tariff as its leading feature. After retiring from office in 1889 he resumed the practice of law, and settled in New York City. As the new election approached, his candidacy was again suggested, and he received in 1892 for the third time the party nomination. His former competitor was again in the field, and was this time decisively beaten. President Cleveland commenced his second term in March, 1893, and the chief features of his administration were the repeal of the Silver Purchase Act, or Sherman Act, the introduction of a bill for the reduction of the tariff, and the Hawaiian imbroglio. At the close of his term of office he retired to Princeton, New Jersey, where he made his home.

Clews, Henry, a native of England, came to New York and accepted a clerkship on a salary of $200 a year. Became member of the firm of Stout, Clews and Mason, 1858, and developed so much financial ability that at the beginning of the Civil War he was invited by the Secretary of the Treasury to become financial agent to sell the government issues of bonds. The firm of Henry Clews & Co. was organized 1877, and has been one of the leading financial concerns of America. Mr. Clews is a man of very great wealth, and he has used much of it

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for charitable purposes. He is author of "Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street."

Clifford, Nathan (1803–1881), of Maine, jurist, was Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives in 1833 and 1834; Attorney-General of Maine from 1834 to 1838, and member of Congress from 1839 to 1843. From 1846 to 1848 he was Attorney-General in President Polk's Cabinet. In 1858 he was appointed by President Buchanan a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. In 1877 he was president of the Electoral Commission.

Clinton, De Witt (1769–1828), was a nephew of George Clinton, and after graduating at Columbia he acted as secretary to his uncle. He was a Republican member of the New York Legislature and entered the U. S. Senate in 1802, but left that body soon to become mayor of New York City. In this office he served until 1807, and again in 1809–10 and 1811–15. He was also State Senator, Lieutenant-Governor and a member of the council of appointment. In 1812 he was the candidate of the Federalists and of the New York Democrats for President, receiving eighty-nine electoral votes. Clinton was ardently devoted to the policy of internal improvements, and especially to the development of the Erie and Champlain Canals. In 1817–23 and 1825–28 he was Governor of New York.

Clinton, George (1739–1812), Vice-President of the United States, was a soldier in the French and Indian War and a member of the New York Assembly; in the first part of the Revolution he was for a short time member of the Continental Congress, and then served in the field. As a brigadier-general he defended unsuccessfully the Highland forts against the British in 1777. For the long period of 1777–1795 he was Governor of the State, and threw his great influence against the ratification of the Federal Constitution. Thereafter he was an Anti-Federalist and Republican leader. He received a few votes for Vice-President in 1789, fifty votes for Vice-President in 1792 and several in 1796. He was again Governor in 1801–04, and was elected Vice-President in 1804, serving as such, under Jefferson and Madison, until his death. In 1811 he gave the casting vote against the U. S. Bank.

Clinton, Sir Henry (1738–1795), British soldier, came to Boston as major-general in 1775 with Howe and Burgoyne. In 1778 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces. He evacuated Philadelphia in June, and on his retreat thence to New York fought with Washington the indecisive battle of Monmouth. In May, 1778, he captured Charleston and the whole army under Lincoln. During the

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following summer he planned with Arnold the treasonable surrender of West Point. He failed to relieve Cornwallis in October, 1781, and returned to England in 1782.

Clinton, James (1736–1812), of New York, soldier, during the French and Indian War captured a French sloop-of-war on Lake Ontario. As colonel of a New York regiment he was with Montgomery at Quebec in 1775. As brigadier-general he commanded at Fort Clinton when it was taken by the British in 1777, and was present at Yorktown. He was a member of the New York convention that adopted the Federal Constitution.

Clinton Bridge Case, an important litigation in the United States Supreme Court, 1870, which established the doctrine by which railroad bridges may be said to have gained clear recognition of their rights of way in preference to the navigable waters crossed by them, through the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce.

Clôture, from the French, meaning closure. The word is used to describe the power of the speaker of a deliberative body, like the British Parliament and the American Congress, to close debate when so authorized by a motion duly adopted. It was first used in Parliament, 1882.

Clymer, George (1739–1813), of Pennsylvania, signer of the Declaration (although not present at its adoption). In 1775 he became continental treasurer, and was a member of Congress in 1776, 1777 and 1780. In 1778 he, with John Nixon, organized the Bank of North America. He was a member of the convention that framed the Federal Constitution, and elected to the first Congress held under its provisions.

Coal. The first organized effort to mine anthracite coal was in 1793 on the Mammoth bed at Summit Hill, near Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, but regular shipments did not begin until 1820. It was not until 1825 that it was in general use for the generation of steam, and not until 1839 that it was employed as an exclusive fuel in the manufacture of pig iron. The industry in bituminous coal and coke was begun in Connellsville, Pa., in 1841, by McCormick and Campbell. Regular manufacture commenced in that district in 1861. The coal-mining industry is now more or less prosperous in a very large number of the States and Territories, though Pennsylvania still holds the lead, and the total annual output is nearly 40,000,000 tons.

Coast and Geodetic Survey. The establishment of this important bureau was first contemplated in 1807. President Jefferson suggested it

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in his message to Congress of that year. Congress appropriated $50,000 for the survey. Nothing practical was accomplished until 1811. Then F. R. Hassler, an Englishman, was made chief of the survey and commenced operations near New York. Since then its work has progressed constantly, under Alexander Dallas Bache and other eminent engineers and organizers. It has been a bureau of the Treasury Department.

Cobb, Howell (1815–1868), of Georgia, statesman, entered Congress as a Democrat in 1843, and served till 1853 and again 1855; was elected Speaker in 1849; was a warm defender of the Union, but also a strong advocate of State rights and of the compromise measures of 1850; was elected Governor of Georgia by the Union party in 1851. In 1857 he became President Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury. In 1860 he urged forward the secession movement, and was a delegate to the provisional Congress which adopted the Confederate Constitution.

Cochrane, Sir Alexander F. I. (1758–1832), British admiral, commanded the British North American fleet in 1812, assisted in the capture of Washington in 1814, and in the attack on New Orleans.

Cockburn, Sir George (1772–1853), British admiral. In 1813 expeditions from his squadron ravaged the coasts of the United States from Delaware to Georgia. In 1814 under Admiral Cochrane and in conjunction with General Ross he captured Washington, burning the Capitol and other public buildings, and unsuccessfully attempted to take Baltimore. In 1815 he conveyed Napoleon to St. Helena.

Cockran, W. Bourke, see appendix, page 480.

Cockrell, Francis M., born in 1834, of Missouri, Senator, entered the Confederate army, in which he rose to the rank of brigadier-general. He became U. S. Senator in 1875, in which position he still (1900) continues.

Cody, William F., born in 1845, of Kansas, served with distinction as a scout through several Indian wars, and afterward in several important expeditions; widely known as "Buffalo Bill." His home is in North Platte, Neb.

Cœur d'Alene, an Indian tribe in Idaho and Washington Territories. In 1858 a part of the tribe joined in an attack on Colonel Steptoe. They were subsequently defeated by Colonel Wright and became peaceful. In 1867 a reservation was set apart for those in Idaho, and in 1872 a band in Paradise Valley was removed to land between the Okinokane and Columbia Rivers.

Coffee, John (1772–1834), of Tennessee, soldier. In the War of

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1812 he became brigadier-general, fought and won the battle of Tallushatchie and commanded Jackson's left wing at New Orleans.

Coins. The first coins made in the United States were struck at No. 29 North 7th Street, Philadelphia.

Coinage Laws. By the law of April 2, 1792, any person could have gold or silver coined at the mint into lawful money, receiving therefor coins of the same species of bullion, weight for weight of the pure metal contained therein. The standard for gold was eleven parts pure to one alloy; for silver, 1485 parts pure to 179 alloy. The ratio of gold to silver was fifteen to one, and both coins were legal tender. By the law of March 3, 1795, the Treasurer retained twenty-four cents per ounce for silver below the standard, four cents for gold. By the law of April 21, 1800, there was retained for deposits of gold and silver below the standard a sum sufficient for the expense of refinement. By the law of May 8, 1828, a sum was retained from silver bullion requiring the test, for materials and wastage. By the law of June 28, 1834, a deduction of one-half per cent. was to be made from all standard gold and silver deposited for coinage, if paid for in coin within five days from deposit. By the law of January 18, 1837, the standard gold and silver coin was made nine-tenths pure, one-tenth alloy and legal tender for any sum. By the law of February 21, 1853, the weight of the half-dollar was reduced from 206¼ to 192 grains and lesser silver coins in the same proportion; legal tender to five dollars. No private deposits for coinage in these coins were received and charges of one-half per cent. were made for refining. By the law of February 12, 1873, the weight of the trade dollar was to be 420 grains, of the half-dollar 193 grains; legal tender to five dollars. Silver bullion could be deposited for coinage into trade dollars only; gold for coinage for the benefit of the depositor. The directors of the mint were to buy silver for coins less than one dollar. One-fifth of one per cent. was charged for converting standard gold bullion into coin, and silver into trade dollars. Silver coins, except trade dollars, were to be exchanged at par for gold coins in sums not exceeding $100. The charges on gold were removed in 1875. By the law of July 22, 1877, the trade dollar ceased to be a legal tender. By the law of February 28, 1878, silver dollars of 412½ grains were made legal tender for all debt, and the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to purchase at market value, and coin, not less than $2,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month and not more than $4,000,000 worth per month. By the law of June 9, 1879, silver coins less than one dollar were made legal tender to ten dollars. By the law of July 14, 1890, the regulations of 1878 in regard to the purchase and coinage of silver were repealed

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and the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month, issuing in payment United States notes, to be a legal tender; and to make a sufficient monthly coinage for the redemption of these notes. In 1893 the silver-purchase clauses of this act were repealed.

Cold Harbor, Va., battles between the Federals and Confederates under Grant and Lee, fought irregularly during twelve days, June 1–12, 1864, while Grant was conducting his famous campaign against Richmond. Lee held the vicinity of Cold Harbor with about 58,000 men, having thrown up hasty fortifications. Grant had 120,000 troops. Sheridan advanced to Cold Harbor on the thirty-first of May. June 1 the Sixth Corps and Smith's troops began the attack by endeavoring to take the Confederate fortifications. The assault was ineffectual, the Federals being repulsed with heavy loss. June 2 rain prevented battle, so the day was passed on both sides in arranging the lines. June 3 Lee's position had been immensely strengthened by slashes and rifle trenches. Sheridan's cavalry guarded the crossing of the Chickahominy, and Wilson watched the Confederates' right. Early in the morning the Federals advanced upon the Confederate intrenchments. Hancock's corps forced the enemy from their front, and with Wright, Smith and Warren made vigorous assaults upon the impregnable earthworks. Burnside failed to come to their aid. Several regiments, however, mounted the parapets and placed their banners upon them. Many of the bravest Federal officers lost their lives. The last assault lasted half an hour, and then the Federals retired. For ten days the armies lay idle, their sharpshooters picking off many men. Federal loss, 12,737; Confederate, 1,700.

Colfax, Schuyler (1823–1885), of Indiana, Vice-President. In 1844 he made campaign speeches for Clay. In 1845 he established the *St. Joseph Valley Register*, which became a very influential Whig journal. He was secretary of the national Whig conventions of 1848 and 1852, and was in Congress as a Republican from 1855 to 1869. He was Speaker of the House from 1863 to 1869, and Vice-President from 1869 to 1873, but failed to obtain a renomination for the next term. He was charged, probably unjustly, with complicity in the "Crédit Mobilier" scandal of 1873.

Collamer, Jacob (1791–1865), of Vermont, was a Representative in the Vermont Assembly in 1821 and 1827. From 1833 to 1842 and from 1850 to 1854 he was a Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, a member of Congress from 1843 to 1849, and Postmaster-General from 1849 to 1850. From 1854 until his death he was a U. S. Senator.

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Colleges. In spite of the vote of the Virginia Company in 1619 to establish a college there, the first college established in the United States was Harvard (1636). The second was the College of William and Mary (1693), the third Yale (1701). Other colleges established before 1789 were the following: the College of New Jersey (Princeton), opened in 1746, the University of Pennsylvania in 1753, King's College (now Columbia) in 1754, Rhode Island College (now Brown University) in 1765, Dartmouth in 1770, Rutgers in 1770, Dickinson in 1783, the College of Charleston in 1785.

Colleton, James, of Barbadoes, was appointed Governor of South Carolina in 1686. His authority was resisted by the Legislature which, after the English revolution, impeached, disfranchised and banished him (1690).

Colombia. The independence of Colombia was recognized by the United States in March, 1822. A commercial treaty was concluded between the United States and the undivided republic of Colombia October 3, 1824. In 1831 the republic was divided into New Granada, Venezuela and Ecuador. New Granada concluded a commercial treaty with the United States in 1846. By this treaty the United States guaranteed the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama in compensation for specified commercial advantages, and on these grounds the United States has claimed the right to be heard in Panama Canal affairs. A consular convention was concluded in 1850, and claims conventions favorable to the United States in 1857 and 1861.

Colonial System. Until the close of the last century it was the invariable practice of European States to manage their colonies with a view almost solely to the benefit of the mother country. Spain, Portugal, France, the Netherlands and England, though they differed otherwise in their colonial systems, agreed in this. Yet on the whole the disregard of colonial interests which the English Government manifested was less extreme than that of other governments. Adam Smith, by his "Wealth of Nations," published in 1776, taught governments the expediency of a more liberal system.

Colonization Society, The National. An organization formed in 1816, at Princeton, N. J., and immediately reorganized at Washington, its principal object being to encourage the emancipation of slaves by obtaining for them a place without the United States to which they might emigrate. The scheme was also intended to relieve the South of the free black population with which it was burdened. Branches of the society were soon established in almost every State. Free negroes were

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first sent to Sierra Leone, later for a short time to Sherbrooke Island, and finally in 1821 a permanent location was purchased at Cape Mesurado. In 1847 this colony declared itself an independent republic under the name of Liberia. The society engaged the attention of many anti-slavery advocates until the rise of the Abolition party in 1831.

Colorado, a State of the Union, was named from the river of that name. It was formed in part from the Louisiana purchase, and in part from the Mexican cession. The early Spanish gold-hunters visited Colorado, and in 1806 Major Pike led a government expedition into the region. In 1843 Frémont explored the northern part. The discovery of gold in 1858 attracted immigration. Two acts for the admission of Colorado as a State were vetoed by President Johnson in 1866 and 1867. August 1, 1876, the President announced the admission of Colorado. Down to 1892 the State was Republican. In that year the electoral votes were cast for Weaver, the Fusion candidate. The population of the State in 1880 was 199,327; in 1900, 539,700.

Colt, Samuel (1814–1862), of Connecticut, inventor. In 1829, while a runaway sailor boy, he made a model in wood of his celebrated revolver. In 1852 he built immense armories at Hartford for their manufacture.

Columbia, S. C., became the capital of the State in 1790 under an act of the Legislature which provided for the founding of the city. It was taken by the Federal forces under General Sherman, February 17, 1865. On the evacuation of the city by General Wade Hampton a large quantity of cotton was fired either by accident or design, and caused immense damage.

Columbia College, New York City. Originally called King's College and chartered 1754. During the Revolution studies were suspended and its building made into a military hospital. In 1784 the college was reorganized and resumed work under the new name. In 1891 the College of Physicians and Surgeons became a part of the college. In 1858 a law department was established and in 1864 a school of mines with eight distinct courses of study. In 1880 and 1890 the facilities in graduate work were largely increased.

Columbia River was discovered by the Spaniard Heceta in 1775 and called St. Roque. Afterward, in 1792, Captain Gray, of Boston, explored the stream and changed the name to Columbia. In 1805–06 Lewis and Clarke, under orders from President Jefferson, explored the Columbia River and opened up the northwest region. Questions concerning the

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discovery of the region had an important part in the discussion of the Oregon question.

Columbian Institute, founded at Washington in 1819, by Joel Barlow, sometime American Minister at Paris. Barlow was aided by Josiah Meigs, Thomas Law, Edward Cutbush, Judge Cranch and others, citizens of Washington. Its purpose was the advancement of knowledge by associations of scientific men, and the dissemination of its rudiments by the instruction of youth.

Columbian Exposition, see WORLD'S FAIR.

Columbus, Christopher (about 1436–1506), the discoverer of America, was born probably at Genoa, in Italy, about 1436. His early life was passed at sea, interspersed with work as a maker of maps and charts. About 1470 he went to Lisbon, and engaged in voyages to Guinea and probably visited Iceland. He became acquainted with the map of Toscanelli and the results of geographical investigation, and planned the discovery of a short route to China, Japan and the Indies. As his project was rejected by the King of Portugal, he followed the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, setting forth his schemes at Cordova, Salamanca, Malaga and elsewhere, but he failed to enlist support until after the fall of Granada in 1492. Having obtained authority from the sovereigns and financial aid, he sailed with his fleet of three caravels, the "Santa Maria," "Pinta" and "Niña," from Palos on August 3, 1492. He held a westerly course, quelled insubordination, and reached land in the Bahama group October 12, 1492; the island of the landfall may have been Watling's or Samana Island. He further discovered Cuba and Hayti, and arrived home after severe vicissitudes in March, 1493. In the following autumn he sailed with a larger expedition, and remained in the West Indies until 1496. On his third voyage in 1498, he reached the mainland at the mouth of the Orinoco, rightly surmising that he had found a continent, though still fancying himself on the eastern coast of Asia. Proceeding to the West Indies he was imprisoned by enemies and sent in chains to Spain, but was soon released. In his fourth voyage, 1502 to 1504, he explored the coast of Central America. He survived his patron Isabella a short time, dying at Valladolid, in Spain, May 20, 1506. There is a well-known biography by Irving, and recent lives by Harrisse and Winsor, the last being distinctly unfavorable.

Comanche Indians, originally a roving tribe, early engaged in disastrous wars with the Spanish. They have always been dangerous and troublesome. They were at one time on a Texas reservation, but on being expelled became bitter enemies of the State. The government later collected a portion on lands in the western part of Indian

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Territory. A part of these, the Quanhado, refused to settle down until defeated by Colonel McKenzie at McClellan's Creek in 1872.

Comity of Nations is a term used to designate that international legal courtesy by which the laws and institutions of one country are recognized and given effect to by those of another.

Commerce. From their first foundation, the colonies of New Netherland and New England were engaged to an important extent in commerce, while the chartered colonizing companies, like the Virginia Company, were largely intended for that pursuit. The Navigation Acts of 1646, 1651, 1660 and 1663 aimed to restrict colonial commerce for the benefit of the mother country; and similar restrictions were, beginning in 1673, laid on intercolonial commerce. But all these acts were constantly evaded. The efforts finally made to enforce them more strictly were among the chief causes of the Revolution. By 1789 the tonnage of American vessels engaged in foreign trade was about 325,000 tons, of that engaged in the coasting trade 125,000 more, while that of foreign vessels trading with the United States was about 250,000, chiefly British. At that time two-thirds of the imports were from England, and half the exports went to that country. Trade with the East Indies was then just beginning. New England and New York were the chief commercial regions at that time. From that date American commerce has been too various to summarize.

Committees. It is the universal custom of American legislative bodies to transact their business through standing committees, each of which is charged with a special branch of the business of the body. This is not the present English custom, but is nevertheless not an American invention. The House of Commons developed the rudiments of such a system in Queen Elizabeth's time, and it was in full operation during the Commonwealth. During the latter part of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and North Carolina adopted this system from England, with nearly the same names of committees as those of the House of Commons (in which this system has since become obsolete because of cabinet government). Therefore it was readily adopted as the mode of transacting business by the Continental Congress, though it was not used in the legislatures of the New England colonies. In the Congresses under the Constitution, beginning in 1789, but few committees were at first used, but the number gradually increased. By Speaker Clay's time the system of standing committees had reached full development. The Senate had followed, a little more slowly. Committees of the Senate have always been appointed by the Senate. In the House

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a similar practice was occasionally followed at first, but soon their appointment was given to the Speaker, which is the foundation of his power in the U. S. Government.

Committees of Correspondence. Committees of this name had existed in some of the colonial legislatures much before the Revolution, *e. g.*, in Pennsylvania from 1744 on. Their object was to keep up correspondence with the agents of the colonies in England. But this gave only a name to the famous Revolutionary committees. In a Boston town meeting of November, 1772, Samuel Adams moved that a "Committee of Correspondence" be appointed to state the rights of the colonists, and correspond with the other provinces and towns of New England. Their proceedings were to be secret. The system resulted in a union of the colonies, and fostered the germs of revolution. About eighty towns in Massachusetts responded promptly, and the plan worked admirably. In the Virginia Legislature similar committees, but intercolonial, were proposed in March, 1773, by Dabney Carr, and were eloquently advocated by Patrick Henry and Richard Henry Lee. The resolutions finally adopted were more comprehensive, and calculated to form the Confederacy, than those of Massachusetts.

Committees of Safety. A committee of eleven men was appointed by the second provincial Congress of Massachusetts in February, 1775, to resist every attempt at executing the acts of Parliament. They were empowered to muster the militia and take possession of warlike stores. In April of the same year the committee wrote to the various Massachusetts towns, and to New Hampshire and Connecticut, begging for aid against the tyranny of Parliament. Upon this ensued, as the Revolution advanced, the formation of such committees in each province. In each the Committee of Safety, appointed by the popular conventions, took the place of the royal Governor as the executive of the province or State, and remained such until the framing of the new State Constitutions. The name first appears as the name of a committee organized in England during the Civil War of 1642–44.

Commodore. Until 1862 the grade of captain was the highest naval office recognized by law. A captain who commanded two or more ships was called a commodore by custom, and the title, having been once applied, usually continued. In 1862 the grade of commodore, along with that of rear-admiral, was created but was abolished in 1899.

Compagnie des Indes (Company of the Indies), a corporation organized in Paris by John Law in 1719, by combination of the Guinea Company, the Company of the West, the East India Company and the

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China Company. It was the basis of his great credit operations, in connection with his bank, and of the Mississippi Bubble, but is of importance in American history because it for several years owned Louisiana.

Compromise of 1833, a tariff measure passed by Congress March 1, 1833, as a compromise for the high tariff act of 1828, which had caused intense dissatisfaction through the South, and had brought about nullification by South Carolina and a threat of secession in the event of its being too strictly enforced. The compromise was proposed and passed in the House while Clay himself was endeavoring to get a compromise measure through the Senate. The bill as passed was in effect practically the same as that proposed by Clay in the Senate. It was designed to scale down periodically the high duties then existing, until after ten years a free-trade basis should be reached. The Verplanck low tariff measure, then under debate in the House, was thus thrown out.

Compromise of 1850. As this compromise between the anti-slavery and pro-slavery parties was finally passed, it took the form of several separate bills, which had been practically comprehended in Clay's "Omnibus Bill," proposed and defeated a short time before. Under the compromise, Texas was allowed $10,000,000 for New Mexico, and the boundary of that territory was cut down considerably. August 13, California was admitted to the Union with her free Constitution. August 15, bills for establishing territorial governments in New Mexico and Utah were passed, containing a slavery option clause proposed by Senator Soulé. August 26, the fugitive slave bill, denying arrested negroes a trial by jury, and prohibiting redress to free colored seamen imprisoned in Southern ports, was passed.

Compromises of the Constitution. The Convention of 1787 was mainly divided as to whether, in the new government, one State's influence should be equal to that of any other State, or should be based on population. The plans for a Constitution submitted by Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, and William Paterson, of New Jersey, were diametrically opposed in this respect. The former favored representation according to population in both Houses; the latter an equal vote for each State and only one House. Johnson, of Connecticut, proposed as a compromise two Houses, an equal representation in the Senate and a proportionate one in the House. Ellsworth formally moved that this be adopted, and thus the first compromise was effected after considerable debate. The second was in regard to the regulation of commerce by Congress. It was proposed to tax both exports and imports at the discretion of Congress. C. C. Pinckney declared that South Carolina

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would not enter the Union if exports were to be taxed, since nearly the whole of her wealth lay in one article of export—rice. Hence it was decided, August 6, that "no tax or duty shall be laid by the Legislature on articles exported from any State," and on these terms the Federal control over commerce was conceded. Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina refused to enter the Union if the slave traffic was to be prohibited, so the third compromise effected that Congress should not prohibit the slave trade until 1808, and that a fugitive slave law should be provided.

Confederate Constitution. The Constitution framed by the Montgomery Convention of 1862 was based upon that of the Union with a few important changes. It recognized the "sovereign and independent character" of the States and the protection of slavery in all new Territories. It prohibited protective tariffs and general internal improvements at Federal expense. The admission of a new State was to be accorded by a vote taken by the poll of the States. State Legislatures could impeach Confederate officers acting within their individual jurisdictions. The presidential term was lengthened to six years, and the President was made ineligible for re-election. Heads of the executive departments were granted the right of debate in Congress, and the latter's appropriating power was restricted.

Confederate States, a government formed in 1861 by seceding States. The second State to secede, Mississippi, at the time of secession, January 9, 1861, proposed a convention to form a Southern Confederacy. This provisional Congress met at Montgomery, Alabama, on February 4, with delegates present from six of the seven States which had then seceded. It voted by States. On February 8 it adopted a provisional Constitution, and the next day chose Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, provisional President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President. The permanent Constitution was adopted on March 11. It set forth the doctrines of State sovereignty and recognized slavery, though it forbade the slave trade. It forbade protective tariffs and Federal expenditures for internal improvements. Congress was forbidden to emit bills of credit. It could permit members of the Cabinet to speak before it. The President was empowered to veto single items in appropriation bills. His term was to be six years, and he was not to be re-elected. All the seceding States ratified the Constitution through conventions. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas seceded, and were admitted into the Confederacy. The seat of government was removed to Richmond, and Davis and Stephens were chosen again under the permanent Constitution. They were in-

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augurated as such on February 22, 1862. During most of the existence of the Confederate Government Judah P. Benjamin was Secretary of State, Charles G. Memminger Secretary of the Treasury, James A. Seddon Secretary of War, Stephen R. Mallory of the Navy and John H. Reagan Postmaster-General. In this government Congress (see art. Congress, Confederate) was of little account. Everything was subordinated to the energetic prosecution of the war, for which the President assumed almost dictatorial powers. Extraordinary efforts were made. Money was obtained by means of the issue of Treasury notes, by cotton loans and by requisitions. Supplies were obtained by any means possible. Troops were obtained, finally, by conscription. The Government, though given belligerent rights by most maritime nations, could not secure any recognition of its independence. As the armies began to be more and more completely destroyed, dissensions broke out. Violent criticism of Davis prevailed. Finally, the surrender of Lee brought the Confederate Government to an end. The Federal Government never recognized its existence.

Confederation, Articles of, the first Constitution of the United States. On the same day on which the Continental Congress appointed a committee to frame a declaration of independence, it appointed another to prepare articles of confederation. The committee soon reported a scheme. But it was not till November 15, 1777, that Congress adopted the "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union." The articles provided for a single-chambered Congress, with limited powers over war, peace, foreign affairs, coin, weights and measures, Indians and postal arrangements; it could raise money only by requisitions upon the States. In it each State had but one vote. Nine votes were necessary for the most important acts. Ratification by every State was necessary, and was not secured till March 1, 1781. The articles then went into operation. Their leading defects were, that they left too much power to the States, and left Congress entirely dependent upon them for money and the enforcement of its decrees; that they did not operate on individuals, nor prevent the violation of treaty obligations, nor command respect abroad, nor ensure tranquillity at home; and that they could not be amended save by consent of every State. After vain efforts to secure such consent to amendments which would at least have enabled the government to pay its debts, it became obvious that more drastic alterations were necessary. Accordingly the Annapolis Convention of 1786 called the Philadelphia Convention of 1787, and the articles were superseded by a better Constitution.

Confiscation. In 1861 Congress passed an act directing a blockade

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of Southern ports and the confiscation of all property used against the National Government. This was necessary in order to strengthen the depleted treasury. This policy was unflinchingly enforced in 1862 and later.

Conger, Edwin H., see appendix, page 480.

Congregationalists. This denomination came first to this country with the "Pilgrim Fathers" at Plymouth, Mass. The Puritans and other settlers of New England gradually were led to separate from the Church of England and to form themselves into Congregational churches. At first these were closely connected with the colonial government. Expenses of church and pastor were met by public taxes, and even the rights of citizenship depended upon church fellowship. These features, however, were gradually eliminated (in Connecticut in 1818, in Massachusetts in 1833). The first colonial synod was held 1637 at Cambridge, Mass.; the second, 1646, approved the Westminster Assembly's Confession of Faith and set forth a statement of church polity known as the "Cambridge Platform." The fourth, held in Boston, 1865, revised the platform of church polity and issued a declaration of faith. This denomination still has its main strength in New England, but has been carried westward by settlers in the newer States. Number of members in 1890, 513,000; in 1900, 628,234.

Congress. The Convention of 1787 planned a Congress of two Houses, and reconciled the contest between the large and the small States by providing an upper House, in which States were represented equally, and a lower House, in which they were represented proportionally to population. The old Congress summoned the new Congress to meet on March 4, 1789, but the House did not have a quorum till April 1, nor the Senate till April 6. Each Congress has been in existence two years, from March 4 to March 4. The relations of Congress with the President have mostly depended on whether they were or were not of the same party. The warmest struggles have been in the times of Presidents J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Tyler, Buchanan and Johnson. The latter was impeached by the House.

Congress, Confederate. The Confederate Congress was practically controlled by the executive. It never met the executive face to face, but was obliged to provide for every executive need. Its make-up was fictitious and carried little weight, the need for force and executive ability being far more urgent in the field than in counsel. In both the first and second Congresses Representatives were present from Kentucky and Missouri, though those States did not succeed in seceding. The provisional Congress held four sessions, the first beginning February 4, 1861, the fourth ending February 17, 1862. Under the Constitu-

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tion there were two Congresses; the first (February 18, 1862—February 18, 1865) had four sessions, the second (May 2, 1864—March 18, 1865) two. They included about twenty-four Senators and a hundred Representatives.

Congress, Continental, was first suggested by a letter of Benjamin Franklin to the Assembly of Massachusetts in 1773. Franklin was then agent for that colony at London. The first step was taken by the Virginia Assembly in 1774, upon the news of the passage of the Boston Port Bill. Its committee advised a Congress of all the colonies. The first Continental Congress, therefore, assembled at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, Georgia alone being unrepresented. Action was confined to a declaration of the rights and wrongs of the colonies, a recommendation of an agreement not to import British goods after December 1, 1774, and not to export goods to England after September 10, 1775, unless their wrongs were righted; and a resolution commending the people of Massachusetts for their temperate resistance to the objectionable measures of Parliament, and a declaration that, if these acts "shall be attempted to be carried into execution by force, all America ought to support them in their opposition." The second Continental Congress assembled May 10, 1775, at Philadelphia, was a revolutionary body, plenipotentiary in its nature, and was theoretically in perpetual session till March, 1781. Each State had but one vote. The appointment of delegates was generally by the State Legislatures. The Congress declared independence, carried on the war, and in many respects governed the country. The Articles of Confederation, adopted in 1781, weakened the Congress by requiring the assent of nine States to make valid its most important acts, and forbidding any man to be a member more than three years in succession. Under its provisions each State should have from two to seven delegates, but only one vote. This Congress sat at Philadelphia until December, 1776, then at Baltimore until March, 1777, then at Philadelphia again, at Lancaster, Pa., in September, 1777, at York until the ensuing June, at Philadelphia again from July, 1778, to June, 1783, then at Princeton until November, then at Annapolis until June, 1784. In November and December, 1784, it sat at Trenton. From January, 1785, until its last recorded session (October 21, 1788), it sat in New York. Peyton Randolph and Henry Middleton were presidents of the first Congress; of the rest, successively, Peyton Randolph, John Hancock (1775–1777), Henry Laurens (1778), John Jay (1779), Samuel Huntington (1779–1781), Thomas McKean (1781), John Hanson (1782), Elias Boudinot (1783), Thomas Miffin (1784), R. H. Lee (1785), John Hancock (1786), Nathaniel Gorham (1786), Arthur St. Clair (1787), Cyrus Griffin (1788). Charles Thompson was secretary from 1774 to 1788.

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Conkling, Roscoe (1829–1888), of New York, Senator, was elected to Congress as a Republican in 1858, 1860 and 1868, was chosen U. S. Senator in 1867 and re-elected in 1873 and 1879. In the Senate he was from the first a member of the Judiciary Committee, was a zealous supporter of the administration of President Grant, and advocated his election for a third term. In 1881 he broke with President Garfield on a question of patronage and resigned his seat in the Senate, and was not re-elected.

Connecticut is named from the river of that name, which is an Indian word meaning "long river." Two colonies were established in Connecticut. Certain people, who were dissatisfied with the close connection of Church and State in Massachusetts Bay colony, left that province for the valley of the Connecticut under Thomas Hooker, where they settled Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield. In 1639 they adopted a Constitution which made no reference to the King of England, and provided for the election of all officers annually by the people, with no religious qualification. In 1635 John Winthrop founded Saybrook. Two years later New Haven was founded by a company from England, who came over, under Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport, to establish a strict theocracy. They adopted the Bible as their Constitution, and refused to institute trial by jury, because it was not recognized by the Bible. In 1643 Hartford and New Haven both joined the New England Confederation for protection against the Dutch, who claimed the valley of the Connecticut. New Haven was incorporated with Hartford, in 1662, under a charter from Charles II., which named the South Sea as the western boundary. This charter was adopted as a Constitution in 1776, and continued in force until 1818. In 1687 Andros had demanded this charter, but it was concealed in the "charter oak." In 1700 Yale College was founded. The claims of Connecticut to western lands were surrendered to the General Government. Her claim to Westmoreland County, in Northern Pennsylvania, was set aside in 1782. Connecticut ratified the national Constitution January 9, 1788, by a vote of 128 to 40. Connecticut was strongly Federalist until 1820, was opposed to the War of 1812, and sent delegates to the Hartford Convention of 1814. The State cast its electoral votes for the Democratic candidates in the years 1836, 1852, 1876, 1884, 1888 and 1892. The State has been doubtful in State politics. In 1891 there was a dispute over the election of Governor, which caused Governor Bulkley to hold over after the expiration of his term. The population of the State in 1790 was 337,496; in 1900 it had increased to 908,355. (History by Hollister.)

Conquistadores, Spanish for conquerors, the name given to those

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Spanish adventurers who conducted expeditions of conquest in the New World.

Conrad, Charles M. (1804–1878), represented Louisiana in the U. S. Senate as a Whig from 1842 to 1843, and in Congress from 1848 to 1850. He was Secretary of War in Fillmore's Cabinet from 1850 to 1853.

Conservative, a name given to those Democrats who during the years from 1837 to 1840 voted with the Whigs against the sub-treasury bill, which was then supported by the Democrats at large. On other questions the Conservatives generally adhered to the principles of their party.

Constable. In colonial times the duties of the constable were both varied and extensive. In New England he was usually appointed by the selectmen of the town; in Virginia and Maryland by the Hundred; in some States he was appointed for the parish. The constable gave notice of town meetings, collected and disbursed taxes, was often overseer of the roads, made arrests and preserved the peace, and filled some judicial functions. His scope of office varied for different States and even for different towns, but was in earlier times of more importance and dignity than now.

"Constellation," the United States man-of-war commanded by Truxton, which, February 9, 1800, during the troubles with France of that period, defeated and captured the French frigate "L'Insurgente" in the West Indies. Truxton was presented by Congress with a gold medal for his bravery.

Constitution. The first written constitution of modern times seems to have been the Union of Utrecht, or Constitution of the United Netherlands, framed in 1579. The first suggestion of a written Constitution for England was made in the "Agreement of the People," drawn up in 1647. During the Commonwealth England had two written Constitutions, the Instrument of Government, 1653, and the Humble Petition and Advice, 1657. Vane's "Healing Question" (1656) first suggested the separate constitutional convention. The first written Constitution which any American community framed for itself was the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, 1639. At the time of the Revolution the desire to have governments of limited powers made it inevitable that the Constitutions should be set down in writing. The existence of colonial charters helped to familiarize the idea.

"Constitution," the most famous of American frigates, a vessel of

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forty-four guns, was finished in 1798. Under Barry it had some service against the French in 1799. On July 5, 1812, under Captain Hull, it started from Annapolis and ran into a British fleet of five frigates. For three days it avoided an attack by masterly seamanship and at last escaped without damage. On August 19 it encountered the "Guerriere," Captain Dacres, not far from Cape Race. The "Constitution" was the stronger ship in the proportion of ten to seven, but Captain Dacres of the "Guerriere" believed the Americans could not fight. Within thirty minutes after the battle began his vessel was a wreck and seventy-nine of his men killed or wounded. This victory greatly strengthened the Americans in self-confidence and prestige. On December 29, 1812, in the West Indies, the "Constitution" encountered the "Java," thirty-eight guns, Captain Lambert. After two hours' battle and an hour spent in repairing damages, Captain Bainbridge (now commander of the "Constitution") was about to renew the attack, when the "Java" surrendered. The British lost about 100 killed and 200 wounded. The Americans lost thirty-four in all. The "Constitution" in this battle earned the name of "Old Ironsides." Both the "Guerriere" and the "Java," on capture, were so disabled that they were blown up. December 30, 1813, the "Constitution," Captain Stewart, sailed toward the West Indies. February 14, 1814, it captured the "Picton," sixteen guns, and a convoy. Next year, February 15, 1815, it attacked and captured two vessels, the "Cyane," thirty-six guns, and the "Levant," eighteen guns. The latter was afterward recaptured, the "Constitution" itself narrowly escaping capture at the same time from three British frigates.

Constitution of the United States. The first Constitution of the United States was the Articles of Confederation. Its defects and failure caused many to consider the desirability of drastic amendment. The Alexandria Conference of Maryland and Virginia led to the Annapolis Convention of 1786, this to the Convention of 1787 at Philadelphia. That convention forthwith proceeded, not to amend the Confederation, but to make a new Constitution. This Constitution differed from its predecessor in that it dealt directly with individuals, that it invested the Federal Government with coercive powers, that it provided an efficient executive, and that it was susceptible of amendment by easier means than unanimous consent. Since it went into operation in 1789 it has been developed by amendment, by interpretation and by custom. Courts, especially the Supreme Court, have developed it by interpretation. Under Chief Justice Marshall the court much enlarged the powers of the Federal Government in this way.

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Expansions of this sort have come mostly from the clauses giving Congress the taxing power and the power to regulate commerce, and from the war powers of the President and Congress. Usage has added such features as the committee system, the Speaker's power, the spoils system, the gerrymander and so forth. In fact we have a written Constitution plus an unwritten Constitution.

Constitution Union Party, a name assumed by the remnants of the Whig party in the South in the election of 1860. The party held a convention at Baltimore May 9, 1860, in which delegates from twenty States were present. John Bell, of Tennessee, was nominated for President and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. The platform of the party was of the most general character, recognizing "no political principle but the Constitution of the country, the union of the States and the enforcement of laws." In the election it carried Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, but failed utterly in the North. The Civil War blotted it out immediately.

Constitutions, First State. Upon the establishment of independence in 1776, the thirteen colonies necessarily passed from the crown. Not one of the thirteen was a State prior to that event, though a few had established temporary governments at the suggestion of Congress. Massachusetts remained under the form of government fixed by her colonial charter until 1780, Connecticut until 1818 and Rhode Island until 1842. New Hampshire was the first to modify and establish a local government. She did so in January, 1776. South Carolina, Virginia and New Jersey followed in March, June and July of the same year, Delaware and Pennsylvania in September, Maryland in November, North Carolina in December, Georgia and New York in 1777. By 1780 all had formed local governments except Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Consul. Consuls have been appointed from the beginning of the Government. By acts of 1848 and 1860 they are empowered to hear and determine judicial cases in uncivilized countries.

Continental Money. The second Continental Congress, in its straits for money, began in June, 1775, to issue paper money. Altogether, about $242,000,000 were issued up to the end of 1779, when further issues were stopped. For the first year these issues continued equal in value to gold; then they began to depreciate. In two years they had become reduced till they stood at two to one. In three years they stood at four to one; in September, 1779, at twenty to one; in the ensuing March at forty to one. Congress now required the notes to be brought in, to be redeemed at their market value, or, to a certain extent, replaced

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by "new tenor" notes at twenty to one, the new issues to bear interest at five per cent. The old notes sank to one thousand to one, and finally ceased to circulate.

Continentals, the regular troops of the American army during the Revolution, enlisted and paid by the Continental Government and commanded by Washington. They are to be distinguished from the militia and guerrilla companies. The name was first applied in June, 1775, when Congress appropriated $6,000 for the support of a "Continental army," and appointed Washington commander-in-chief. Washington at once took command of the forces then beleaguering Boston, and ten companies of expert riflemen were enlisted in Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Contraband. Under the laws of war, goods (such as arms) which may aid an enemy to prolong the war are called contraband and held liable to seizure and condemnation, if a neutral tries to introduce them into the country of the other belligerent. In 1861 General B. F. Butler attempted to apply this distinction and regulation to the slaves of Southerners, when they fell into his hands.

Contrecœur, born about 1730; French soldier. In 1754 he conducted a French force down the Allegheny River and constructed Fort Duquesne, in attempting to capture which Braddock was defeated the next year.

Contreras, Mexico, a short battle between Pillow's and Twiggs' divisions of General Scott's army and Valencia, an officer of General Santa Anna, on August 19–20. Pillow and Twiggs had been left by Scott upon the construction of a road during his approach to the city of Mexico. August 19, Valencia made an attack, but was repulsed and ordered by Santa Anna to retreat. This he refused to do and the next day his camp was attacked and his forces routed. Americans 4,000, Mexicans 6,000.

Convention, Constitutional. In almost all the States, the new Constitutions framed at the beginning of the Revolutionary period were made by the Revolutionary Conventions which were managing all the affairs of the State, in the absence of any constitutional government. But soon the feeling grew that Constitutions should be made by conventions which the people chose especially for that purpose. The Massachusetts Constitution of 1780 was so made, and was submitted to the people afterward. Since then this has been the regular practice, both in the case of old States making new Constitutions, and in that of new States formed out of territories and old States; and also in that of reconstructed Southern States. A convention held at Montgomery, Ala.

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identical with the Confederate provisional Congress, framed the Constitution of the Confederate States, March, 1861.

Convention, Nominating. In the first stages of American political life, candidates for offices within the gift of the people either themselves made public announcement of their candidacy or were nominated by more or less private or informal caucuses of party leaders. Next came the legislative caucus (which see), the candidate of a party being chosen by a caucus of the members of the Legislature belonging to that party. Though a sporadic case of a nominating convention (at Harrisburg) as early as 1788 is mentioned, yet in general the legislative caucus was the ordinary practice at that time. But this gave, in the case of a given party, no representation of those districts whose legislative delegates were not of that party. Hence arose a modification of the caucus; the legislative caucus being supplemented by the addition of delegates specially sent up from those unrepresented districts. This was the half-way stage to the nominating convention pure and simple, which consisted of delegates from all parts of the State, chosen especially and solely for the purpose of making nominations. This institution, which has prevailed universally ever since, arose soon, as improved means of communication between different parts of a State made it easy for such bodies to be convened. In Pennsylvania the fully developed nominating convention of the modern type appears in (1792) 1817, in New Jersey in 1812, in Rhode Island and New York in 1825. After becoming fully developed in the States, the system was applied to Federal elections. The Presidential nominations of 1824 (except Crawford's caucus nomination) had been made on no well-defined plan, those of 1828 mostly by State Legislatures. The first national nominating convention was that held by the Anti-Masons at Baltimore in September, 1831, by which Wirt and Ellmaker were nominated. The National Republican Convention at Baltimore, December, 1831, followed. In May, 1832, a Democratic Convention nominated Van Buren for Vice-President. In 1835 the Democrats at Baltimore nominated Van Buren and Johnson in National Convention; the Whigs held none. In 1840 both parties adopted this practice, which has since been followed without exception. Beginning with that year, the principal conventions have been the following: 1839, Whig, at Harrisburg, nominating Harrison and Tyler; 1840, Democratic, at Baltimore, nominating Van Buren but no Vice-President; Liberty party at Albany, nominating Birney and Earle; 1844, Whig at Baltimore, Clay and Frelinghuysen; Democratic at Baltimore, Polk and Dallas; Liberty party at Buffalo (1843), Birney and Morris; 1848, Democratic at Baltimore, Cass and Butler; Whig at Philadelphia, Taylor and Fillmore; Free-Soil at Buffalo, Van Buren and

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Adams; 1852, Democratic at Baltimore, Pierce and King; Whig at Baltimore, Scott and Graham; Free-Soil at Pittsburg, Hale and Julian; 1856, American ("Know-Nothing") at Philadelphia, Fillmore and Donelson; Democratic at Cincinnati, Buchanan and Breckinridge; Republican at Philadelphia, Frémont and Dayton; Whig at Baltimore, ratified the American nominations; 1860, Democratic (Moderate) at Charleston and Baltimore, Douglas and Johnston; Democratic (Extreme) at Charleston, Richmond and Baltimore, Breckinridge and Lane; Constitutional Union at Baltimore, Bell and Everett; Republican at Chicago, Lincoln and Hamlin; 1864, Republican (Radical) at Cleveland, Frémont and Cochrane; Republican (Regular) at Baltimore, Lincoln and Johnson; Democratic at Chicago, McClellan and Pendleton; 1868, Republican at Chicago, Grant and Colfax; Democratic at New York, Seymour and Blair; 1872, Liberal Republican at Cincinnati, Greeley and Brown; Republican at Philadelphia, Grant and Wilson; Democratic at Baltimore, ratified the Liberal Republican nominations; 1876, Greenback at Indianapolis, Cooper and Carey; Republican at Cincinnati, Hayes and Wheeler; Democratic at St. Louis, Tilden and Hendricks; 1880, Republican at Chicago, Garfield and Arthur; Greenback at Chicago, Weaver and Chambers; Democratic at Cincinnati, Hancock and English; 1884, Republican at Chicago, Blaine and Logan; Democratic at Chicago, Cleveland and Hendricks; Prohibitionist at Pittsburg, St. John and Daniel; Greenback Labor party, Butler and West; 1888, Prohibitionist at Indianapolis, Fiske and Brooks; Democratic at St. Louis, Cleveland and Thurman; Republican at Chicago, Harrison and Morton; 1892, Republican at Minneapolis, Harrison and Reid; Democratic at Chicago, Cleveland and Stevenson; Prohibitionist at Cincinnati, Bidwell and Cranfell; People's party at Omaha, Weaver and Field. For further, see Hist. of Political Parties, Vol. II., p 443.

Convention of 1787, the body which framed the Constitution of the United States, was first suggested by a private letter of Alexander Hamilton in 1780. The State Legislatures were slow in considering the matter. The convention was really brought about by the recommendation of a previous convention of delegates from several States, who had assembled at Annapolis in September, 1786, to consider the regulation of trade. Virginia taking the lead, delegates were chosen to a convention to amend the faulty Articles of Confederation. By June 2, 1787, delegates from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Georgia and Maryland, had assembled at Philadelphia, those from the first seven States having arrived May 25. On May 29 Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, presented a plan for "a more energetic government," and inclining to reduce the "idea of States" to a minimum. He proposed

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a correction of the Articles of Confederation; representation by population; two branches of Congress, the first chosen by the people, the second by the first on nomination by the State Legislatures; that Congress should legislate concerning commerce and taxes and should have a veto power over State laws; that Congress should choose the executive, who should have veto power, and a number of other clauses. Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, submitted another draft of a Constitution. These were considered and reported favorably. After much debate it was decided that a national government ought to be established. June 15, William Paterson, of New Jersey, submitted a draft which was in nearly every respect incompatible with Randolph's, leaving far more to the States, that the small States might be protected. On the motion of Ellsworth a compromise was effected by giving the States an equal representation in the Senate and a representation proportionate to population in the House. A compromise was also effected regarding the regulation of commerce and the taxation of exports. The third compromise forbade Congress to prohibit the slave trade, and established a fugitive slave law. July 24, a committee of detail was appointed. August 6, this committee of detail reported a draft strongly resembling the Constitution. A month was spent in debate, and on September 12 this draft, amended by the third great compromise, was given to a committee of style, consisting of Gouverneur Morris, Johnson, Madison, Hamilton and King. September 13, the Constitution was reported to the convention very nearly in its present form. In the debates the leaders of the nationalizing party were: Hamilton, Madison, King, Wilson and Morris; of the States' rights, Lansing, Yates, Paterson, Martin. On September 17, 1787, the convention adjourned, after sending the Constitution to Congress for transmission to the States. Its proceedings were marked by great moderation and wisdom. It consisted mostly of somewhat conservative men. A movement toward a second general convention in 1788, started by George Clinton, Patrick Henry and other Anti-Federalists, proved abortive.

Convention, Revolutionary. In English history, conventions, resembling Parliaments in everything but in not being summoned by the crown, were held 1660 and in 1689. Thence the name came to America and was similarly applied, as in Massachusetts in 1689 and in South Carolina in 1718, to irregular meetings of the popular branch of the Legislature, summoned in the absence of executive authority. In the troubles that led to the Revolution, when royal governors dissolved assemblies, they often met again at once in "conventions." These representative bodies soon came to have all authority, to the exclusion of the royal government. In the provisional governments which man-

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aged the Revolution in each State, the controlling body, up to the time when the first Constitution was made for the State, was the convention. These revolutionary conventions were sovereign bodies, and most commonly they made the State's first Constitution, though soon the feeling grew that this should be done by a special convention elected by the people for that express purpose. Conventions, supposed to represent the sovereignty of the State in a more complete degree than legislatures could, controlled the nullification proceedings in South Carolina in 1832, and passed the ordinances of secession on behalf of the Southern States in 1860 and 1861.

Convention Troops. On October 14, 1777, the British General Burgoyne, finding himself surrounded at Saratoga, proposed to surrender to General Gates. Accordingly, October 16, a convention was signed fixing the terms of capitulation. It was decided that Burgoyne, his officers and troops should march out of camp with the honors of war, and should be accorded passports to England upon promising to abstain from war against the States. In obedience to these terms the troops were marched to Boston, there to await transports from Howe. During the winter the troops remained quartered on Prospect Hill and Winter Hill, the officers being placed at Cambridge. Numerous delays followed. Congress disliked the terms; an expression of Burgoyne's was construed as a repudiation of them. Finally General Heath was instructed by Congress to suspend the embarkation indefinitely. Burgoyne and his staff returned to England on parole. The troops were transferred to Rutland, Vt., and afterward to Charlottesville, Va., where they remained till the close of the war.

Conventionalists, in the Pennsylvania politics of 1804–1808, the name assumed by those extreme Democrats who desired to see a new convention called, to modify the Constitution of the State in a radically democratic sense, as opposed to the so-called "Constitutionalists." Their leaders were Leib and Duane.

Convicts. In 1619, by order of King James I., one hundred convicts were sent from England to be sold as servants. For more than a century this practice was from time to time followed in the case of the royal colonies, in spite of colonial protests.

Conway Cabal. An intrigue by Gates, Lee, Mifflin, Wilkinson and others of Washington's officers, in 1777, for the promotion of Brigadier-General Conway contrary to Washington's judgment. Washington was accused of incompetence and partiality, and finally Congress was prevailed upon to promote Conway to major-general and inspector-

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general. In 1778 Conway was wounded in a duel and apologized to Washington, confessing his wrong.

Cook, James (1728–1779), naval captain, commanded a frigate at the capture of Quebec in 1759. In 1768 he made an expedition, during which he sought for the great continent supposed to exist near the South Pole. From 1772 to 1775 a more thorough exploration was made. In 1776 he conducted an expedition to discover a northwest passage by way of Behring Strait. He discovered the Sandwich Islands, where he was killed by the natives of Hawaii.

Cooke, Jay, born in 1821, established the banking firm of Jay Cooke & Co., at Philadelphia, in 1861, which was the agent of the United States for the war loans during the Civil War. Its failure on September 19, 1873 ("Black Friday"), began the panic of that year.

Cooley, Thomas M., born in 1824, of Michigan, jurist, was appointed to compile the statutes of Michigan in 1857, and was reporter of the Supreme Court in 1858. He was a Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan from 1864 to 1885 and Chief Justice in 1868–69. He was chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission from its beginning in 1887 till 1891. He now holds the chair of American History in the University of Michigan and is lecturer on constitutional law and political science. He has published a "Digest of Michigan Reports" and has edited an edition of Blackstone's "Commentaries," with copious notes. Died 1898.

Cooper, Edward, an active business man, son of Peter Cooper, was born in 1824. He was mayor of New York from 1879 to 1881 and 1883, and was active in the overthrow of the Tweed ring.

Cooper, James Fenimore (1789–1851), was born in Burlington, N. J. He entered the navy in 1801, but resigned in 1811. In 1821 he published "The Spy," the first of his historical novels and one of the first of American historical novels. This was followed by "The Pioneers," "The Last of the Mohicans," and a long series of romantic novels dealing with the Revolution, frontier life, sea life and the American Indian. He also wrote a history of the American Navy.

Cooper, Peter (1791–1883), philanthropist, was born in New York City. He greatly promoted the progress of industrial improvement in the United States, and in 1854–59 erected the "Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art," where the working classes may receive free instruction. He was a careful thinker on questions of government and finance. In 1876 he was the Presidential candidate of the National Independent Greenback party.

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Cooper, Thomas (1759–1840), scientist. An English Democrat, he emigrated to the United States in 1795. He was one of those tried under the Sedition Act, was president of the College of South Carolina, and was one of the founders of political economy in America.

Copper. The mining of copper was carried on to a limited extent in Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, in colonial times, and its existence was known of as early as 1660 by Jesuit missionaries about Lake Superior in Michigan. The first systematic mining for copper was begun in Michigan in 1844. From 1867 to 1881 about ninety per cent. of the copper product of the United States came from Lake Superior. Immense copper fields have since been opened in Montana and Arizona.

Copperhead, the name applied to Northerners who sympathized with the South in the Civil War.

Copyright. Clause 8 of the Constitution authorized Congress to issue copyrights to authors and artists and patents to inventors. Prior to the adoption of the Constitution the States issued copyrights, and the first act of Congress recognized the rights thus granted. The first law was enacted in 1790, giving to authors exclusive right to their works for fourteen years, with the liberty of renewal for the same number of years. In 1831 the term was made twenty-eight years, with the right of renewal for fourteen years. A copy of the title of the book or a description of the article must be sent to the Librarian of Congress, and not later than the day of publication two copies of the book must be sent to the Librarian. Copyrights were formerly issued by the Clerks of the District Courts of the United States. In 1891 Congress passed an act granting the privileges of copyright to foreigners of nations whose governments give American citizens similar privileges. This reciprocity was to be determined by proclamation of the President. It was at once extended to Great Britain, France, Belgium and Switzerland, and subsequently to Germany, Italy and other countries.

Corcoran, William W. (1798–1888), a banker and successful financier during the Mexican War, was noted as founder of the Louise Home and the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington, D. C., and for liberality toward charitable institutions.

Corinth, Miss., fortified and occupied by General Beauregard, commanding 53,000 effective Confederate troops, and captured May 30, 1862, by Generals Halleck and Pope, leading an army of over 100,000 Federals, after some twelve days spent in skirmish, siege and bombardment. Beauregard's lieutenants were Van Dorn and Price. Corinth was but weakly fortified, but this fact was unknown to the Federal

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generals, strong outposts of Confederate troops being constantly opposed to their advancing columns. Pope sent Elliot, Hatch and Sheridan with strong detachments to make a circuit of forty miles around the town and strike the railroad. Stanley's division pushed forward, and, after a sharp skirmish with the Confederate outposts, secured and fortified a position directly opposite the Confederate works. Paine, Crittenden and Nelson joined him there. Sherman had meantime captured a loop-holed log house, manned by Confederates and situated south of Corinth. Sharp-shooters annoyed him from this place. The house was destroyed and Sherman advanced close to Beauregard's earthworks. Beauregard, seeing himself nearly hemmed in, began to evacuate on the night of the twenty-ninth, destroying as much as he could, but leaving many valuable stores, nevertheless. His evacuation was concealed by the shouting of his men and the blowing of whistles, which the Federals mistook for reinforcements. Later, the place, when in Federal possession, was assaulted, but without success, by a large Confederate force commanded by Price and Van Dorn, October 3–4, 1862. Rosecrans held the place with 20,000 Federals troops posted behind three rows of earthworks. Hamilton held the right, Davies the center and McKean the left. Price advanced from the left and Van Dorn from the right. The assault was begun by an impetuous charge by the latter general. Little was done, however, the first day. Early October 4, Price's column advanced, drawn up, like a wedge. The charge was a daring one, but the Confederates were driven back and literally cut to pieces. The Texan and Mississippi troops under Rogers fared as badly, their charge ending the assault. They fled in great disorder and were pursued for some distance by an Ohio regiment.

Cornell, Ezra (1807–1874), founder of Cornell University (1868), was a member of the first Republican National Convention, was elected to the New York Assembly in 1862–63, and served in the State Senate from 1864 to 1867.

Cornstalk, an Indian chief who led a clever and spirited attack upon General Lewis at Point Pleasant, near the mouth of the Great Kanawha (1774). Each side lost about seventy-five killed and one hundred and forty wounded.

Cornwallis, Charles, Earl, and later **Marquis Cornwallis** (1737–1805), served in the Seven Years' War. He took his seat in Parliament and favored the Americans during the preliminary troubles. Having been made lieutenant-general he was sent to America in 1776, fought in the battle of Long Island, and pursued Washington's army

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through New Jersey. He was defeated at Princeton, decided the victory of Brandywine in 1777, and served at Germantown and Monmouth. Having been appointed to the command of the Southern army he overwhelmed Gates at Camden in 1780, but in his contest with Greene he was worsted, although he won a technical victory at Guilford Court House in 1781. Then followed his campaign in Virginia against Lafayette, the siege of his army in Yorktown, and its surrender to the Franco-American troops on October 17, 1781. He was the ablest of the British commanders in the war. As Governor-General of India, 1786–93 and 1805, he rendered valuable military and administrative services. He was also lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1798–1801, at the epoch of the Union.

Corps, in the Civil War. First Corps organized March 13, 1862, and commanded by McDowell; afterward reorganized and merged in the Army of the Potomac and commanded by Wadsworth, Newton and Hancock in succession; disbanded in 1865. Second Corps organized August 12, 1862, and at first commanded by Banks; afterward by a number of other generals; disbanded in 1865. Third Corps organized August 12, 1862, and commanded by Heintzelman; disbanded in 1864. Fourth Corps organized August 1, 1863, and commanded by Keyes; afterward consolidated with the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps; disbanded in 1865. Fifth Corps organized July 2, 1862, and commanded by Banks; afterward by Porter in the Army of the Potomac; disbanded in 1865; many successive commanders. Sixth Corps organized July 22, 1862, with Franklin in command; disbanded in 1865. Seventh Corps organized July 22, 1862, with Naglee in command; merged with Eighteenth Corps in 1863. Eighth Corps organized July 22, 1862, and commanded by Schenck and Lockwood; afterward by Lew Wallace; disbanded in 1865. Ninth Corps organized July 22, 1862, and commanded by Burnside and others in succession; disbanded in 1865. Tenth Corps organized September 3, 1862, with Mitchell in command; discontinued in 1864, but reorganized in 1865 and continued till the close of the war under various generals. Eleventh Corps originally organized as the Second Corps; organized as the Eleventh September 12, 1862, and commanded by Banks; consolidated with the Twelfth in 1864, and constituted the Twentieth; disbanded in 1865. Twelfth Corps first organized as the Third Corps; as Twelfth September 12, 1862; afterward merged with the Eleventh to form the Twentieth, with Banks in command; disbanded in 1865. Thirteenth Corps organized October 24, 1862, with McClernand in command; reorganized in 1865 and commanded by Granger. Fourteenth Corps organized October 24, 1862, and commanded by Rosecrans; disbanded in 1865. Fifteenth

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Corps organized December 18, 1862, and commanded by Sherman; disbanded in 1865. Sixteenth Corps organized December 18, 1862, and commanded by Hurlbut; disbanded in 1865. Seventeenth Corps organized December 18, 1862, with McPherson in command; disbanded in 1865. Eighteenth Corps organized December 24, 1862, and commanded by Foster; reorganized in 1864, and commanded by W. F. Smith; disbanded in 1865. Nineteenth Corps organized January 5, 1863, with Banks in command; organization abolished in 1864, and entirely disbanded in 1865. Twentieth Corps organized January 3, 1863, and commanded by McCook; afterward reformed from Eleventh and Twelfth in 1863; disbanded in 1865. Twenty-first Corps organized January 9, 1863, and commanded by Crittenden; consolidated with the original Twentieth in 1863 to form the Fourth. Twenty-second Corps organized February 2, 1863, with Heintzelman in command; disbanded in a few months. Twenty-third Corps organized April 27, 1863, with Hartsuff in command; disbanded in 1865. Twenty-fourth Corps organized December 3, 1864, and commanded by Ord; disbanded in 1865. Twenty-fifth Corps organized December 3, 1864, of colored troops, and commanded by Weitzel and Heckman; disbanded in 1866. Potomac Cavalry Corps organized April 15, 1863, and commanded by Stoneman and afterward by Sheridan. Wilson's Cavalry Corps not organized under Act of Congress, as the others were. Engineer and Signal Service Corps organized in 1864.

Corrigan, M. A., Archbishop, see appendix, page 480.

Cortereal, Gaspar, born in Lisbon, died in 1501. He received a license from the King of Portugal to make a voyage of discovery in 1500. He is reported to have visited a country far to the North, which was probably Greenland. He made a second voyage with three ships in 1501, during which he sailed for six or seven hundred miles along the coast of America. His vessel was never heard from.

Cortez, Hernando, born 1485 at Medellin, Spain, educated for the law, but adopted the profession of arms and distinguished himself under Velasquez in a cruel expedition against Cuba. In 1518 he was intrusted with command of 700 men and 10 fieldpieces to subjugate the Empire of Mexico, a hazardous enterprise which he accomplished after incredible hardships and a campaign that lasted more than three years. Notwithstanding his valor and conquests, jealousies at the court caused him to be coldly received upon his return to Spain in 1540, and he died in Seville, 1547, in povery and neglect.

Corwin, Thomas (1794–1865), statesman, was a member of the Ohio Legislature 1822–1829, and of the U. S. House of Representatives in 1831, where he represented the Whig party until 1840, when he was

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elected Governor of Ohio. He was elected to the U. S. Senate 1844-1850 and to Congress in 1858 and 1860. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, serving from 1861 to 1864.

Cotton. The cotton plant began to be cultivated in Virginia in the times of the earliest colonists. Small patches were grown, and the lint, picked from the seed by hand, was woven into cloth for domestic use. The development of cotton manufacture was gradual, and it was not until 1750, when the fly shuttle was invented, that the industry became extensive through the Southern States of the Union. The spinning jenny was invented in England in 1767 and immediately brought into use in this country. In 1769 Arkwright patented a spinning frame, or "throstle," in which was a useful device for spinning with rollers. Arkwright adapted to this machine the principle now known as the "flyer." Samuel Crompton combined the principles of the fly shuttle and the "throstle" in 1779, and Cartwright invented the power loom in 1785. The first steam engine used in a power mill was set up in 1785, thus supplying the mechanical power so long needed. Eli Whitney's cotton gin, invented in 1792, brought about an enormous increase in the cotton industry. The first successful cotton factory in the United States was that of Samuel Slater, of Pawtucket, R. I., established in 1790. In 1810 the whole consumption of cotton in this country was 10,000 bales; in 1815 it had reached 90,000. The total product in 1900 was 9,439,589 bales, with a capital of nearly $400,000,000 employed in the industry.

Cotton Gin, invented by Eli Whitney, of Massachusetts, in 1792. With this machine the preparation of cotton for market was enormously facilitated and the cotton industry increased proportionately. The price of slaves immediately rose and the faint glimmerings of emancipation sentiment in the South were quickly extinguished, slave labor being invaluable in the cultivation of cotton.

Cotton Loans, loans negotiated by the Confederate Government. It induced the planters to promise that, when their cotton was sold, certain sums or a certain proportion of the crop should be paid to the government for the management of the war. In return, and on this basis, the government issued eight per cent. bonds. The loan proved worthless to subscribers.

"Cotton Whigs," a name given in the decade preceding the Civil War to those Whigs in the North who were willing, for the sake of conciliating the Southern Whigs, to make as little opposition as possible to the extension of slavery.

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Couch, Darius N., general, born in South East, N. Y., in 1822. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, and served against the Seminoles in 1849–50. During the Civil War he served as colonel and brigadier-general, and commanded the Second Army Corps at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was quartermaster-general of Connecticut in 1877–78 and adjutant-general in 1883–84. Died 1897.

Council. Under the colonial governments, the council, legislative council, or executive council was a body partaking of the nature and functions of an Upper House of the Legislature, and of a privy council. The name was retained for the Upper House of the Legislature by Delaware until 1792, by Georgia until 1798, by South Carolina until 1790 and by Vermont until 1836. In later days this name has also been applied to the Upper House of the Territorial Legislatures. In a few States the Governor has an executive council.

Count of Presidential Votes. The two Houses meet in the House of Representatives. The votes are opened by the president of the Senate and handed to tellers, who count the votes and announce the result. In 1876 double returns were received from certain States. In 1877 an act was passed applicable to that election only, that no vote should be rejected except by concurrent vote of both Houses, and that disputes should be decided by a special Electoral Commission. In 1887 an act was passed providing that the determination by the States, under State laws, of all contests as to the appointment of electors, shall be final, so far as is possible.

County. In England the county was the primary subdivision of the kingdom. In the sparsely settled Southern colonies it was natural that the county institutions of England should be kept in existence rather than those of the smaller areas. Here, therefore, county government prevailed. In 1634 eight shires were erected in Virginia; called counties in 1639; in 1680 there were twenty. In Maryland the term county first appears in 1638. In South Carolina the original subdivision of the colony was the parish, to which afterward was added the district. Except for the years 1786–1790, the county did not come into existence until 1868. These Southern counties had institutions and officers resembling those of English counties—lieutenants, sheriffs, justices and quarter sessions. In Massachusetts counties were first incorporated in 1643; but the life of local government was mainly in the towns. In Rhode Island no counties were erected until 1703. In the Middle colonies the county came into existence with the beginnings of English rule or soon after.

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Court, General, the proper title of the Legislature of Massachusetts. Its origin is from the Massachusetts Company. In the seventeenth century the general stockholders' meeting of the corporation was called its general court. Hence the primary assembly of the freemen of the Massachusetts Company was from the first called the general court, and the name remained when the assembly became representative.

Court of Appeals in Cases of Capture, a tribunal which constituted the main portion of the Federal judiciary before 1789. General Washington made the first suggestion of a Federal prize court, to hear appeals from State courts in cases of capture of prizes. From 1776 to 1780 Congress heard appeals by means of committees. The complications arising out of the case of the sloop "Active," which embroiled the Federal Government with Pennsylvania and showed the weakness of the former, led to the establishment of a permanent Court of Appeals in Cases of Capture, in 1780. The court held sittings from that time to 1787, and consisted of three judges. The court and the committees which preceded it took cognizance of 118 cases. It was a precursor of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Court of Claims. This court, founded in 1855, hears claims against the government on any regulation of an executive department or on any contract, express or implied, with the government of the United States. Before the establishment of this court, those having just claims against the government had no remedy but to petition Congress. The court at first reported its proceedings to Congress, and that body acted upon the reports. Since 1863 report to Congress has not been required.

Covode Investigation, an action taken by the Thirty-sixth Congress during President Buchanan's administration in inquiring into certain charges made by two Anti-Lecompton Democrats of the House, who alleged that the administration had endeavored to influence them corruptly to vote for the Lecompton Bill. A committee of five investigated the charges, the Republican majority sustaining them, and the Democratic minority exonerating the President. No action was taken.

Cowboys, the name given to British camp-followers and marauders who infested the neutral ground between the two armies in New York State during the Revolution. They were constantly skirmishing with the "Skinners," the Continental marauders.

Cowpens, Battle of the, January 17, 1781. When Cornwallis marched into North Carolina he sent Tarleton with 1,100 men against Morgan. On Tarleton's approach Morgan took his position at the

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Cowpens upon the slope of a hill. His militia was in front, his regulars on higher ground, and at the top of the slope Colonel Washington with the cavalry. As the British advanced Pickens' militia delivered a number of deadly volleys and retired behind the lines. The regulars then met the enemy with a murderous fire, followed by a bayonet charge. At the same time the American cavalry struck their right flank and the militia formed again behind the lines on the left. The rout was complete. The British loss was 230 killed and wounded and 600 taken prisoners, a number equal to the whole American force engaged. In point of tactics this was one of the most brilliant battles of the war.

Cox, Jacob D., born in 1828, during the Civil War was promoted to be major-general and commanded at the battle of Kingston, N. C. He was Secretary of the Interior 1869–1870, and Representative in Congress 1877–1879.

Cox, Samuel S. (1824–1889), was editor of the Columbus, Ohio, *Statesman*, in which he published the gorgeous article which gave him the sobriquet of "Sunset" Cox. In 1855 he was Secretary of Legation to Peru, and 1885–86 Minister to Turkey. He spent twenty years in Congress, beginning in 1857, and was an effective speaker, lecturer and writer.

Coxe, Tench (1756–1824), successively a Royalist, Whig, Federalist and Republican, was a commissioner to the Annapolis Convention in 1786, member of the Continental Congress in 1788 and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from 1789 to 1792.

Craft Case, an important fugitive slave case. In 1848 William Craft and his wife Ellen, who was nearly white, fled from Macon, Ga. Ellen impersonated a Southern lady, carried her right arm in a sling that she might not be expected to write, bandaged her face and wore green goggles. William accompanied her as her servant. The couple at length reached Boston, and here engaged the attention of Theodore Parker. After the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 their identity was discovered and they were finally obliged to leave the city. They reached England, where the remainder of their days were spent in peace.

Craney Island (Chesapeake Bay) commanded the approach to Norfolk. 1,500 troops were sent on June 3, 1813, from the British fleet under Admiral Warren to capture the island, which was defended by 737 men directed by General Robert B. Taylor. The American artillery opened upon them with terrible effect. Five of the transport barges were sunk and the rest retreated. The British loss was eighty-one, the

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Americans lost none. This defeat frustrated all hope of capturing Norfolk.

Crawford, George W., born in 1798, was Attorney-General of Georgia from 1827 to 1831. He was a Whig member of Congress in 1843. He was Governor of Georgia from 1843 to 1845. He was Secretary of War in Taylor's Cabinet from 1849 to 1850.

Crawford, William (1732–1782), participated in Braddock's expedition against Fort Duquesne, fought at Long Island, Trenton and Princeton during the Revolutionary War, and was captured and put to death in an expedition against the Wyandot and Delaware Indians.

Crawford, William Harris (1772–1834), served in the Georgia Legislature and obtained distinction as a lawyer. He was a member of the U. S. Senate in 1807–13, being president *pro tem.* for a part of the time. His career in this office, followed by his ministry to France in 1813–15, and his long service as Secretary of War, 1815–16, and of the Treasury, 1816–25, brought him prominently forward as a candidate for Monroe's successor in the Presidency. He was one of the four candidates voted for in the famous election of 1824, receiving forty-one electoral votes, and with Adams and Jackson he was, after that indecisive contest, brought before the House of Representatives, and like Jackson he went down before the Adams and Clay forces. He left the reputation less of a statesman than of a political manipulator.

Crazy Horse, an Indian chief of the Sioux nation, brother-in-law of Red Cloud. With Sitting Bull he destroyed General Custer's command on the Little Big Horn in 1876, but surrendered to General Crook in 1877.

Crédit Mobilier, a corporation chartered by the Pennsylvania Legislature as the "Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency," which in 1864 became a company to construct the Union Pacific Railroad. In the Presidential campaign of 1872 the Democratic leaders charged the Vice-President, the Vice-President elect, the Secretary of the Treasury, Speaker of the House and other prominent men with accepting Crédit Mobilier stocks in return for political influence. An investigation which followed resulted in the censure of Representatives Oakes Ames and James Brooks.

Creek Indians originally lived on the Flint, Chattahoochee, Coosa and Alabama Rivers, and in the peninsula of Florida. It was not until the overthrow of the French power that they came completely under English influence. During the Revolution the Creeks joined the Brit-

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ish, assisting in an attack on Wayne's army in 1782. In 1790 they made a friendly treaty, but renewed hostilities in 1792. Another treaty was made in 1796, and in 1802 and 1805 they began to cede lands. Joining the English in the War of 1812, they attacked Fort Mimms, August 30, 1813, and massacred 400 people. They suffered repeated defeats, and were completely overthrown by General Jackson at Horseshoe Bend, March 27, 1814. A treaty of peace followed in which they surrendered large tracts of land. Early in the century a part removed to Louisiana and later to Texas. A treaty was made in 1825 ceding more lands, but was repudiated. The nation then divided, one party favoring emigration, the other opposing it. In 1836 a part aided the Government against the Seminoles, but the remainder attacked the frontier towns of Georgia and Alabama. General Scott reduced them, and the tribe was removed to a reservation between the Arkansas and the Canadian. The Civil War divided the tribe, those adhering to the Union being finally defeated by the Confederates. In 1866 the Creeks ceded a large tract to the Government.

"Creole" Case. On November 7, 1841, seventeen negroes rose against the officers of the brig "Creole," bound from Hampton Roads to New Orleans with a cargo of slaves. One of the vessel's owners was killed, and the vessel was captured and run into Nassau. Here all were set at liberty except those charged with murder. The demand for their surrender, made by the administration, was refused by Great Britain, but the matter was finally adjusted by the treaty of August 9, 1842. During the progress of negotiations J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, offered a series of resolutions which laid down the fundamental positions of the anti-slavery party.

Creswell, John A. J. (1828–1891), was a member of Congress from 1863 to 1865. He was Postmaster-General of the United States from 1869 to 1874.

Crisp, Charles Frederick, of Americus, Ga., was born in Sheffield, England, in 1845. He served in the Confederate army from 1861 to 1864. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar, and from 1872 to 1877 was Solicitor-General of Georgia. He served as Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia from 1877 to 1882, when he resigned and accepted a nomination to Congress, of which he was chosen Speaker in 1891 and again in 1893. Died 1896.

Crittenden, George C. (1812–1880), son of J. J., a major and lieutenant-colonel in the Texan Revolution, joined the Confederates as

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brigadier-general, and as major-general was defeated in a rash attack upon General Thomas at Fishing Creek.

Crittenden, John Jordan (1787–1863), was in early life a lawyer, Attorney-General of Illinois Territory, and a soldier in the War of 1812. Few Americans have been U. S. Senators at such different periods. Crittenden was in the Senate from Kentucky in 1817–19, and again in 1835–41, 1842–49, and 1855–61. In the intervals he was a U. S. District Attorney, was Attorney-General under Harrison in 1841, and again under Fillmore in 1850–53. He was a prominent Whig. He supported Bell and Everett in 1860, and after the election he came forward with the "Crittenden Compromise" in the vain attempt to avert the impending war. He sided with the North, and in 1861–63 was a member of the House of Representatives from Kentucky.

Crittenden, Thomas L., son of J. J., born in 1815, a lieutenant and aide to General Taylor in the Mexican War, was Consul to Liverpool 1849–53 and served with distinction in the Civil War, commanding a division at Shiloh and a corps at Chickamauga.

Crittenden Compromise. In 1860 Senator John J. Crittenden introduced a proposition for a constitutional amendment which would permanently divide the Union into a free-state and a slave-state portion, the boundary being the line of 36° 30′. The United States was to pay the owner for any fugitive slave rescued. The proposition met with no success in Congress.

Crockett, David (1786–1836), a famous frontiersman, with General Jackson in the Creek War, was a member of Congress from 1827 to 1831 and from 1833 to 1835. He was one of the last six survivors at Fort Alamo who were massacred by Santa Anna.

Croghan, George, born in Louisville 1791, son of a continental officer, entered the army in 1811 and participated in the battle of Tippecanoe in that year. Distinguished himself in a sortie from Fort Meigs, for which he was appointed aide-de-camp with rank of major, and assigned to the defense of Fort Stephenson. Fearing that Croghan would be crushed by Tecumseh's Indians and the British, Harrison ordered him to burn the Fort and retreat, but he protested against the order and obtained permission to defend the place. When, therefore, on August 1, 1813, the English commander summoned Croghan to surrender, he received a defiant reply. An attack was made by an overwhelming number from four sides, which Croghan bravely met with his little band, killing one-fifth of the enemy's force, and winning one of the

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greatest victories, considering the number of men engaged, in the annals of history.

Croker, Richard, born in 1843, in Ireland. He became leader of Tammany in 1885, and has since been a great force in New York City and State politics.

Crompton, William, born in 1806, devised a loom for the manufacture of fancy cotton goods in 1837, which, since its adaptation to woolens in 1840, has been employed almost exclusively.

Crompton's Gap, Va., was the scene of a stubborn four hours' fight between the forces of General McClellan and Howell Cobb, September 14, 1862, in which the losses on both sides were severe, and neither gained any marked advantage.

Cromwell, Oliver (1599–1658), Lord Protector of England from 1653 to 1658, was appointed in 1643 one of a board of commissioners for the general management of all the English colonies in America. After his elevation he proposed to the colonists of Massachusetts that they move to Jamaica, then recently conquered (1656). During the war between England and Holland he sent at the solicitation of Connecticut a fleet with a land force on board for protection against the Dutch settlers, and to take summary possession of New Netherland; but the war soon ended.

Crook, George (1828–1890), commanded the Pitt River expedition in 1857, and during service in the Civil War was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and commanded the second cavalry division at Chickamauga. He had charge of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac from March 26, 1865, till the surrender at Appomattox, and from 1866 on was chiefly occupied in quelling Indian disturbances. In 1888 he was appointed a major-general of the U. S. army.

Cross Keys, Va., an indecisive action, June 8, 1862, between 12,750 Federals under Frémont and Ewell's column of Jackson's army of 17,000 Confederates. Ewell was reinforced by Taylor and Patton leading a Louisiana and a Virginia brigade. Frémont's line of battle, a mile and a half long, was advantageously arranged. The Federals began the battle, advancing steadily under a heavy fire, Stahl's Pennsylvania troops faring the worst. He was, however, supported by Bohlen, Schenk and Milroy, and thus was not compelled to retreat. Taking a strong position on a hill, he was repeatedly cannonaded by the Confederates, but they were easily driven off by his superior batteries.

Crown Lands. After the treaty of Paris, in 1763, a royal proclama-

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tion from Great Britain set aside all lands west of the colonies as "crown lands," exclusively under the jurisdiction of the home government, and as reserved for the use of the Indians. The colonists were forbidden to make purchase of, or settlement in, any of this reserved territory without the Royal permission. After the Revolution this reserve was claimed by various States.

Crown Point was fortified by the French in 1731, and, in spite of expeditions against it in 1755 and 1756, was held by them until 1759. It was then abandoned by reason of the fall of Ticonderoga. In 1775 at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, as a part of the scheme to seize the route to Canada, and capture the British stores at Ticonderoga (*q. v.*) and Crown Point, Seth Warner was dispatched against the latter place. On the morning of May 10, while Arnold and Allen were busy at Ticonderoga, Warner seized Crown Point, thus gaining possession of more than 200 cannon, and a great supply of powder and ball.

Crowninshield, Benjamin W. (1772–1851), of Massachusetts, was Secretary of the Navy from 1814, in Madison's, until 1818 in Monroe's Cabinet, was a Presidential elector in 1820, and a Democratic member of Congress from 1823 to 1831.

Cuba. In 1849–52 three filibustering expeditions were made against Cuba from this country. They were incited by Narcisso Lopez, a South American military adventurer, who persuaded Governor Quitman and other Southern expansionists that the island was ripe for revolt from Spain and annexation to the United States. These expeditions failed and Lopez was executed by the Cuban authorities. Again, in 1854, Southern annexationists attempted to fit out an expedition for the capture of Cuba, but were prevented by a timely warning from the President. In that year an American steamer, the "Black Warrior," was seized by the Cuban authorities. Indemnity was demanded from Spain, which was accorded finally, but not before the Ostend Manifesto had been issued by a conference of our ministers to the English, French and Spanish courts, demanding the sale of Cuba by Spain. The "Virginius" affair (which see) occurred in 1873, during one of the attempts of Americans to assist revolting Cubans. In 1891 the United States made a reciprocity treaty with Spain respecting trade with Cuba and Porto Rico. Spanish-American War, 1898 (which see), was begun in behalf of Cubans in revolt since 1895. Matanzas batteries bombarded, April 27, 1898. June 24, battle Siboney. July 1, El Caney taken. July 1 to 17, battles of Santiago. August 14, Captain-General Blanco received orders to suspend hostilities. January 1, 1899,

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military occupation by American forces. The population, by enumeration, January 1, 1900, was 1,572,840. Constitution adopted, 1901.

Cullom, Shelby M., born in 1829, chosen Speaker of the Illinois Legislature in 1860, was a member of the war commission at Cairo in 1862 and a member of Congress from 1865 to 1871. As chairman of the Illinois delegation at the Republican convention he placed General Grant in nomination in 1872 and General Logan in 1884; and from 1883 to 1901 was U. S. Senator.

Culpeper, John, leader of an insurrection in the Northern colony of the Carolinas in favor of popular liberty in 1678. While in England negotiating for the new government he was indicted for high treason, but was acquitted.

Cumberland Church, Va. It was at this place the Confederates won their last victory in the Civil War, April 7, 1865, when General "Tiger" Anderson's brigade struck the flank of a brigade of the Army of the Potomac and captured it after hours of severe fighting, in which the losses on both sides were great. On the second day following the flags were furled at Appomattox.

Cumberland, Fort. This fort was erected in Maryland at the instance of General Braddock in 1755 during his fatal expedition against the French Fort Duquesne. Colonel James Innes was left in command with a small force and thither Braddock's forces fled after their defeat by the French and Indians. Colonel Washington afterward commanded the fort, to protect the settlers from Indian raids.—In 1755, Fort Beauséjour on the Maine frontier, which had been built by the French in 1754, was captured by English troops and the name changed to Fort Cumberland.

Cumberland Gap, Tenn., captured by the Nationals under Morgan during the battle of Chattanooga and afterward abandoned. It was occupied by the Confederates in 1863, and from it General Frazier commanding 2,000 men was dislodged by 8,000 Federals under Burnside. Frazier resisted for four days, but his provisions gave out and Burnside was reinforced by Shackleford's brigade. Frazier surrendered September 9.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church. This denomination was a development of the "Great Western Revival of 1800." The Presbytery in Kentucky appointed lay preachers, who were said to be illiterate and unsound in doctrine. The suspension of these by the synod resulted in a schism in 1811 and the formation of the above named sect. In the

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main it is an attempt to steer between the Calvinism of the Presbyterians and the Arminianism of the Methodists. They now number over 165,000 members, largely confined to the South.

Currency Bill. For several years the most vital question dividing the Democratic and Republican parties was that which concerned the currency. The former demanded the remonetization of silver at a parity of 16 to 1, and the latter denouncing such a scheme as an approach to repudiation. After the election of McKinley, proposal was directly made not only to reform the currency, but to adopt the gold standard, which was finally consummated February 15, 1900, by Senate action in adopting, by a vote of 46 to 29, a bill which provides as follows: The dollar of $25\frac{8}{10}$ grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, shall be the standard unit of value, and all forms of United States money shall be maintained at a parity with it; and Treasury notes and greenbacks shall be redeemable in gold. The Secretary of the Treasury is to set apart a fund of $150,000,000 in gold for the redemption of these notes, and, to maintain this fund at a figure not below $100,000,000, he is empowered to sell bonds of the United States bearing interest at not exceeding three per cent. It also made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as fast as standard silver dollars are coined, to retire an equal amount of Treasury notes, and to issue silver certificates against the silver so coined. Under certain provisions, too, gold certificates shall be issued against the gold held in the Treasury. No United States notes nor Treasury notes shall be issued in denominations of less than ten dollars, and no silver certificates in denominations of more than ten dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to refund the bonded debt of the United States in thirty-year bonds, bearing two per cent. interest, the principal and interest of these bonds to be paid in gold. The two per cent. bonds shall be issued at not less than par. Any national bank, by depositing with the United States bonds of this country, shall be permitted to issue circulating notes to the face value of the bonds deposited, no bank being allowed to issue circulating notes in excess of the amount of the paid-in capital of the bank.

Curry, J. L. M., see appendix, page 481.

Curtin, Andrew G., born in Pennsylvania in 1815, a Presidential elector in 1848, and Governor of Pennsylvania from 1861 to 1865. He was one of the "war Governors" who supported the National Government, and furnished 25,000 men known as the "Pennsylvania Reserve." He was appointed Minister to Russia in 1869 and was elected to Congress by the Democratic party, serving from 1881 to 1887. Died 1894.

Curtis, Benjamin R. (1809–1874), appointed to the U. S. Supreme Court in 1851 by President Fillmore, dissented in the Dred Scott cas

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and resigned in 1857. He was one of the counsel for President Johnson in the impeachment trial of 1868.

Curtis, George Ticknor (1812–1894), a Boston lawyer from 1836 to 1862, when he removed to New York, was largely engaged in professional and historical investigations, and published many valuable works, among them being "Commentaries on the Jurisprudence, Practice and Peculiar Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States" and a "History of the Origin, Formation and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States," and the first volume of a "Constitutional History of the United States."

Curtis, George William (1824–1892), was in early life a member of the famous Brook Farm community, a European traveling correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, and an editor of *Putnam's Monthly*. His later reputation rests on four forms of achievement: as an eloquent and cultured lyceum lecturer and platform orator; as the author of several books, including "Nile Notes," "Lotus Eating," "Prue and I," "Trumps," "Potiphar Papers," etc.; as an editor of *Harper's Weekly* and the writer of "Easy Chair" of *Harper's Magazine*, and as a politician. He was a noted delegate in the Republican National Conventions of 1860, 1880 and 1884. He was identified with civil service reform from the start, and was by President Grant appointed in 1871 a commissioner for the purpose of drawing up rules. The National Civil Service Reform League was largely his work.

Curtis, Samuel R. (1807–1866), an Ohio lawyer from 1841 to 1846, became adjutant-general of militia in 1846, and in the Mexican War commanded at Camarago against General Urrea. He was a Congressman from Iowa from 1857 to 1861, when he was commissioned brigadier-general and gained a great victory at Pea Ridge, Ark. He commanded Fort Leavenworth during the Price raid in 1864, and was U. S. Commissioner to negotiate Indian treaties.

Cushing, Caleb (1800–1879), graduated at Harvard and rose to eminence at the Massachusetts bar. He was a Representative from Massachusetts in Congress in 1835–43, having been a Whig and, from Tyler's time, a Democrat. He was a U. S. Commissioner to China, a brigadier-general in the Mexican War, and an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. In 1853–57 he was a member of Pierce's Cabinet as Attorney-General. In 1860 he presided over the Democratic National Convention which met at Charleston. His high reputation as a lawyer led to his appointment as U. S. counsel before the Geneva Tribunal of 1872, and to his nomination by Grant as Chief Justice of

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the Supreme Court. He failed of confirmation to the latter office, and was sent as U. S. Minister to Spain in 1874, where he remained until 1877.

Cushing, Frank H., born in 1857, was chosen curator of the Ethnological Department of the National Museum in 1876, and from 1879 to 1884 lived among the Zuñi Indians, studying their language, habits and history, the results of which he has published.

Cushing, Luther S. (1803–1856), from 1832 to 1846 clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, was reporter of the Massachusetts Supreme Court decisions from 1850 to 1856. He was author of "Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice."

Cushing, William (1732–1810), Judge of the Massachusetts Superior Court in 1772, Chief Justice in 1777 and the first Chief Justice under the State Constitution in 1780, was Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court from 1789 to 1810.

Cushing, William B. (1842–1874), in 1861 captured the first prize of the war, and in 1864 by extraordinary boldness destroyed the Confederate ironclad "Albemarle." He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and distinguished himself at Fort Fisher.

Cushman, Charlotte S. (1816–1876), a noted American actress, was born in Boston. She was a very successful actress in historical plays, and from 1870 developed marked abilities as a dramatic reader.

Custer, George Armstrong (1839–1876), born in Ohio, served throughout the Civil War and distinguished himself at Gettysburg as commander of the Michigan brigade, also winning fame at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Waynesboro, Five Forks and Dinwiddie Court House. In 1876, being then a general in the regular army, he was overwhelmed by the Sioux Indians at the Little Big Horn River, and his entire command was slain.

Custer Massacre. On June 26, 1876, General George A. Custer, with 200 regular soldiers, was sent in quest of a band of Sioux Indians that had broken away from their Dakota reservation and were committing many depredations. Custer came suddenly upon the Indians, 2,500 strong, commanded by Sitting Bull, in the valley of the Little Big Horn, and having no chance to escape, a desperate battle ensued, in which Custer and all of his brave soldiers were slaughtered, not one escaping. A monument has been erected upon the site of this great tragedy.

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Customs Revenue. The Continental Congress desire to have a revenue from customs, but the States would not all agree to this. From 1789 on, a great part of the revenue of the Government has been derived from this source, about five-sixths from 1789 to 1830, except in war-time, sometimes more than nine-tenths in the period from 1837 to 1861, and from one-half to three-fifths in the period since 1868. At first amounting to about $3,000,000 per annum, customs have of recent years averaged about $200,000,000.

Cynthiana, Ky., burned during the Civil War by the Confederate guerrilla Morgan, June 10, 1864. Morgan also, with 2,000 Confederates, defeated 600 Federals under Burbridge and Hobson, but was, June 12, defeated in return by a superior force at Cynthiana.

D.

Dabney's Mills, Va. Here, during Grant's and Lee's campaigns about Richmond and Petersburg, in 1865, there occurred, February 6 and 7, some severe skirmishing between Crawford's division of Warren's Federal corps and a Confederate force under Pegram. The Federal leaders were endeavoring to lengthen their line toward Hatcher's Run when Pegram fell upon them. The Confederates were defeated and Pegram was killed.

Dabney, R. L., see appendix, page 481.

Dacres, James R. (1788–1853), British naval officer, commanded the "Guerriere" when it was beaten by the "Constitution," August 19, 1812. Later, commanding the "Tiber," he captured the "Leo" in March, 1815.

Dade, Francis L., born in Virginia, a lieutenant, captain and, in 1828, a brevet-major in the U. S. army, was killed in a treacherous attack of the Seminole Indians, in 1835, near Fort King, Florida.

Dahlgren, John Adolph (1809–1870), entered the U. S. navy at an early age. He became noted as the designer of the improved Dahlgren cannon. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was assigned to the command of the Navy Yard at Washington. He was naturally made chief of the ordnance bureau, was promoted to be rear-admiral, and commanded in the attack on the Charleston defenses in 1863. His last important service was in co-operation with General Sherman, in the taking of Savannah, in 1864.

Dahlgren, Ulric, son of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, born in 1842.

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Took a course in civil engineering and the law, but entered the Union army in 1862 and took charge of a naval battery on Maryland Heights. He was General Siegel's chief of artillery at the second battle of Bull Run. He lost a leg at Hagerstown, Md., July, 1863, and was killed in a raid of his own planning to relieve the Union prisoners in Richmond, 1864.

Daiquiri, a landing-place on the coast of Cuba, twenty miles from Santiago, where General Shafter, with twenty transports, debarked a force of 16,000 men June 22 and 23, 1898, to begin operations against Santiago. Daiquiri was shelled by a convoy of American war-ships and the enemy driven back into the country. The landing was accomplished without a single loss.

Dale, Richard (1756–1826), was first lieutenant on the "Bon Homme Richard," and served with Paul Jones on the "Alliance" and the "Ariel." He commanded the Mediterranean Squadron during the troubles with Tripoli.

Dale, Samuel (1772–1841), a U. S. army scout in 1793, commanded a battalion against the Creeks in 1814. He was appointed with Colonel George S. Gaines to remove the Choctaw Indians to their reservation on the Arkansas and Red Rivers.

Dallas, Alexander James (1759–1817), born in Jamaica, took the oath of allegiance to Pennsylvania in 1783, and was U. S. District Attorney from 1801 to 1814, when he became Secretary of the Treasury in Madison's Cabinet. On his suggestion the Second National Bank was incorporated in 1816, and to his efforts is largly due the financial success of the U. S. Government from 1814 to 1817.

Dallas, George Mifflin (1792–1864), Vice-President of the United States, had a training in diplomacy and law, was mayor of Philadelphia, and district attorney. From 1831 to 1833 he was U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, and was Attorney-General of the State in the two succeeding years. In 1837–39 he was U. S. Minister to Russia. When Polk was nominated by the Democrats in 1844, Dallas received the second honor, as a kind of protectionist gift to hold Pennsylvania. They were elected, and Dallas served as Vice-President 1845–49. In spite of his supposed protectionist leanings Dallas gave the casting vote in the Senate in favor of the Walker Tariff of 1846. His last public office was that of Minister to England in 1856–61.

Dallas (Vicinity), Ga., a four days' fight between Johnston's and Sherman's armies, during the latter's advance upon Atlanta in 1864.

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The fighting took place May 25 to 29. The Confederates, about 40,000 strong, were under the immediate command of Hardee, and lay entrenched about Dallas. McPherson attacked them with 20,000 Federals. Schofield was ordered to flank the Confederate right, but as he made this attempt Johnston himself struck heavily upon McPherson's main command. However, the Federals moved to the left along the Confederate front and gained the Allatoona Pass. Johnston was thus forced to leave his intrenchments and retire, May 29.

Dalton, Ga., is now a railroad terminus and has a large grain trade. A year before the close of the Civil War it was an important strategical position, and for a while, during Sherman's operations around Atlanta, was the headquarters of the Confederate army.

Dana, Charles A. (1819–1897), from 1848 to 1862 managing editor of the *New York Tribune*, edited by Horace Greeley; was appointed Assistant Secretary of War in 1863, and in 1867–1868 organized and became editor of the *New York Sun*.

Dana, Francis (1743–1811), a Massachusetts delegate to the Continental Congress in 1776, was Congressman in 1778 and secretary to the embassy of John Adams in 1779. He was Minister to Russia from 1780 to 1783. In 1785 he was made Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and was a delegate to the Annapolis Convention in 1786, and Chief Justice of Massachusetts from 1791 to 1806.

Daniel, John W., Senator and orator, born in Virginia in 1842, a Confederate adjutant-general, was Representative from Virginia from 1885 to 1887, and Senator from 1887 to the present time (1900).

Danites, a secret organization among the Mormons who were called also the "Destroying Angels." Many crimes were reputed to them in Utah, chiefly of murdering apostates and enemies of the Mormon Church. They have also been charged with inspiring or perpetrating the Mountain Meadow Massacre.

Daniel, William, of Maryland, was born in 1826. He was prominent in Maryland prohibition movements, a delegate to the State convention for the emancipation of slaves in 1864, and a candidate for Vice-President on the Prohibition ticket in 1884. Died 1897.

Darbytown Road, Va. Along this highway there occurred, during the campaign around Richmond and Petersburg, three brief fights between the Federals and Confederates. In the first, July 29, 1864, Hancock's corps of Grant's army, having been sent to co-operate in the mine explosion of Petersburg, met and defeated a large force of Con-

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federates, Gregg's and Kautz's cavalry bearing the brunt of the fight. Again, October 7, Kautz's cavalry was defeated with heavy loss along the Darbytown road; many Federals were killed and wounded and nine pieces of artillery were lost. October 13, Butler endeavored to drive the Confederates from some new works he was constructing along this road. The Tenth Corps took the chief part in this engagement and were badly defeated, so Butler desisted from the work.

Dare, Virginia, born in 1587 at Roanoke, Va. (N. C.), was the first English child born in the New World. She was the granddaughter of John White, Governor of the colony sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1587.

Darien, The Scheme of, was one of the most disastrous speculations of which history gives any account. The enterprise was projected by William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England, who organized the Darien Company, in 1695, under a charter obtained by act of the Scottish Parliament sanctioned by royal authority. The object was to establish a colony on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, and so form a commercial entrepôt between the eastern and the western hemisphere. Scotland at the time had very little foreign trade, and the scheme for its enlargement proposed by Paterson met with so much favor that the company was easily promoted. The English Parliament, however, actuated by jealous rivalry, opposed the scheme, and finally gave it unequivocal condemnation. The opposition, however, did not prevent the fitting out of five ships with 1,200 colonists, who set sail from Leith, for Panama, July 25, 1698. They reached their destination in four months and bargained with the natives for a strip of country, to which they gave the name New Caledonia, and fixed the site of what was to be the capital city, New Edinburgh, where they built a fort called New St. Andrew. Having established themselves, the colonists issued a proclamation of perfect freedom of trade and religious toleration to all who would join them. England refused to hold intercourse with the colonists, who soon fell under the deadly influence of the climate, and as supplies could not be obtained from home the colonists died so rapidly from disease and starvation that at the end of one year only thirty survived to reach home through Spanish assistance.

Dartmoor Massacre, a massacre of a number of American sailors captured during the Revolution and confined in Dartmoor Prison, in Devonshire, England. It occurred April 6, 1815. In the prison were 6,000 Americans and 10,000 Frenchmen. The former becoming impatient for their liberty, since the war was then long ended, attempted to escape. They were set upon by the guards and a number of them

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were killed. An investigation of the matter was made and the British Government offered ample satisfaction.

Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., was founded by Congregationalists, and chartered in 1769. It is famous in constitutional history for having supplied the test case as to whether the State Legislature had the power to dissolve private trusts. It originated out of a school for Indians established at Lebanon, Conn., by Rev. Eleazar Wheelock. His son, John Wheelock, succeeded him in the presidency. Daniel Webster was graduated here in 1802. The Medical School was founded in 1797, the Chandler Scientific School in 1852, the New Hampshire College of Agriculture in 1868.

Daughters of the American Revolution, a society of the female descendants of distinguished soldiers, sailors and patriots of the Revolution, organized at Washington October 11, 1890. There are now twenty-odd State branches.

David, William R. (1756–1820), born in England, arived in America in 1763. He commanded at Stony Ferry in 1779, and in 1781 was appointed commissary-general of the Southern army. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 from North Carolina, and of the special embassy to France in 1799. He was prominent among the North Carolina Federalists.

Davie, Wm. R., see appendix, page 481.

Davieas, Joseph H. (1774–1811), was killed at Tippecanoe. While U. S. Attorney for Kentucky he advocated the trial of Aaron Burr in 1806 on a charge of unauthorized warfare which could not be sustained and brought him into disfavor.

Davis, Charles H. (1807–1877), founder of the *American Nautical Almanac*, was connected with the U. S. navy from 1823 to 1867. In 1862 he was chief of the board of navigation, and commanded the Mississippi flotilla, and was superintendent of the naval observatory from 1865 to 1867 and from 1870 to 1877.

Davis, Cushman A., see appendix, page 481.

Davis, David (1815–1886), jurist, graduated at Kenyon College in Ohio, and settled to the practice of law at Bloomington, Ill. He was a member of the Illinois Legislature, a State judge, and an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1860. President Lincoln appointed him an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, where he remained from 1862 to 1877, being in the latter year a member of the Electoral Commission. His reform tendencies had, meanwhile, made him the candidate for President, in 1872, of the Labor Reform party, and brought him some

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votes at the Liberal Republican Convention in the same year. In 1877–1883 he was U. S. Senator from Illinois, and at one time president of the Senate. While in that body he was classed as an Independent, though he acted frequently with the Democrats.

Davis, Henry Winter (1817–1865), was born in Maryland. He attained considerable celebrity as a lawyer, and was elected to the Congress of the United States as a Democrat, serving from 1855 to 1861, and decided a tie vote for Speaker, in 1859, by voting for Mr. Pennington, the Republican candidate. He was again a member of Congress from 1863 to 1865, and served as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Though representing a slave State, he was an ardent advocate of emancipation and negro suffrage, but opposed the assumption of extraordinary powers by the executive.

Davis, Jefferson (June 3, 1808—December 6, 1889), President of the Southern Confederacy, was born in Kentucky, and graduated at West Point in 1828. He saw some service in the Black Hawk War, but resigned from the army and became a cotton planter in Mississippi. He represented that State in Congress in 1845–46, but left Congress to take part as colonel in the Mexican War. In the storming of Monterey and the battle of Buena Vista he distinguished himself and was straightway chosen to the U. S. Senate, where he served 1847–51 and 1857–61. In 1851 he ran unsuccessfully as the States-rights candidate for Governor of Mississippi. In President Pierce's administration Mr. Davis was the Secretary of War 1853–57. He had become one of the Southern leaders, received some votes for the Democratic nomination for President in 1860, and in January, 1861, he left the U. S. Senate. He was thereupon elected provisional President of the Confederacy February 9, 1861, and was inaugurated February 18. In November of the same year he was elected President and was inaugurated February 22, 1862. From the second year of the war till the close many of his acts were severely criticised in the South itself. Many Southerners admit that President Davis' actions, especially his interference in military matters, impaired the prospects of success. An instance in point was his removal of General J. E. Johnston from command in 1864. Early in 1865 he conducted unsuccessful negotiations for peace. On the second of April the successes of Grant's army obliged President Davis to leave Richmond; he took the train for Danville, and after consultation proceeded southward and was captured by the Federals near Irwinswille, Ga., May 10, 1865. Until 1867 he was confined as a prisoner in Fort Monroe. He was in 1866 indicted for treason, released on bail the following year, and the trial was dropped. He passed the remainder of his life at Memphis and later

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in Mississippi, dying in New Orleans. He was the author of "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," two volumes.

Davis, Jefferson C. (1828–1879), Federal general, after serving during the Mexican War, was in Fort Sumter at the time of the bombardment in 1861, served with distinction at Pea Ridge and Stone River, and commanded a corps in Sherman's march through Georgia.

Davis, John (1550–1605), an English navigator, in 1585, 1586 and 1587 made attempts to discover a northwest passage, penetrating as far as the strait which bears his name.

Davis, John (1787–1854), was a National Republican Congressman from 1825 to 1834, when he became Governor of Massachusetts. From 1835 to 1840 he was a U. S. Senator, and opposed the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren. After again serving as Governor from 1840 to 1841, he was returned to the Senate from 1845 to 1853. He opposed the Mexican War and the introduction and extension of slavery, and received the appellation of "Honest John Davis."

Davis, John C. Bancroft, jurist, was born in Massachusetts in 1822. From 1869 to 1871, from 1873 to 1875, and in 1881 he was Assistant Secretary of State of the United States. In 1871 he represented the U. S. Government in the arbitration of the "Alabama" claims at Geneva, having been secretary of the commission concluding the Treaty of Washington. From 1877 to 1881 he was a Judge of the U. S. Court of Claims, and in 1883 became reporter of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Davis, John W. (1799–1859), was Speaker of the Indiana Legislature in 1832 and a Democratic U. S. Congressman from 1835 to 1837, 1839 to 1841 and from 1843 to 1847. He was Speaker of the House from 1845 to 1847, and U. S. Commissioner to China from 1848 to 1850.

Dawes, Henry L., born in 1816, was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1853. He was a Representative from Massachusetts from 1857 to 1873, and succeeded Charles Sumner in the Senate in 1875 and served till 1893. He was for a time chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House, and has been prominent in legislation for the tariff and for Indian education.

Day, William R., lawyer, born in Ohio in 1849. Became Assistant Secretary of State in McKinley's Cabinet in 1897, and succeeded John Sherman as Secretary of State in 1898. President of the Paris Peace Commission. In 1899 was appointed U. S. Circuit Judge.

Daye, Stephen, an English printer who in 1638 brought over a font

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of type and printing outfit, and in the following year set up his press at Cambridge. His first publication was an almanac for New England, issued in 1639. The next year Thomas Welde and John Eliot, two ministers of Roxbury, and Richard Mather, of Dorchester, translated the Hebrew Psalms into English verse, making a volume of three hundred pages. This was the first book printed on this side of the Atlantic.

Dayton, Jonathan (1760–1824), was born in New Jersey. In 1776 he entered the Continental army, in which he held numerous commissions, and under Lafayette commanded at Yorktown. In 1783 he was elected to the Legislature, and was made Speaker in 1790. In 1787 he was a delegate to the convention which framed the Federal Constitution. He was elected U. S. Congressman from New Jersey, serving from 1791 to 1799, being chosen Speaker of the House from 1795 to 1799, and was a U. S. Senator from 1799 to 1805. A friend of Burr, he had a part in Burr's conspiracy of 1807.

Dayton, William L. (1807–1864), a U. S. Senator from New Jersey from 1842 to 1851, was candidate for Vice-President in 1856 on the Republican ticket, and was Attorney-General for New Jersey from 1857 to 1861, when he was appointed Minister to France, where he served during the Civil War, till his death.

Deane, Silas (1737–1789), born in Groton, Conn., died in Deal, England. He was a member of the Connecticut Committee of Correspondence, and afterward a Representative in the Continental Congress. In 1776 he was sent to France to purchase supplies for the Confederacy. Vergennes, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, referred him to Beaumarchais, a secret agent of the French Government, and with him Deane negotiated. He was accused of extravagance and dishonesty, chiefly by his colleague, Arthur Lee. Deane, Lee and Franklin negotiated treaties of amity and commerce with France, which were signed February 6, 1778. Deane was recalled the same year at the instigation of Lee. Congress refused him a hearing for some time and finally required a full statement. Returning to France for the necessary papers, he found himself unpopular there, and had to retire to Holland. He died just as he was re-embarking from England for America in 1789.

Dearborn, Fort (Chicago), was evacuated August 15, 1812, by orders of General Hull; burned next day. The Americans while retreating were attacked by hostile Indians, and two-thirds of their number massacred, including twelve children. The survivors surrendered on promise of safety, were taken to Fort Mackinaw, and finally were sent back to their homes.

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Dearborn, Henry (1751–1829), a captain at Bunker Hill, distinguished himself at the battles of Stillwater, Saratoga and Monmouth. He became major-general in 1795. He was a U. S. Congressman from 1793 to 1797, and Secretary of War in Jefferson's Cabinet from 1801 to 1809. From 1822 to 1824 he was Minister to Portugal.

Deatonsville, Va. Near this place the Confederate army under Lee, while in full retreat from Petersburg, at the close of the last campaign about that city and Richmond, was struck April 6, 1864, by Crook, commanding the left of Sheridan's pursuing forces. Crook's forces were repulsed by superior numbers, but his assault enabled Custer to join him and attack Lee a little further on at Sailor's Creek. Ewell's forces were cut off and compelled to surrender.

De Bow, James D. B. (1820–1867), of South Carolina, statistician, a voluminous writer of magazine articles upon economics and finance, was appointed Superintendent of the Census from 1853 to 1855.

Debt. At the installation of the new Government in 1789, the foreign debt amounted to $13,000,000, the domestic debt to $42,000,000, and Hamilton also persuaded the Congress to assume State debts contracted in the Revolution to the amount of $21,500,000 more. It was then funded. In 1796 it amounted in the total to $83,800,000. It then began to be reduced and, though raised by the expenditures for the Louisiana purchase, was brought down to $45,200,000 in 1812 by the skillful management of Hamilton and Gallatin successively. The War of 1812 brought it up to $127,000,000 in 1816, but the abounding prosperity of the country enabled the Government to pay it all off, virtually, by 1835. It then grew again. The Mexican War brought it up from $15,600,000 to $68,300,000, whence it again declined to $28,700,000 in 1857. The Civil War required not only heavy and almost indiscriminate taxation but enormous loans, so that the debt on the thirty-first of August, 1865, amounted to $2,845,000,000. Successful efforts to refund at lower rates of interest, together with the prosperity of the country and the great revenue from customs, enabled the debt to be reduced to $2,000,000,000 in 1878, if cash in the Treasury be subtracted, $1,500,000,000 in 1883, and to $1,000,000,000 in 1889. On November 1, 1893, the total debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $820,109,339. Since that date several issues of bonds have been made by which the debt has been considerably increased.

Debts, British. At the outbreak of the Revolution, many Americans owed money to British citizens, merchants and others. The Treaty of 1783 provided for their payment. But many obstacles were

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thrown in the way, State governments having provided, or even providing after the ratification of the treaty, that they might be paid into the treasury of the State, which would then refuse to entertain suits on the part of the creditors. The apprehension that a Federal judiciary would compel these debts to be paid was one cause of opposition to the Constitution of 1787. In 1796, in the case of Ware *vs.* Hylton, the Supreme Court decided that such debts must be paid.

Decatur, Stephen (1779–1820), was born in Maryland. He began service in the U. S. navy on the "United States" in 1798, and in 1803 commanded the "Argus," and later the "Enterprise." In 1804 he distinguished himself by successfully destroying the "Philadelphia," which had fallen into the possession of Tripoli. In 1812, on the "United States," while commanding an Atlantic squadron, he captured the British ship "Macedonian," and in 1814, after a stubborn battle, was compelled to surrender the unseaworthy ship "President." In 1815, with ten vessels, he humbled the Barbary powers, and concluded a treaty by which tribute was abolished and prisoners and property were restored. He was one of the navy commissioners from 1816 to 1820, when he was killed by Commodore Barron in a duel.

Declaration of Independence. Absolute separation from Great Britain was not at first contemplated by the colonies. New England favored it, but the Southern States were opposed. The transfer of the war to the southward in May and June, 1776, brought them to this view. The North Carolina Convention took the first step toward independence by a resolution "to concur with those in the other colonies in declaring independence," April 22, 1776. Virginia, May 17, 1776, prepared the title of the document by directing her Representatives to propose in Congress a "Declaration of Independence." Such a resolution was offered by Richard Henry Lee, June 7, 1776. This resolution was adopted July 2. Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston were the committee appointed to draft the Declaration. The draft was formulated almost entirely by Jefferson. Before July 1, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey had instructed their delegates to vote against the Declaration. This instruction was rescinded, South Carolina came over to the majority, and Delaware's vote, at first divided, was in the affirmative. The Declaration was, therefore, adopted, by the unanimous vote of twelve States, New York alone not voting, July 4, 1776. The New York Convention afterward ratified the Declaration. The engrossed copy was signed on August 2. The Declaration sets forth the rights of man and of the colonists, enumerates their grievances against the British Government, and de-

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clares "that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."

Declaration of Independence, Signers of. *New Hampshire:* Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton. *Massachusetts:* John Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry. *Rhode Island:* Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery. *Connecticut:* Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntingdon, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott. *New York:* William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris. *New Jersey:* Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark. *Pennsylvania:* Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross. *Delaware:* Cæsar Rodney, George Read, Thomas M'Kean. *Maryland:* Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. *Virginia:* George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton. *North Carolina:* William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn. *South Carolina:* Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton. *Georgia:* Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

Declaration of Rights. In 1765 the Stamp Act Congress published a "Declaration of Rights and Grievances of the Colonists of America," in which they protested against the Stamp Act and all efforts to tax them in a parliament in which they could not be represented, and claimed for themselves all the rights of British subjects. A similar declaration of rights was issued by the Continental Congress of 1774, adapted to meet also the aggressive acts which had more recently been passed by Parliament. Another such was included in the Declaration of Independence. For the statements of the rights of the individual as over against his government which accompanied most of the new Constitutions of his period, see Bills of Rights.

Declaratory Act, an act passed by Parliament, March 7, 1766, vindicating the previous enactments affecting the colonies, and declaring that the king, with the advice of Parliament, had full power to make laws binding America in any cases whatsoever. This law accompanied the repeal of the Stamp Act.

Decoration Day, known as "Memorial Day" in the Southern States. The custom that led up to it originated in the South before the close of the Civil War. Early in the spring of each year the Southern women were in the habit of decorating the graves of their

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dead soldiers with flowers, and thus an unwritten law fixed May 30 as the day of observance. Similar observances had been inaugurated in the North with no especial unanimity. May 5, 1868, General John A. Logan, then commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an order fixing May 30 of that year for strewing with flowers the graves of dead soldiers. There has been no Federal legislation regarding Decoration Day, but many States have made it a legal holiday.

Deep Bottom, Va., selected by Butler during the campaigning around Richmond and Petersburg in 1864 as a position from which to threaten Lee. A lodgment was effected there June 21, and Foster was there posted with a strong force. Lee, fearing this position, made several ineffectual attempts to secure it, and at last Grant ordered a counter attack on August 15 and 18. Hancock turned the Confederates' advance position, while Foster feinted an attack upon his front. The plan worked so successfully that Miles' brigade outflanked the Confederates' outpost and carried away four guns. Lee fell back to Bailey's Creek, but continued to hold his strong defensive work at Chapin's Bluff.

Deerfield, Mass., was first settled in 1670. During King Philip's War a company under Captain Lothrop was attacked at Bloody Brook, in Deerfield, by savages in ambush and almost totally destroyed. Deerfield was sacked by French and Indians in 1704 and many of the inhabitants killed.

Delancey, Oliver (1708–1785), brother of Governor James Delancey, commanded the New York troops in Abercrombie's campaign in the French and Indian War, and during the Revolutionary War was commander of a brigade of Tories. At the close of the war he retired to England.

Delancey, Oliver (1752–1822), son of the preceding, an officer in the British army, served with distinction throughout the American war, and finally became full general in the British service.

Delano, Columbus, born 1809, member of Congress from Ohio, was Secretary of the Interior in Grant's Cabinet from 1870 to 1875.

Delaware. In 1631 the Dutch from New Netherland founded a settlement in what is now Delaware, but it proved temporary. In 1638 the Swedish West India Company settled a colony on the site of Wilmington. The colony of New Sweden, lying along the shores of Delaware River and Bay, became involved in quarrels with the neighboring settlements of the Dutch, who claimed the region. In 1655 Governor

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Stuyvesant conquered the region for the Dutch. In 1664 it fell, with all New Netherland, into the hands of the English. William Penn in 1682 obtained possession of what is now Delaware, and for twenty years it was governed as a part of Pennsylvania, except from 1691 to 1693. In 1703 the " territories " or " three lower counties on the Delaware " obtained recognition as a separate colony, with an assembly of its own, though the proprietary always appointed the same man Governor of both Pennsylvania and Delaware. Delaware framed its first Constitution as a State in 1776. On December 7, 1787, Delaware ratified the Constitution of the United States, and was the first State to do so. The vote in convention was unanimous. In 1792 a second State Constitution was established. That of 1831, the last made, differs little from this. Up to 1850 the State was usually Federalist and Whig, since then it has usually been Democratic. Though a slave State it took no part in secession. The population, which in 1790 was 59,096, in 1900 was 184,735.

Delaware, Crossing of the. On Christmas night, 1776, after a period of discouragement, Washington made his way across the River Delaware through the floating ice, and on the next day, at the head of 2,400 men, surprised, attacked and captured a force of 1,000 British troops (Hessian mercenaries) under Rahl.

Delawares, an Indian tribe, a branch of the Algonquin family, who, when the whites first came to the Delaware River, were found dwelling near it. Penn bought much land of them. At first a peaceable tribe, they were largely under the control of the Five Nations. Later, they became warlike, and had a part in the war with Pontiac. In 1774 they received a signal defeat. After 1768 there were none east of the Alleghanies. The Christian Delawares, converts of the Moravians, were largely massacred by the Americans at Gnadenhütten, near the close of the Revolutionary War. From Ohio the tribe emigrated to Missouri in 1818, in 1829 into Kansas, and in 1868 into the Indian Territory, having now become almost completely civilized.

Delawarr, Thomas West, Lord, a man of noble and philanthropic character, was appointed Governor of Virginia in 1609, and administered the colony with success until 1611. In that year he entered the river that bears his name. He died in 1618.

Delfthaven, a small town in South Holland, port of Delft, is famous in American history as the place at which the Pilgrim Fathers embarked on board the " Speedwell " for Southampton, July 22, 1620.

De Lome, Dupuy, Spanish Minister to the United States from

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1893 to 1898, when he resigned in consequence of the friction caused by an indiscreet letter written by him to a Spanish agent.

De Long, George W. (1844–1881), a lieutenant-commander in the United States navy, commanded the "Jeannette" in her Arctic voyage via Behring Strait. His vessel being crushed in the ice, he made a long and adventurous journey to the Siberian mainland and up the Lena Delta, but died of exposure and starvation when almost within reach of help.

Democracy. Democracy, though one of the foremost elements in American constitutional life, has grown up entirely outside the Constitution. The Constitution leaves the suffrage to be prescribed entirely by the States. An important landmark in its history, in the Federal Government, is the inauguration of Jackson in 1829. He was felt to be the people's candidate, and his election was regarded as their triumph. From this time on American Democracy was recognized as the permanent and characteristic system of politics in the United States. With this has gone a liberal policy in regard to naturalization and immigration.

Democratic Party, historically the most important of American political parties, having been in continuous existence for fifty years. The rise of such a party as soon as national politics began under the new Constitution, was natural. The love of individual liberty, rather than strong government, was native in the minds of most Americans. Those who felt this most strongly would be likely to look with apprehension upon the Federal Government, and the possibility of its encroaching upon the States under cover of the new Federal Constitution. They were therefore likely to be advocates of strict construction of the Constitution and of States' rights. To these elements of party feeling, which had drawn the Anti-Federalists together in 1788, was added a few years later a strong sympathy of many Americans with the French Revolution and the desire that the government should aid France in her contest with England. Thomas Jefferson put himself at the head of the party drawn together by agreement in these sentiments and led them in opposition to the Federalists. The party took the name of Democratic-Republican, still its official title. Before Monroe's administration its members were more commonly called Republicans, since then most commonly Democrats. From the first the party was strongest in the Southern States. From its origin in 1792 to 1801, it was in oppocition. In 1798 and 1799, upon the passage of the Alien and Sedition laws, it took strong ground for States' rights in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions. The election of Jefferson in 1801 brought it into power. The chief tenets of the party were, belief in freedom of re-

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ligion, of politics, of speech and of the press, in popular rule, in peace, in economical government, in the utmost possible restriction of the sphere of government, in hospitality to immigrants, and in the avoidance of foreign complications. Placed in control of the government, the majority of the party drifted away from its self-constructionist ground, and supported measures of a nationalizing character. After the War of 1812 the Federalist party went out of existence, and the Democratic party had complete possession of the field. In 1820 Monroe was re-elected without opposition. But opposing tendencies in the nation and in the party were already showing themselves, and preparing the way for a new party division, between the Whigs, advocates of protection and other nationalizing measures, and those Democrats who held to the old program of States' rights and free trade and restricted government. With the accession of Jackson in 1829, new social strata came into power in the Democratic party, the widening of the suffrage giving it a more popular character. Managed by skillful politicians, not without the aid of the "spoils system," the party won every Presidential election but two (1840, 1848) from this time to 1860, destroyed the U. S. Bank, annexed Texas, and carried the country through the war with Mexico. But meanwhile the slavery question, coming into increasing prominence, was gradually forcing a division between the Democrats of the South and the great body of those in the North, who were unwilling to go so far in the protection of slavery by national authority as was desired by their Southern allies. The final split came in the nominating convention of 1860. Two candidates were nominated, Lincoln and the Republicans won the election, and the Civil War broke out. Though many "War Democrats" aided the administration in preserving the Union, the party was discredited in the eyes of many by its previous connection with the Southern leaders and the pro-slavery cause, and won no Presidential election till that of 1884, when in the minds of many the war issues were extinct and economic questions had taken their place. Defeated in 1888, it was again successful in 1892. At present the party is hardly more strict constructionist than the Republican, nor more marked by devotion to States' rights. Since the Chicago Convention of 1896, the party has been chiefly noted as the advocate of free silver, although not harmonious on this issue.

Democratic Societies, clubs formed in many American towns in 1793, in imitation of the Jacobin and other political clubs of France, to express sympathy with that country and the principles of the French Revolution, and to propagate extreme Democratic views on American politics. They opposed the strongest measures of Washington's admin-

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istration, especially those employed in the suppression of the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, and were vigorously denounced by him. Soon after this they declined and went out of existence.

Denmark. A commercial treaty was concluded between the United States and Denmark in 1826. By treaty in 1857 the United States paid Denmark $393,000 in commutation of the Sound dues. October 25, 1867, a treaty was concluded with Denmark, providing for the cession of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John for $7,500,000. Denmark ratified it, but the U. S. Senate, at the instance of Senator Sumner, refused to do so. A convention relative to naturalization was concluded in 1872.

Dennison, William (1815–1882), "War Governor" of Ohio, was elected Governor in 1860. An ardent Republican and anti-slavery man, he with great energy and ability prepared the State for the Civil War and organized and supplied its forces. He was chairman of the Republican National Nominating Convention in 1864, and from that year to 1866 was Postmaster-General, in the cabinets of Lincoln and Johnson.

Departments, Executive. Executive departments of the U. S. Government existed before 1789. The Continental Congress at first transacted all executive business through committees; then through commissions composed partly of its own members, partly of others. In 1776 the Treasury Office of Accounts was established, and a comptroller, auditor and treasurer were added two years later. In 1781 four executive departments were organized, under a Superintendent of Finance and Secretaries of War, Marine and Foreign Affairs, respectively. A Postmaster-General had been provided in 1775. In 1784 the Treasury Department was put in the charge of a board of three, but otherwise the system continued until the inauguration of the new government in 1789. In that year Congress provided for departments of State, the Treasury and War, and instituted the office of Attorney-General. The first plan contemplated separate departments of foreign affairs and home affairs, but finally these were united in the Department of State. The Navy Department was established in 1798, the Interior Department in 1849, the Department of Justice in 1870, the Department of Agriculture in 1889. For details of their history, see articles under their individual names.

Depew, Chauncey Mitchell, born at Peekskill, N. Y., April 23, 1834. Graduated at Yale 1856, and admitted to the bar two years later. Began practice of law in Peekskill and for his first opinion received $1.75. He was very poor in the beginning but soon established a good practice. In 1864 was appointed Minister to Japan. Previous to his

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appointment, however, he had served as a member of the N. Y. Assembly 1861–2, and Secretary of State 1863. In 1866 he became attorney for the N. Y. C. & H. R. R., and in 1869 attorney for the entire Vanderbilt System. In 1874 he was regent of the University, State of New York and in 1885 declined election to U. S. Senate, and also declined position of Secretary of State in President Harrison's Cabinet. He was a prominent candidate for President 1888, famous as an orator and after-dinner speaker, and chosen to the U. S. Senate from New York for term 1899–1905.

Deposits, Removal of the. President Jackson, on being successful in the election of 1832, believed himself authorized by the popular voice to pursue to extremities his war upon the Bank of the United States (see Bank). By the Act of 1816 creating the bank, the funds of the Federal Government were to be deposited in it, subject to removal by the Secretary of the Treasury, who should state to Congress the reasons for so doing. Jackson, believing that the bank was unsound, and that its influence was used to corrupt politics, determined that the deposits should be removed. McLane, Secretary of the Treasury, not favoring this course, was transferred to the State Department. The new Secretary, Duane, refused to give the necessary order, and was dismissed by Jackson. Roger B. Taney was then appointed, and ordered the removal, more strictly cessation, of deposits, September 26, 1833. Jackson set forth his reasons to Congress, on its assembling. The Senate replied by a vote of censure. Jackson sent in a protest, declaring that the matter rested entirely within his competence as head of the Executive Department. In 1837 his friends succeeded in inducing the Senate to expunge its resolution of censure.

Derne Expedition. General William Eaton, U. S. Consul at Tunis, persuading his government to lend the co-operation of its naval forces in the Mediterranean, marched from Egypt across the desert with Hamet, rightful bashaw of Tripoli, in an attack upon his usurping brother Joseph. On April 27, 1805, he took Derne. Upon this success a highly favorable treaty was extorted from the bashaw, Hamet being induced to retire.

De Russy, Fort, La., wrested from Dick Taylor, commanding about 12,000 Confederates, by A. J. Smith, leading an army of some 10,000 Federals. This battle is to be remembered in connection with Banks' Red River expedition. It occurred March 14, 1864. Smith had been ordered to join Banks. Hearing that Taylor was at Shreveport he followed him to Fort de Russy. After a cannonade of two hours Smith ordered a charge, when suddenly the garrison surrendered.

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Desert Land Act, an Act of Congress, March 3, 1877, allowing, on credit for three years, an entry of 640 acres of desert land for purposes of irrigation and improvement.

De Smet, Peter John (1801–1872), a Belgian Jesuit, was a professor in the University of St. Louis from 1828 to 1838. From 1838 he was a missionary among the Pottawatomies; from 1840 on, a missionary of remarkable zeal and success among the Flatheads and other tribes of the Northwest. In the first fifteen years of his mission he estimated that he had traveled 120,000 miles. His influence over the Indian tribes was immense.

De Soto, Fernando (1496?–1512), a Spanish noble, came to America in 1519 in the service of Pedrarias Davila, and accompanied Pizarro in the conquest of Peru. In April, 1538, he set out from Spain with 600 men, commissioned to undertake the conquest of Florida, reputed to be a land of great wealth. His well-appointed expedition landed in Tampa Bay in May, 1539. During the next three years he wandered over large parts of what are now Alabama and Mississippi. In the spring of 1541 he discovered the Mississippi River. Crossing it, he penetrated as far westward as to the highlands of the White River. Returning, he died on the banks of the Mississippi in the spring of 1542. Some of his followers escaped to Mexico.

Detroit, Mich. The site was visited by the French in 1669. Detroit was settled in 1701 by a party under Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac. It fell to the British in 1763, and was besieged by Pontiac; ceded to the Americans in 1783, but not occupied until 1796. On Aug. 16, 1812, General Hull, with 2,000 men, made an inglorious surrender of Detroit to the British and Indians under General Brock and Tecumseh. Hull was cashiered. Harrison retook the town in October, 1813, after Perry's victory on Lake Erie. From 1805 to 1847 Detroit was the capital of Michigan Territory and State. See appendix, page 482.

Dewey, George, admiral, born in Montpelier, Vt., 1837. Appointed to Naval Academy 1854, graduated therefrom 1858 and was assigned to the "Wabash." He was an ensign when Fort Sumter was fired on, and one week after that first overt act of the Confederacy Dewey received his commission as a lieutenant. He was immediately assigned to duty on the war sloop "Mississippi," a sidewheeler of seventeen guns, that was attached to the West Gulf Squadron. He was on the "Mississippi" when she ran the blockade at New Orleans and also when she was blown up by the batteries at Port Hudson. Subsequently he was with the North Atlantic blockading squadron on the gunboat "Agawam," and after the close of the

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war he served on the "Kearsarge" with the European Squadron. In 1890 he received his first command, of the "Narragansett," and held the position of captain of the "Dolphin," and afterwards of the "Pensacola." In 1888 he was made chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, which gave him the rank of commodore, and was promoted to actual commodore in 1896 and placed at the head of the Board of Inspection and Survey. On January 1, 1898, he was transferred to the Asiatic Squadron, of which he took command January 2, raising his flag on the protected cruiser "Olympia." He was at Hong Kong with a fleet of six vessels when war between the United States and Spain was declared. The vessels comprising his fleet were the following: "Olympia," "Boston," "Baltimore," "Raleigh," "Concord" and "Petrel," and the collier "Zaffiro," storeship "Norstan," and dispatch boat "McCulloch." On April 23 he was notified by the Acting Governor of the British Colony at Hong Kong to leave the harbor by 4 o'clock A. M. of the 25th, but before the expiration of this time limit, acting upon orders from the Navy Department at Washington, he sailed for Manila, Sunday afternoon the 24th, to engage the Spanish Squadron in Manila Bay. The six hundred miles of sea voyage was accomplished April 30, and on the night of May 1 he steamed with his fleet past Corregidor Island at the mouth of the bay, and early in the morning (5 o'clock) attacked the Spanish fleet, which comprised eleven vessels, as follows: "Reina Cristina" (Montojo's flagship), "Castilla," "Don Antonio de Ulloa," "Don Juan de Austria," "Isla de Luzon," "Isla de Cuba," "General Lezo," "Marquis del Duero," "El Correo," "Velasco," "Isla de Mindanao" (transport), "Rapido" and "Hercules" (tugs), and two torpedo boats. After a brisk engagement Dewey destroyed all these vessels, except the four latter, which were captured, killing a large number of Spanish sailors, but suffering no loss himself except the slight wounding of seven men on the "Baltimore." The effects of this unprecedented victory was of the utmost importance, and stamped Dewey as one of the greatest naval heroes of history. On August 13 Dewey, operating in conjunction with the land forces under General Merritt, forced a surrender of Manila, the day following the signing of a peace treaty between Spain and America. Dewey's return to America, September 27 (1899), was the occasion of the most magnificent welcome probably ever extended to a hero by any nation. Three days were devoted to celebration in New York, the last one (30th) being essentially Dewey day, when a grand procession and naval display were the chief features. The public's gratefulness took also material form in the raising of $50,000, with which a splendid residence was purchased and furnished in Washington for Dewey.

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Soon after he married Mrs. Mildred Hazen, the widow of General Hazen, and caused much public criticism by deeding to her the house that had been presented to him. Three days later, however, his wife transferred the property to Admiral Dewey's son George. As a mark of great public appreciation for his distinguished services Congress revived the grade of Admiral and conferred this highest office in the navy upon Dewey.

Dexter, Samuel (1761–1816), a noted lawyer of Massachusetts, was successively, for short periods in 1800 and 1801, Secretary of War and of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President John Adams.

Diaz, Porfirio, the greatest of Mexican generals and statesmen, was born at Oaxaca, Mexico, 1830, and received a classical education at the Oaxaca Institute. He entered upon a study of the law, but when the war with the United States broke out (1846) he joined the National Guard and served throughout the struggle. On Santa Anna's accession to the dictatorship Diaz left the army and took up the practice of law, which he continued until the revolution against the French (1854), when he returned to the army but was soon made a prisoner. Making his escape, he headed a body of troops that harassed Maximilian's forces until he was a second time taken prisoner (at Oaxaca, 1865) by the French. A second time he contrived to escape, and with 5,000 men besieged and captured Pueblo 1867, and then marched on Mexico, which surrendered to him June 21 following. When the French were forced to withdraw from Mexico, at the demands of the United States, and Maximilian was executed, Diaz was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency. In 1872, and again in 1876, he headed revolts against the government, and after much severe fighting occupied the capital. In 1877 he was chosen President of the Republic to fill the unexpired term of Lerdo, who was a fugitive. In 1884 Diaz was again elected President, and the law prohibiting a re-election being repealed, he has succeeded himself at every election since, his last term expiring 1904. To Diaz Mexico is indebted for her rise, progress and standing as a nation. He has made property secure by preserving a stable government, and deserves the confidence of his people.

Dickerson, Mahlon (1770–1853), a New Jersey and Pennsylvania lawyer, was Governor of New Jersey from 1815 to 1817, and a Senator from that State from that time to 1833. From 1834 to 1838 he was Secretary of the Navy, serving under Jackson and Van Buren.

Dickinson, Don M., born in 1846, was Postmaster-General in Cleveland's Cabinet from 1888 to 1889.

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Dickinson, John (1732–1808), a Philadelphia lawyer, was in 1765 elected to the Colonial Congress, and in 1768 distinguished himself by writing "Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer" in defense of the liberties of America. Elected to the Continental Congress in 1774, he wrote its "Address to the Inhabitants of Quebec," its "Declaration to the Armies," its "Address to the States," and its two petitions to the king. He opposed the Declaration of Independence as premature, but served loyally in the army. Again a member of Congress, he was chosen president of Delaware in 1881, and was president of Pennsylvania from 1782 to 1785. He was a member of the Federal Convention of 1787, and advocated the adoption of the Constitution.

Dickinson College, one of the older American colleges, was founded at Carlisle, Pa., in 1783, and named in honor of John Dickinson, then president of the State, who gave it valuable gifts. A Presbyterian institution from its foundation to 1833, it was then transferred to the Methodists. President Buchanan and Chief Justice Taney were among its alumni.

Dieskau Ludwig, August von (1701–1767), a soldier of Saxon birth, who had served under Marshal Saxe in the French service, was sent to Canada as major-general in 1755, and commanded an expedition against the English colonies by way of Lake Champlain. At first victorious in the fight near Fort Edward, he was finally defeated.

Dighton Rock, a rock lying in the tide on the side of Taunton River, in Berkeley, Mass., formerly in Dighton, and marked with a curious inscription, attracted early attention on the part of antiquaries. Rafn, 1837, declared that its markings were a runic inscription of the Northmen, relating to the expedition of Thorfinn Karlsefne, but this view has now been generally abandoned, though the central portion may be Norse.

Dingley, Nelson, lawyer and journalist, born 1832 in Maine. He was speaker of Maine Legislature 1863 to 1864. Governor 1874 to 1875. Elected to Congress 1881, and has served continuously to date, 1897. Author of the Dingley Tariff Bill. Died 1899.

Dinwiddie, Robert (1690 ?–1770), a Scotchman, was Governor of Virginia from 1752 to 1758. His chief merit was his perception of the military abilities of Washington, whom he sent upon the mission to the French commander on the Ohio, and then upon the military expedition which opened the French and Indian War. In the conduct of the war, he quarreled with the Virginian Assembly, and suggested taxation of the colonies.

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Direct Taxes. Congress has levied direct taxes on but five occasions. In 1798, 1813, 1815 and 1816 a direct tax was levied by Federal authority on lands, houses and slaves. In August, 1861, to meet expenses of the Civil War, a direct tax of $20,000,000 was levied on all lots of ground with their improvements and dwelling-houses. The operation of the act was suspended on July 1, 1862. By Act of March 2, 1891, $15,000,000, collected under this act, were refunded to the States.

Directories. The first city directory issued in the United States was published in New York as early as 1786. It was a small volume of eighty-two pages and contained only some nine hundred names. Since that time annual directories have appeared in New York and other cities.

Directory. The French Directory of five members was established as the Executive Government of France in 1795, and was suppressed by Bonaparte in 1799 (November 9). It came into collision with the government of the United States because of the action of France in seizing American provision-ships and permitting illegal captures of American vessels by her privateers. Our government recalling Monroe in 1796, the Directory refused to recognize his successor, C. C. Pinckney, and complained of the failure of the United States to stand by the treaty of alliance of 1778. New envoys were sent out by President Adams,—Pinckney, Marshall and Gerry,—but were dismissed without satisfaction, after attempts made to bribe the U. S. Government (see X. Y. Z. Mission). A virtual state of war ensued (1798), but in 1799 Adams, on a more favorable turn of affairs, sent a new embassy, Murray, Ellsworth and Davie. When they arrived Bonaparte had already overthrown the Directory. With his government the treaty of Morfontaine (September 30, 1800) was concluded.

Disciples, Church of the, also called "Christians" and "Campbellites," a religious body founded in 1809 by Thomas and Alexander Campbell. Taking the express teachings of the Bible as the only authoritative guide in religious matters, their purpose was to bring about Christian unity. Their first stage consisted in the uniting in one body of various Protestants of Western Pennsylvania, chiefly Presbyterians and Baptists. Thence they spread westward. In 1831 they were joined by another body which had grown up upon similar principles in Kentucky and neighboring States. In 1867 the number of Disciples in the United States was estimated at 425,000. The census of 1900 ascribed to them 10,298 organizations and 1,118,396 members.

District. The name District has been given in American history to divisions of the country resembling territories in organization, but with-

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out representative or elective institutions. Existing instances are the District of Columbia and that of Alaska. An early instance was the District of Louisiana, which from 1804 to 1812 comprised all that portion of the Louisiana Purchase which lay north of the northern boundary of the present State of Louisiana. In South Carolina the counties were at one time called districts.

District Courts. The Judiciary Act of 1789 provided for two classes of U. S. Courts inferior to the Supreme Court,—Circuit Courts and District Courts. Each District consisted of one State, and had its district judge. Since then, some States have been divided, and these Federal courts of the lowest grade now number more than sixty.

District of Columbia. The Constitution of 1787 gave Congress power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States." In 1790, after warm discussions, the present site was selected. A ten-mile square was laid out on the Potomac. Maryland ceded sixty-four square miles on the north bank of the river, Virginia thirty-six square miles on the south. In 1791 this area received the official name of the Territory of Columbia. The seat of government was removed thither in 1800. In 1846 the portion south of the Potomac was retroceded to Virginia. The laws of Maryland and Virginia were in force in the district, unless repealed by Congress; *e. g.*, their slave laws. From 1871 to 1874 the district had a Territorial government, with elective institutions. This proved extravagant, and government by commissioners under the authority of Congress was substituted. Pop. in 1900, 278,718.

Dix, John A. (1798–1879), born in New Hampshire, was in the army from 1812 to 1828. From 1833 to 1840 he was Secretary of the State of New York, and became a member of the "Albany Regency." From 1845 to 1849 he was a Democratic Senator. In the last months of Buchanan's administration he was Secretary of the Treasury, and aided to restore confidence in the Federal Government. An ardent "War Democrat," he served through the war as a major-general of volunteers. From 1872 to 1874 he was Governor of New York, and is famous for the saying, "If any man attempt to haul down the flag shoot him on the spot."

Dixon, Jeremiah, English mathematician, with Charles Mason, ran "Mason and Dixon's Line," beginning in 1766.

Dobbin, James C. (1814–1857), represented North Carolina in the

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U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1845 to 1847. He was Secretary of the Navy in Pierce's Cabinet from 1853 to 1857.

Dole, Sanford B., born in Hawaiian Islands (son of a missionary), 1844, educated at Oahee College, Hawaii, and Williams College, Mass. Studied law in Boston and admitted to the bar there, engaged in practice in Honolulu. He was a leader in the reform movement 1887, was judge of the Hawaii Supreme Court 1887–93, in which latter year he was placed at the head of the provisional government; became president by provision of the constitution of 1894 to hold that office until 1901. He was commanded by President Cleveland, through Minister Willis, to relinquish to Queen Lilioukalani her constitutional authority, but refused, upon the ground that President Cleveland had no right to interfere, and was sustained in this position.

Dollar. The Spanish milled dollar was the type of the American silver dollar. By Act of 1792, 371¼ grains of pure silver and 24¾ grains of pure gold were declared to be equivalent to each other and to the dollar of account. The silver dollar was first coined in 1794, weighing 416 grains (371¼ plus alloy). In 1837 the weight of alloy was so reduced that the weight of the coin should be 412½ grains. The gold dollar was first coined in 1849. In 1873 provision was made for a trade dollar of 420 grains, for use in the trade with China and Japan. From 1873 to 1878 the issue of the old silver dollar was suspended. The gold half-dollar and quarter-dollar were never coined by the U. S. Government. The silver half-dollar has been coined since 1794. Its weight, at first 208 grains, was subsequently reduced to 206.25 in 1837, to 192 in 1853, and raised to 192.9 in 1873. The quarter-dollar, coinage of which began in 1796, has undergone corresponding changes of weight.

Donaldson, Edward (1816–1889), rear-admiral, served in the U. S. navy from 1835 to 1876. In the Civil War he took part in the capture of New Orleans and in the passage of Vicksburg, and at the battle of Mobile Bay commanded the "Seminole."

Donaldsonville, La., occupied in 1863 by a band of Confederate guerrillas and bombarded, June 28, by Admiral Farragut during his operations along the Mississippi River in command of the Union fleet.

Donation Lands. August 4, 1842, Congress passed a donation act for the Territory of East Florida. Persons who could bear arms were allowed one quarter-section of land upon which to settle. September 27, 1850, a donation act was passed for Oregon, granting settlers from 160 to 640 acres.

Donelson, Andrew Jackson (1800–1871), nephew of General Jack-

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son, was private secretary to his uncle during the latter's Presidency, Minister to Prussia and the German Confederation from 1846 to 1849, and in 1856 was nominated for the Vice-Presidency by the American party on the ticket with Fillmore.

Donelson, Fort, Tenn., an important Confederate fortification on the Cumberland. After the capture of Fort Henry, on the Tennessee, February 8, 1862, General Grant moved his forces over to the Cumberland and attacked Fort Donelson. The Federal gunboats were driven off at first, but Grant's land forces attacked the fort in such numbers and with such vigor that surrender became necessary. Grant, in a memorable letter, demanded its unconditional surrender of General Buckner, who commanded it after the flight of Floyd and Pillow. 15,000 Confederates were made prisoners by this victory, and the fall of Nashville and Columbus became inevitable. An attempt to recapture this place from the Federals was made February 15, 1863, by Wheeler, leading 4,500 of Bragg's Confederate army. The garrison of the fort was 600 Federals under Harding. Wheeler demanded a surrender, but Harding replied by sending out skirmishers, to delay an attack while he sent for aid to Fort Henry. In the evening the gunboat "Fair Play," Lieutenant Fitch, came up the river, and the Confederates withdrew.

Doniphan, Alexander W. (1808–1887), colonel in the Mexican War, accomplished amid many hardships a difficult march from New Mexico to Chihuahua, and near the latter place defeated a Mexican force more than four times as numerous as his own.

Donnelly, Ignatius, see appendix, page 482.

Donop, Count (1740–1777), commander of Hessians in the Revolutionary War, was mortally wounded in an attempt to take by assault Fort Mercer, near Red Bank, N. J., October 22, 1777.

Doolittle, James R., born in New York in 1815, from 1853 to 1856 was Judge of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, was U. S. Senator from 1857 to 1869, and a delegate to the Peace Convention of 1861. Died 1897.

Dorchester Heights were, at Washington's command, occupied and fortified by General Thomas with 2,500 of Washington's troops March 4 and 5, 1776. This proved so dangerous to Howe that he was obliged to evacuate Boston with all speed.

Dorr Rebellion, an effort made in 1840–42 to overturn the State government of Rhode Island by revolutionary means. After the Declaration of Independence, Rhode Island retained her charter government. Many of the citizens, headed by Thomas W. Dorr, of Providence, be-

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came discontented with the existing government and its limited suffrage. Mass meetings were held, and in October, 1841, a convention of delegates prepared a Constitution, which was submitted to a popular vote, and was claimed to have received a majority of the votes of the State. The legitimate government treated these proceedings as nugatory, and, in a measure, criminal. May 3, 1842, the "suffrage legislature" assembled at Newport, with Dorr as Governor. King, the legitimate Governor, proclaimed martial law. The suffrage party appealed to arms. Their troops were dispersed and Dorr fled. He was afterward captured and convicted of treason, but was pardoned in 1852.

Double Eagle, or twenty-dollar gold piece, coinage authorized by Congress March, 1849, coinage begun in 1850. Legal tender to an unlimited amount. So called from the figure of the national bird stamped on reverse.

Doubleday, Abner (1819–1893), general, born in New York, aimed the first gun in the defense of Fort Sumter, and served with distinction at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He retired from the army in 1873.

Douglas, Stephen Arnold (April 23, 1813—June 3, 1861), was born at Brandon, Vt. He worked on a farm, taught school, and at the age of twenty-one began the practice of law in Illinois. Soon afterward he was Attorney-General of the State, member of the Legislature, and an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress. In 1840 he became Secretary of State of Illinois, and in 1841 Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. Judge Douglas was in the House of Representatives from 1843 to 1847, and in the Senate from 1847 to 1861. During this period, when the slavery issue came to overshadow all other questions, the "Little Giant," as Douglas was affectionately styled, became one of the leaders of his party. In Congress he favored the acquisition of the whole of Oregon, and was chairman of the important Committee on Territories. He advocated the compromise of 1850, and formulated the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty (which see). In accordance with the latter idea he reported in December, 1853, the famous Kansas-Nebraska Bill (which see). His name was presented to the Democratic National Conventions in 1852 and 1856. While running for re-election to the Senate in 1858, he carried on a joint debate with Lincoln, which brought the latter into national prominence. Douglas was nominated for President by the Northern wing of the Democratic party in 1860, but received only twelve electoral votes, although a large popular vote was thrown for him. He survived the outbreak of the Civil War but a

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few months, supporting to the end the cause of the Union. Life by Sheahan.

Douglass, Frederick, the most eminent of American negroes, was born in Maryland in 1817. He escaped from slavery in 1838, and was educated by William Lloyd Garrison. He lectured for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society from 1841 to 1845, and then labored in Europe till 1847. In 1871 he was commissioner for the District of Columbia, and in 1872 was Presidential elector-at-large for New York. He was U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia from 1876 to 1881, and Recorder of Deeds from 1881 till 1886. From 1889 to 1891 he was U. S. Minister to Hayti. Died 1895.

Dover, N. H., one of the oldest towns in the State, was settled in 1623. On the night of June 27, 1689, the town was attacked by Indians, and twenty-three of the inhabitants were killed. Dover became a city in 1855.

Dow, Neal, temperance reformer, was born in Maine in 1804. He secured the passage of the Maine liquor law in 1851, and was a member of the Legislature from 1858 to 1859. He served during the Civil War, lectured in England in 1857, 1866 and 1874, and in 1880 was the Presidential candidate of the Prohibition party. Died October 2, 1897.

Downes, John (1786–1855), entered the navy in 1802, commanded the "Essex" and captured the "Georgiana," which, named "Essex Junior," he afterward commanded till 1814, and from 1819–1821 commanded the "Macedonia," from 1828 to 1829 the "Java," and from 1832 to 1834 the Pacific squadron.

Downing, Sir George (1623?–1684), of the class of 1642 of Harvard College, went to England in 1645, and was envoy of Cromwell and of Charles II. to the Netherlands, 1657–1663 and in 1671. He is said to have instigated the conquest of New Netherland.

Drafts, methods employed twice by the United States Government and twice by the Confederacy for raising and increasing the armies. The first measure, introduced into Congress in 1814, during the war with Great Britain, was due to a proposal by New York and Virginia of a Federal classification and draft from the State militia. This bill was prepared largely by James Monroe, but was highly unacceptable to the Federalists and proved a failure, though the army was much in need of men. In 1863 a somewhat similar plan was introduced in Congress, but was objected to by the Democrats on the grounds of unconstitutionality and failed. Accordingly May 3, 1863, another bill passed both

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Houses, which had no reference to the militia but called every able-bodied citizen of military age into the Federal service. A commutation of $300 for exemption was permitted, and persons refusing obedience were treated as deserters. April 16, 1862, and July 18, 1863, the Confederate Congress passed conscription laws levying on all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. The unpopularity of the conscription caused the "drafts riots" in New York City July 13-16, 1863, when the city was for four days in the possession of the mob.

Drake, Sir Francis (1546-1566), an Elizabethan navigator, made an expedition to Mexico in 1567, and to South America in 1572. He explored the Pacific coast from 1577 to 1579, landed on the coast of California and returned to England by the Pacific and Indian Oceans, making a successful circumnavigation of the globe.

Dranesville, or Drainsville, Va. Here December 20, 1861, J. E. B. Stuart, commanding 2,500 Confederates, attacked 4,500 Federals under Ord, who was engaged in loading his forage wagons. The fight was short, but severe. The Confederates were greatly outnumbered and were defeated.

Draper, William F., manufacturer, born in Massachusetts, 1842. Served in Union army from 1861 to 1864, rising to rank of general. Served in Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses. Became Ambassador to Italy May, 1897.

Drayton, William H. (1742-1779), born in South Carolina, went to England, and in 1771 was appointed a privy councilor of South Carolina. He was deprived of his crown offices on account of sympathy with the colonies, and was made president of the Provincial Congress in 1775. In 1776 he became Chief Justice of South Carolina and in 1777 president, and in 1778 was a member of the Continental Congress.

Dred Scott vs. Sanford. In 1834 Dred Scott, a negro slave of Missouri, was taken by his master, who was a surgeon in the regular army, first into Illinois and then into Minnesota, a region from which slavery was expressly excluded by the celebrated Missouri Compromise of 1820. While in Minnesota Scott was married with his master's consent, but on being brought back to Missouri in 1838, he and his wife and children were sold to another master. Scott brought action for trespass in a St. Louis court, and a decision was made in his favor on the ground that, under the provisions of the Missouri Compromise, the negro was free. The Supreme Court of Missouri reversed this decision, and the case came before the Federal Circuit Court in 1854. The defendant slaveholder pleaded that Scott was not a citizen entitled to sue

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and be sued in the U. S. Courts. The court held the contrary, but the jury's verdict decided the plaintiff still a slave. The case came before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1857. Here the judgment of the Circuit Court was reversed, and the case dismissed on the ground that no negro, bond or free, could plead in the U. S. Courts as a "citizen." The court then, though denying its jurisdiction over the dispute, discussed the constitutional points. Scott's status in Illinois was declared determined by his Missouri domicile. As regarded the Minnesota Territory the court declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional and void, it being held that States alone could prohibit slavery from their boundaries. Chief Justice Taney read the opinion of a majority of the court, Justices Curtis and McLean dissenting. Scott was afterward freed by his master. The decision aroused great excitement in the North.

Drewry's Bluff, or **Fort Darling,** on James River, Va., attacked May 15, 1862, by five Federal war-ships, including the "Monitor." Captain Farrand held the fort with 20,000 Confederates. The Federal fleet was badly disabled and had to retire. Again, May 13–16, 1864, during Butler's operations with the Army of the James around Bermuda Hundred, Fort Darling, or Drewry's Bluff, was the scene of some sharp fighting. It was held at that time by Beauregard, who had about 20,000 men. Butler made an attack the morning of the fourteenth and succeeded in carrying some of the Confederate lines. Beauregard hastened to strengthen his position with reinforcements, which opportunely arrived. On the sixteenth Beauregard made a return attack with a strong force and compelled Butler to retire. Butler's army was also about 20,000 strong.

Drummond, Sir George Gordon (1771–1854), a British soldier, served in Canada from 1808 to 1811 and from 1813 to 1816. He stormed Niagara, captured Oswego, commanded at Lundy's Lane, and from 1814 to 1816 administered the government of Canada.

Drummond, William, died in 1677. He was appointed Governor of Albemarle (*i. e.*, North Carolina) by Governor Berkeley, or Virginia (1663–67). Afterward he was prominent as a leader in the Bacon Rebellion of 1676, and was executed by Berkeley.

Duane, William J. (1780–1865), a distinguished lawyer, became Secretary of the U. S. Treasury in 1833, and was removed by President Jackson for refusing to withdraw the deposits from the U. S. bank.

Duche, Jacob (1737–1798), Episcopal clergyman in Philadelphia,

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espoused the patriot cause at the beginning of the Revolution. He was the first chaplain of the Congress in 1774. He despaired of success for the colonies, and in 1777 advised Washington by letter to abandon the attempt. This made him so unpopular that he went to England.

Dug Spring, Mo., a sharp skirmish, August 1, 1861, between General Nathaniel Lyon's Federal force of 5,500 and McCulloch's Confederate volunteers numbering 12,000. McCulloch was worsted.

"Duke's Laws." A code of laws drawn up in 1664 by Colonel Nicolls, then governing the colonies of the Duke of York's patent. They were first arranged for the government of the Dutch settlers of Long Island. They prohibited the election of magistrates, but provided for trial by jury, equal taxation, tenure of lands from the Duke of York, freedom of religion, liability to military duty, and recognition of negro slavery under certain restrictions.

Du Lhut, Daniel G., died in 1709, was engaged as fur-trader and explorer on the frontier, and was of much service to the French colonists in aiding them against Indian attacks. Duluth is named for him.

Dummer's War, a war during 1724–25 between the border settlers of Vermont and Maine, and the Indian tribes incited by the French of Canada. William Dummer was then acting Governor of Massachusetts, and it was through his efforts that the trouble was terminated by a treaty with the Indians in 1725. Fort Dummer was erected at the present site of Brattleboro' in 1724. May 9, 1725, Captain John Lovewell defeated the Indians in a bloody battle at Fryeburg, Maine. Four sagamores signed the treaty with Dummer at Boston in November of the same year.

Dunkers (Dunkards or Brethren), a denomination of American Baptists who originated in Germany in 1708 but were driven by persecution to this country between 1719 and 1729. They are now most numerous in Ohio. In 1790 a number who held Universalist views seceded and still remain apart. They strive to reproduce the exact order of the apostolic church, dress plainly, refuse to go to law or to engage in war, take no interest on money lent to the brethren, and take especial care of the poor. Their membership is estimated at about 10,000, but they themselves keep no statistics.

Dunmore, John Murray, Earl of (1732-1809), a descendant of the Stuarts, succeeded to the peerage in 1766 and became Governor of New York in 1770 and of Virginia in 1771. In 1774 the Virginians under Patrick Henry, took up arms against his government. He fled in 1775,

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and during the first year of the Revolution conducted petty warfare and led plundering expeditions on the coast, burning Norfolk, but was dislodged in 1776.

Du Pont, de Nemours, Pierre S. (1739–1817), celebrated French economist, twice president of the National Assembly, resided in America from 1798 to 1802 and in 1815 settled in Delaware.

Dupont, or Du Pont, Samuel Francis (1803–1865), entered the navy in his youth, but had no opportunities for distinction until the Mexican War, when he took San Diego. His great naval feat was in the first year of the Civil War; he captured the fortifications of Port Royal harbor on November 7, 1861, and followed up this success by seizing Tybee and reducing many points on the coast of Georgia and Florida. For these successes he was made rear-admiral. The unsuccessful attacks on the defenses of Charleston under his lead, in 1863, were made against his better judgment.

Duquesne, Fort, erected at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers in Pennsylvania by the French under Captain Contrecœur in 1754. It became at once the center of French military operations in that section. In 1755 Braddock was sent to capture it. He was defeated July 9 by the French and Indians. Major Grant and 800 men were defeated and cut to pieces in a second expedition against the fort October 15, 1757. In the summer of 1758 General Forbes with 6,000 men moved against it. His march was slow. The rains ruined roads as soon as constructed. A reconnoitering party under Grant was cut off. At length the whole force advanced. On the evening of September 24 the fort was evacuated and blown up. By Forbes' slow advance the patience of the Indians in alliance with the French had been exhausted and the garrison reduced to less than 1,000. The place was named Fort Pitt (Pittsburg) in honor of the English Minister, and a strong fort erected there the next year.

Dustin, Hannah, of Massachusetts, born about 1660, was taken prisoner by the Indians in 1697 and, aided by a boy, Samuel Leonard, killed ten of her captors in camp and escaped to her home in Haverhill, after notable adventures.

Dutch. The chief settlements of the Dutch in the American colonies were in New Netherland, now New York, and the adjoining part of New Jersey. They were successful in commerce and industrious in agriculture, but indifferent to politics. Probably at the time of the Revolution more than half of the population of the State were of Dutch descent, and Dutch was still spoken in the villages along the Hudson in

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the earlier years of this century. Of late, efforts have been made to prove that the chief influence in the formation of American institutions was Dutch rather than English, that for instance the ideas of a written constitution, the ballot, freedom of religion, democracy, equal partition of the goods of an intestate, the recording of deeds by the State, and free schools, were derived from Dutch example. In the case of most of these claims, it must be said that they are still quite unproved. It is true that the Netherland Republic was in 1620 far in advance of England in respect to freedom, institutional development and general civilization, and that it was then in close association with England, and that the Pilgrim Fathers and some other colonists were well acquainted with the life of the Dutch. In the case of free schools, registration of deeds and the laws of succession, and a few other particulars, a probability of Dutch influence has been shown. But in the case of the fundamentals of American constitutional life, the new theory not only has not been proved, but is in most respects highly improbable.

Duxbury, Mass., was founded by Miles Standish about 1630, and incorporated as a town in 1637.

Duzine, the twelve patentees of the settlement of New Paltz, made some miles west of what is now Kingston on the Hudson, in 1677, by Louis Dubois and others. The "Duzine" were elected as the legislative and judicial body of the colony, and they and later Duzines maintained control during 100 years.

Dwight, Theodore W. (1822–1892), from 1858 to 1891 professor of law in Columbian College, was a member of the New York Constitutional Convention of 1867, and from 1874 to 1875 a member of the Commission of Appeals. He was one of the most famous of American teachers of law.

Dwight, Timothy (1752–1817), of Connecticut, divine, poet and teacher, while chaplain in the Continental army composed his poem "Columbia." From 1795 to 1817 he was president of Yale College and did much to broaden and advance higher education. His "Travels in New England and New York" are noteworthy.

Dwight, Timothy, born in 1828, an editor of the *New Englander* from 1856, was a member of the committee to revise the English version of the Bible, from 1878 to 1885, and in 1886 was chosen president of Yale University. Resigned 1899.

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E Pluribus Unum. First suggested as the motto of the United States by Franklin, John Adams and Jefferson, August 10, 1776, they having been appointed the committee to choose a design for the Great Seal. It was probably suggested by the similar motto of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which had a popular circulation in the colonies at that time. It occurs in a Latin poem ascribed to Virgil and called "Moretum." It first appeared on coin in New Jersey in 1786, when copper coins were issued in that State.

Eads, James B. (1820–1887), was noted for his achievements in engineering, among them being the construction of the St. Louis bridge, with a central span of 520 feet, and the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

Eagan, Charles P., born in 1841, commissary-general during the war with Spain. His reputation was involved in the charges made by General Miles relative to "embalmed beef," he made counter-accusations, and was relieved from duty by McKinley in 1899.

Eagle, a gold coin of the value of ten dollars. So called because of the figure of the national bird, which is stamped on the reverse. It was authorized in 1792 and coinage was begun in 1794. It has always been legal tender to an unlimited amount. The first delivery of eagles was made September 22, 1795, 400 in number. It was not coined from 1805 to 1837. By Act of 1834 its weight was slightly reduced.

Eagle, American, see appendix, page 482.

Early, Jubal Anderson (1815–1894), Confederate general, was attorney for Virginia from 1842 to 1844 and from 1848 to 1852, and served as major in the Mexican War from 1847 to 1848. In 1861 he became a colonel in the Confederate army and fought at Bull Run and Williamsburg. Promoted to brigadier-general in 1863, he was a commander at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. Successful at first in his Shenandoah campaign, he was defeated by Sheridan on the Opequan, at Fisher's Hill and at Cedar Creek, and by General Custer at Waynesboro. For these defeats he was retired. He was president of the Southern Historical Society.

East India Company, the Dutch trading company under whose auspices Henry Hudson in his vessel, the "Half Moon," sailed up the Hudson River and established three trading posts. The object of the

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company was not colonization, but a monopoly of the fur trade. In 1621 a similar monopoly was granted by the States General to the newly-formed West India Company.

Eaton, Dorman B., was born in Vermont in 1823. Prominent in promoting civil service reform, he was appointed a member of the Civil Service Commission by President Grant in 1873 and in 1883 by President Arthur, serving till 1886. He drafted the national civil service act of 1883, and has written extensively upon the subject.

Eaton, John, born in New Hampshire in 1829, served during the Civil War, and was appointed U. S. Commissioner of Education, serving from 1870 to 1886. He was president of the International Congress of Education at New Orleans, and vice-president of the Congress at Havre, France.

Eaton, John H. (1790–1856), was a U. S. Senator from Tennessee from 1818 to 1829, was Secretary of War in Jackson's Cabinet from 1829 to 1831, and Minister to Spain from 1836 to 1840. He was one of Jackson's closest friends and political advisers.

Eaton, Margaret L. (1796–1879) ("Peggy O'Neill"), a woman of great beauty and of fascinating manner, but of low social position, married John H. Eaton in 1828. When he became Secretary of War she was refused recognition by the families of the Cabinet members. Her cause was supported by President Jackson, who attempted to enforce her recognition, which led to the disruption of the Cabinet in 1831.

Eaton, Theophilus (1591–1658), a prosperous English merchant, came to Massachusetts in 1637, explored the Connecticut coast, and in 1638 planted a colony at New Haven, of which he became one of the "Seven Pillars" who formed the government and was made the first Governor. He was one of the commissioners who formed the "United Colonies of New England" in 1643.

Eaton, William (1764–1811), born in Connecticut, served in the Revolutionary War from 1780 to 1783, and was Clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives from 1791 to 1797. He was Consul at Tunis, where he conducted important negotiations from 1799 to 1803, and was U. S. Naval Agent to the Barbary States from 1804 to 1805. In 1805 he conducted the celebrated Derne expedition.

Eden, Sir Robert, born in England, died in 1786. He was made Governor of Maryland in 1768, and ruled with moderation, causing the Maryland colonists to hope for reconciliation with Great Britain at the outbreak of the Revolution. In 1776 he was obliged to depart.

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Edes, Benjamin (1732–1803), from 1755 to 1798 was editor of the *Boston Gazette and Country Journal*, which became very influential during the Revolutionary period. He materially aided the members of the "Boston Tea Party" in 1773.

Edison, Thomas A., was born in Ohio in 1847. One of the most successful of inventors, he accomplishes his great achievements empirically by almost incessant labor. Among his inventions are the carbon telephone, the phonograph, the microtasimeter, by which has been measured the heat of the sun's corona, and the quadruplex system of telegraphy.

Edmunds, George Franklin, Senator, was born in Vermont in 1828. He was a representative in the Vermont Legislature from 1854 to 1859 (except one year), serving as Speaker for three years, and was president *pro tempore* of the State Senate from 1861 to 1862. He drew up the resolutions adopted at the convention for uniting the Republicans and the War Democrats. In 1866 he was appointed to succeed Solomon Foote, deceased, in the U. S. Senate, and held office till his resignation in 1891. In 1877 he was a member of the Electoral Commission. While in the Senate he served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and had the drafting of many important bills. His services in the Senate were marked by uprightness of character, ability to detect imperfections in pending legislation, and hostility to irregular procedure.

Edmunds Act, a bill submitted by Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, and passed by Congress March 22, 1882, to regulate and restrict the polygamous institutions of the Mormons in Utah. Under its provisions Mormons were in a great measure excluded from local offices, which they had hitherto wholly controlled. Many persons were indicted and punished for polygamy also.

Education, Bureau of. This office was established in 1867 for the purpose of collecting statistics showing the condition and progress of education in the States and Territories, and of diffusing such information as might promote the cause of education throughout the country. At first an independent office, it was in 1868 made a bureau of the Department of the Interior.

Educational Land Grants. In the disposal of the lands of the Northwest Territory large tracts were, in some instances, granted to the States formed therefrom, to be sold by the State Legislatures for an educational endowment; or else the lands were sold by the Federal Government, and a percentage of the proceeds bestowed upon the State for the erection of schools and colleges. When Illinois became a State

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three per cent. of the proceeds of the sales of public lands was granted for this purpose, to be paid as fast as the sales were made. In 1829 the Legislature borrowed the school fund for State purposes, and failed to pay interest thereon, hence the Federal grant was withheld for some years. The total amount received was $712,745.24. In Michigan, the charge of the public lands was intrusted first to the Territorial, and then, in 1835, to the State Legislature. In general, these grants were mismanaged by the States.

Edward, Fort, erected on the Hudson River in 1755, and at first called Fort Lyman after the builder; an important post during the French and Indian War. It was garrisoned, in 1755, by the Earl of Loudoun and 2,500 men, and afterward by General Webb. From this fort there were frequent expeditions against the French along the Canadian border. After the massacre at Fort William Henry, in 1757, the remnant of the latter's garrison took refuge in Fort Edward. The French General Montcalm proposed to attack Fort Edward, but failed to do so. During the winter of 1757 the troops under General Webb, tired of inaction, mutinied and caused serious trouble. Captain Haviland then assumed command, and dispatched a scouting expedition under Rogers against the French border in 1758. This party was defeated near Lake George.

Edwards, Jonathan (1703–1758), born in Connecticut, was the most eminent metaphysician America has ever produced. In 1727 he was ordained pastor at Northampton, Mass., where he remained until 1750. From 1751 to 1758 he preached to the Indians at Stockbridge. He was a most prolific writer upon religion and metaphysics, and in 1754 published his famous "Inquiry into the Freedom of the Will."

Eggleston, Edward, was born in 1837. He is a popular novelist and the author of a series of biographies of American Indians and a history of social life in the colonies.

Eight-Hour Law. The Act of August 1, 1892, restricts to eight hours the working day of all laborers and mechanics employed by the United States Government, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor upon any of the public works. Violation of this law is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

El Bracito, N. M., a short, but hotly contested, battle between Colonel Doniphan's army of 900 men and a force of 1,100 Mexicans, under an officer named Ponce de Leon, December 24, 1846. These troops charged upon the Americans, but were easily repulsed by a volley

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from rifles. This occurred during Doniphan's celebrated expedition against Chihuahua to join and relieve General Wool.

El Dorado, meaning "The Gilded Man." Among the Muysca Indians of Bogotá it was customary, at the time of the Spanish explorations of the sixteenth century, for each new chief, with his naked body anointed with resinous gums and covered with gold dust, to head a solemn procession to the Lake of Govita, and to wash himself therein after much impressive ceremony. At the same time the assembled savages cast into the lake gold trinkets and precious stones, as offerings to the goddess of the lake, the drowned wife of a former chieftain. Hence the term *el dorado* came to be applied to any place where gold was reported to exist. Many expeditions were undertaken in search of the mythical *el dorado* by the Spaniards. South America, Mexico and Florida were all, at different times, supposed to be the country of the long sought *el dorado*.

Election Laws. Each colony and State has had its own laws for local elections. The Constitution gives the Congress power to regulate Federal elections. Elections to the Senate were first put upon a uniform plan by Federal legislation in 1866, and elections to the House by Act of 1875.

Elections. In the colonial period only Massachusetts (till 1691), Connecticut and Rhode Island elected their Governors. But in all the people elected their Representatives in the Assembly, and this was done either by ballot or, as in Virginia, after the English manner, *viva voce*. Election disturbances were common in the Southern colonies, though laws against violence and treating prevailed. Under the Constitution of 1787 the Federal Congress did not pass laws controlling the election of Senators until 1866, when the present system was introduced, nor of Representatives, completely, until 1875. The first Presidential election was held in January and February of 1789. The times of election formerly varied much in different States, but now nearly all elect their Congressmen in November.

Electoral Commission, a commission appointed by an Act of Congress, January 29, 1877, to investigate certain charges of fraudulent return of electoral votes from Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina, during the Presidential election of 1876. Hayes and Tilden were the respective Republican and Democratic candidates for that term. The commission numbered fifteen: three Republican Senators, two Democratic Senators, three Democratic Representatives, two Republican Representatives, and five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

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Bradley, the fifth Justice selected, had the casting vote. February 9, the commission sustained the validity of the Hayes electoral ticket in Florida, and later gave similar decisions regarding the other States. The appointment of a commission of this sort was hitherto an unheard-of step and has by some been deemed unconstitutional.

Electors. The Constitution provides that a number of electors for choosing the President and Vice-President shall be appointed by each State, equal to the number of Senators and Representatives from that State, no one of them holding a public national office. Electors have been chosen in four different ways: by joint ballot of the State Legislatures, by a concurrent vote of the two branches of the Legislature, by a general vote and by a district vote. By 1872 the general ticket method was adopted in every State. An elector is chosen from each Congressional district. Originally the electors voted for two persons without designating either as President or Vice-President. The one receiving the greatest number of votes was President. If no one had a majority the House was to choose from the five highest. Under the Twelfth Amendment the electors vote for President and Vice-President as such, and if the election goes to the House of Representatives the choice is from the three highest instead of from the five highest, as originally provided.

Eliot, John (1604–1690), "the Apostle of the Indians," emigrated to Boston from England in 1631. Soon after his arrival he began studying the Indian language and translated portions of the Gospel, and in 1646 began to preach to the Indians without the aid of an interpreter. In 1660 he founded an Indian church at Natick, and in 1663 a catechism was published, the first publication ever made in the Indian language. The same year he completed a translation of both the Old and New Testaments. Eliot's Indian Bible is now a rare book, commanding a very high price.

Elizabeth (1533–1603), Queen of England from 1558 to 1603, granted in 1578 to Sir Humphrey Gilbert letters patent to conquer and possess any heathen lands not already in the hands of Christians. Gilbert's expedition failed. In 1584 Elizabeth granted a similar charter to Raleigh. In 1585, with the Queen's assistance, Raleigh sent seven vessels and 100 colonists to settle in Virginia, which had been taken in the Queen's name under the charter of 1584 and named by Elizabeth. In 1602 Gosnold named (one of) the Elizabeth Islands for her.

Elizabethtown (Brockville, near the Thousand Islands). Here, in the War of 1812, were confined some American prisoners. February 7,

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1813, Major Forsyth crossed the river, released the captives, seized some military stores and a number of British, and returned without the loss of a man.

Elk Creek, Ind. Terr. Here General Blunt, leading 2,400 National soldiers toward Fort Blunt, encountered the Confederate General Cooper at the head of 5,000 men. A brief fight took place in which Cooper was worsted.

Elkins, Stephen B., born in 1841, was a delegate in Congress from New Mexico from 1873 to 1877, and was Secretary of War from 1891 to 1893, in the Cabinet of President Benjamin Harrison. Elected to United States Senate 1895.

Ellicott, Andrew (1754–1820), of Pennsylvania, surveyed and laid out the City of Washington in 1790, and was surveyor-general of the United States in 1792. In 1796 he was appointed a commissioner to determine the boundary between the United States and the Spanish possessions on the south.

Elliot, Jonathan (1784–1846), came to New York from England about 1802, served in the navy in 1812 ; was editor of the collection called " Elliot's Debates on the Constitution," and author of numerous political works concerning the United States.

Elliott, Jesse D. (1782–1845), entered the navy in 1804, captured the " Detroit " and " Caledonia " from the British at Fort Erie in 1812, commanded the " Madison " at the capture of York, and served with distinction in the battle of Lake Erie.

Ellmaker, Amos (1787–1851), served in the Pennsylvania Legislature from 1812 to 1814, was State Attorney-General from 1816 to 1819 and in 1832 was the Anti-Masonic candidate for Vice-President of the United States.

Elskwatawa, born about 1770, a Shawnee Indian prophet, brother of Tecumseh, ordered the attack at Tippecanoe in 1811.

Ellsworth, Oliver (1745–1807), was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1771, and became State's Attorney in 1775. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1778 to 1783, and from 1780 to 1784 was a member of the Governor's Council. He was Judge of the Connecticut Supreme Court from 1784 to 1787, when he became a member of the Federal Convention at Philadelphia, and was of influence in securing the compromise in the Constitution which reconciled the interests of the small States and the large States. He was a U. S. Senator from 1789 to 1796, when he resigned ; was Chief Justice of the U. S.

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Supreme Court from 1796 to 1800, and Envoy Extraordinary to France in 1799.

Ellsworth, E. E. (1837–1861), in 1861 was appointed colonel of a regiment of Zouaves, and was shot by the proprietor of a hotel in Alexandria, Va., while tearing down a Confederate flag from the hotel.

Elmira, New York, was the scene of a sharp engagement, August 29, 1779, between 600 Americans led by Generals Sullivan and Clinton, against 700 Tories and savages that had fortified themselves at that point. The Americans were successful, and driving out the enemy laid waste the country and destroyed forty Indian villages.

Emancipation Proclamation. During the first eighteen months of the Civil War President Lincoln listened unmoved to the clamorings of abolitionists for an emancipation proclamation. He declared he would preserve the Union without freeing the slaves, if such a thing were possible. September 22, 1862, he issued a preliminary proclamation that, unless the inhabitants of the revolted States returned to their allegiance by January 1, the slaves should be declared free. This had no effect. January 1, 1863, the proclamation was issued declaring the freedom of slaves in all the States which had seceded except forty-eight counties of West Virginia, seven counties in Virginia, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and thirteen parishes of Louisiana, including New Orleans. These districts were practically under the control of the Union army. Lincoln expected the proclamation to take effect gradually. Its legal effect has been disputed; its practical effect was enormous.

Embargo, a prohibition of commerce by national authority, laid in various forms and at various times from 1794 until 1815. Upon the declaration of war between France and Great Britain in 1793, each government ordered the seizure of neutral vessels bound for the ports of the other. This caused great excitement in the United States, and the first embargo was laid March 26, 1794, to continue for thirty days and afterward prolonged to sixty. In consequence of the depredations of England and France upon the neutral commerce of the United States, the non-importation act was passed April 18, 1806, prohibiting trade with Great Britain and her colonies, but it did not go into effect until December 4. On December 22, 1807, Congress, at the instance of Mr. Jefferson, passed an embargo act, prohibiting the sailing of any merchant vessel from any American port, save coasters. The act was extensively evaded. The embargo failed to bring either England or France to terms, and meanwhile it inflicted great injury on the shipping

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interest and the export trade of the United States. On February 28, 1809, an act was passed repealing the embargo, and replacing it by a non-intercourse law which forbade British or French vessels to enter American ports. Another embargo act was passed in 1813, during the war.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo (1803–1882), called the sage of Concord, an eminent American poet and philosopher, was born in Boston. He was ordained a preacher of the Gospel in 1829, but resigned his pastorate in 1832, because he could not sympathize with the formalities practiced in the Church. He then began his career as an eminent lecturer, giving courses of lectures for the most part upon biographical and philosophical subjects. He contributed largely to periodicals and published numerous works in literature and philosophy. His influence upon the more thoughtful portion of the American public has never been surpassed. He resided in Concord, Mass., during all the latter part of his life.

Emory, William K., born in 1811, was one of the Mexico and U. S. boundary commissioners, and served with distinction during the Civil War, at Yorktown, Sabine Cross-Roads, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, attaining the rank of major-general.

Endicott, John (1588?–1665), arrived from England in 1628 to assume the government of the colony at Salem, where he continued Governor till 1630, at which time the government of the Massachusetts Company and colony was transferred to New England. From 1641 to 1644 and in 1650 he was Deputy Governor, and was made Governor in 1644, 1649, and from 1651 to 1665 except 1654, when he was again Deputy Governor. In 1645 he was appointed to the highest command in the colonial army, and in 1658 was made president of the colonial commissioners. He was a man of firm convictions but of choleric disposition, who tolerated no divergence from the strictly orthodox in religion, and meted out a severe type of justice to all who disobeyed the laws of the colony.

Endicott, William C., born in 1827, was a Judge in the Massachusetts Supreme Court from 1873 to 1882, and from 1885 to 1889 was Secretary of War in Cleveland's Cabinet.

England, John (1786–1842), born in Ireland, was made Bishop of North and South Carolina and Georgia in 1850, and was the first Catholic clergyman invited to preach in the Hall of Representatives at Washington.

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English, William H., born in 1822, was secretary of the Indiana Constitutional Convention in 1850, Speaker of the State Legislature in 1851, U. S. Congressman from 1853 to 1861, and the Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1880. Died 1896.

"Enterprise," an American brig of fourteen guns, Captain Burrows. September 5, 1813, the brig, while sailing off the Maine coast, met the British brig "Boxer," also of fourteen guns. Both vessels opened fire at the same time. The wind was light and the cannonading very destructive. The "Enterprise," crossing the bows of the "Boxer," gave such a raking fire that the latter surrendered. The battle lasted forty minutes. Both commanders were killed. Two days later the prize was taken into Portland harbor.

Entomological Commission, a commission created by Act of Congress, March 3, 1877, and placed under the supervision of the Interior Department.

Epworth League, an organization of young people of the Methodist Episcopal Church formed in 1889. It had in 1900 27,700 chapters with over 1,900,000 members.

Equal Rights Party, 1884, the title assumed by a party headed by Belva Lockwood in 1884. Belva Lockwood was its self-nominated Presidential candidate, her platform advocating woman suffrage.

Era of Good Feeling, a name applied to the period between 1817 and 1823, during Monroe's administration, when national political contests were suspended, the Democrats having a triumphant majority and the Federalist party being almost extinct. The War of 1812 was ended and the new issues of tariff and internal improvement had not arisen. Monroe's inaugural address soothed the few Federalists and the leaders of both parties joined in receiving the President and announcing the "era of good feeling."

Eric the Red, a Norwegian who is reported to have been banished from Iceland and to have gone on a voyage of discovery about 981, in which he landed at a place previously discovered by Gunniborn. On his return three years later he called it Greenland. Thither about 985 he led an expedition and planted a colony. About 986 a vessel on its way to the settlement wandered from its course and landed on a coast nine days' sail south of Greenland, and in 1000 A. D., a son of Eric the Red made a voyage of discovery to this region and named it Vinland, which is supposed to have been somewhere on the New England coast. Authorities differ as to the authenticity of this account, but the general

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opinion prevails that some such discoveries were made, though the details are not reliable.

Ericsson, John (1803–1889), born in Sweden, early in life gave promise of great achievements in invention. He came to the United States in 1839, and in 1841 produced the war steamer "Princeton," which revolutionized the navies of the world. During the Civil War he was employed in building monitors; the first of which, the "Monitor," destroyed the Confederate ironclad "Merrimac" in 1862. He is the author of a great number of valuable inventions, the most important of which are connected with engines and naval equipments.

Erie Canal, the most important artificial water-course in the United States. Its construction was conceived by De Witt Clinton in 1812 and begun as a State work in 1817, being completed in 1825. It extends 363 miles through New York State, through what was, at the time of its commencement, a wilderness, from the Hudson River at Albany and Troy to Lake Erie at Buffalo. Clinton had at first intended it should be a national enterprise, and from the interest he displayed, he was deputed with others to lay the plan before the General Government, but without success. It was executed instead as a State work, chiefly during his Governorship of New York. It contributed enormously to the development of the West and of the trade prosperity of New York City and State. Property along the canal has increased enormously and the tolls have been a valuable addition to the State revenue.

Erie, Fort, Can., during the War of 1812, was abandoned and fired with all its stores, May 28, 1813, by orders of General Vincent. The same day the Americans crossed the Niagara and took possession of the ruins. After the Americans had withdrawn from the Canadian shore, the British rebuilt the fort and stationed there 170 men under command of Major Buck. July 3, 1813, General Jacob Brown, preparatory to an invasion of Canada, invested the fort, and on demand it surrendered. The fort was now strengthened, and made capable of enduring a siege. After the battle of Niagara, the British advanced against the American position. From August 7 to 14 the bombardment was almost incessant. At two o'clock on the morning of the fifteenth, the British, 1,500 strong, tried to surprise the Americans. Attacks were made upon three points, but one only was successful. The main bastion of the fort was captured and held against all attack. Suddenly its magazine blew up with tremendous force, the attack was renewed and the British retreated, leaving 221 dead, 174 wounded and 186 prisoners. The Americans lost, all told, 137 men. The siege still continued, the attacking works were continually pushed nearer; but on September 17 General Brown, in charge at

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the fort, planned a sortie to destroy the British works. An attack in three divisions was arranged and executed under cover of a fog. It was completely successful. The works were captured and destroyed, the British broke camp and gave up the siege, leaving behind over 800 men killed, captured or wounded. When the Americans finally abandoned Canada, Fort Erie was blown up November 5, 1814, and never rebuilt.

Erskine, David Montagu, Baron (1776–1855), was British Minister to the United States from 1806 to 1809 (being then simply Mr. Erskine). In 1809 he officially announced that atonement would be made for the "Chesapeake" outrage, and that the British orders in council would be withdrawn, provided the American embargo and non-intercourse acts ceased as to Great Britain. In consequence of this, President Madison proclaimed that, on June 10, 1809, all interdicts against Great Britain would cease. The British Ministry repudiated the Erskine arrangements and declared them unauthorized. President Madison was, therefore, compelled to restore the suspension of intercourse on August 9.

"Essex," U. S. frigate of thirty-two guns, Captain Porter, was attacked on August 13, 1812, by the "Alert," a twenty-gun sloop-of-war. One broadside from the "Essex" nearly sunk the "Alert," and caused its surrender. Late in the year the "Essex" started on an independent cruise in the Pacific. Here it did noble service. It captured nearly every British whaling vessel off the west coast of South America, and deprived the enemy of $2,500,000 worth of property and 360 seamen. In February, 1814, it was surprised while in the port of Valparaiso by the appearance of two British men-of-war, the "Phœbe," thirty-six guns, and the "Cherub," twenty-two guns. On March 28, 1814, the "Essex" set sail for the open sea, and was at once attacked by the enemy. It was a desperate and bloody battle. After two-thirds of its men had been killed or disabled, including every officer but one, and with his vessel a helpless wreck, Captain Porter surrendered.

Essex Junto, the name applied first by John Hancock in 1781 to a group of leaders of Essex County, Massachusetts, and their adherents. They were upholders of the commercial interests of the country, and desired a stronger Federal Government. Upon the development of the Federal party they at once fell in line and were extreme members of that party. President Adams accused them of trying to force a war with France in 1798–99, and thus they acquired a national reputation. During the embargo period the name became a synonym for New England Federalism. Among its number were Fisher Ames, Cabot, the Lowells, Pickering, Theophilus Parsons, Higginson and Goodhue.

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Estaing, Charles H. T., Count d' (1729–1794), a French naval officer, commanded the fleet sent in 1778 to aid the colonies against Great Britain, and brought Gérard, the first French Envoy to the United States. He planned an attack upon the British fleet in Newport harbor, but the campaign was not successful, and in 1779 with General Lincoln he attempted to take the city of Savannah by assault. He captured a number of British vessels, and on his return to France he prevailed upon the Ministry to send 6,000 men to America under Count de Rochambeau.

Eustis, James B. (1834–1899), belonged to the Louisiana branch of the famous Eustis family. Was U. S. Senator from 1879 to 1891, and Minister to France from 1893 to 1897. Died 1899.

Eustis, William (1753–1825), represented Massachusetts in Congress from 1801 to 1805, and from 1820 to 1823. From 1809 to 1813 he was Secretary of War in Madison's Cabinet. From 1814 to 1818 he was Minister to Holland, and from 1823 to 1825 was Governor of Massachusetts.

Eutaw Springs, Battle of, September 8, 1781. Shortly after the capture of Ninety-Six, Greene moved upon the British so secretly they were not aware of his presence. At Eutaw Springs he came upon them. At 4 A. M. on September 8, Greene attacked the British in his usual order. The militia in the first line under Marion and Pickens did gallant service and was supported by the regulars in the second line. A bayonet charge followed, the British were routed and many fell or were made prisoners. A little later the retreating British took shelter in a brick house. Greene's artillery was brought to bear upon it in vain. The gunners were shot and the pieces captured. A cavalry charge by Colonel Washington was repulsed and that officer was taken prisoner. Thus there were two engagements. In the first Greene won a brilliant victory, in the second he lost many of his best men. The total American loss was 554, that of the British 1,000. Again a tactical defeat proved to the Americans a strategic victory. In the course of the night the British retreated to Charleston in such haste as to leave their wounded.

Evans, Sir George de Lacy (1787–1870), led the British soldiers who destroyed the public buildings in Washington in 1814, and served at Bladensburg, Baltimore and New Orleans.

Evarts, William Maxwell, lawyer and Senator, was born in Boston in 1818. In 1860 he was chairman of the New York delegation to the Republican convention. In 1865 and 1866 he established the unconsti-

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tutionality of State taxation of U. S. bonds or National Bank stock, and in 1868 was counsel for President Johnson in the impeachment trial. From 1868 to 1869 he was Attorney-General of the United States, and in 1872 was U. S. counsel on the "Alabama" claims at Geneva. In 1877 he was the Republican counsel before the Electoral Commission, and was Secretary of State from 1877 to 1881, in the Cabinet of President Hayes. He was a delegate to the International Monetary Conference in 1881, and from 1885 to 1891 was a U. S. Senator from New York.

Everett, Edward (1794–1865), an eminent American statesman, orator and scholar, was born in Massachusetts. He was graduated from Harvard at the age of seventeen, and in 1813 was ordained pastor of a church in Boston, but resigned in 1814. In 1819 he accepted a position as professor of Greek at Harvard College and held it until 1829, when he became editor of the *North American Review*. From 1836 to 1840 he was Governor of Massachusetts, chosen by the Whigs. He was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and served from 1841 to 1845, when he became president of Harvard, resigning in 1849. He was Secretary of State for four months in 1852 at the close of President Fillmore's administration, and from 1853 to 1854 was a member of the U. S. Senate. In 1860 the "Constitutional Union party" made him its candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Evertsen, Cornelis, a Dutch naval officer, born in Zealand. In command of a squadron he secured the surrender of New York by the British in 1673, changed its name to New Orange, and re-established the old form of government, with Colve as Governor.

Ewell, Richard S. (1817–1872), general, was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1840, and served in the Mexican War from 1846 to 1848. He entered the Confederate army as a brigadier-general, fought at Blackburn's Ford and at Bull Run, and was promoted major-general in the Shenandoah campaign. He served with distinction at Malvern Hill and at Cedar Mountain. In 1863 he commanded Jackson's troops, and fought at Gettysburg, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House. He surrendered to Sheridan in 1865 at Sailor's Creek with his entire force of 6,000 men.

Ewing, Thomas (1789–1871), statesman, born in Ohio, was admitted to the bar in 1816. From 1831 to 1837 he represented Ohio in the U. S. Senate, where he supported Clay's tariff system, advocated the recharter of the U. S. Bank, and also the "Force Bill," and opposed the removal of the deposits from the U. S. Bank. In 1841 he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in Harrison's Cabinet, and was the

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first Secretary of the Interior, serving in Taylor's Cabinet from 1849 to 1850. From 1850 to 1851 he was in the U. S. Senate, succeeding Thomas Corwin.

Excise Law. The first excise law was passed after an excited debate in 1790, Secretary Hamilton insisting upon the necessity of such an enactment. It levied a tax varying from nine to twenty-five cents upon every gallon of liquors distilled in the United States and a higher rate for imported liquors. Lower rates were established in 1792. The opposition was strong throughout the country, culminating in the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania in 1794. During Jefferson's administration the excise was abolished, but was revived in 1813 during the War of 1812, imposing a tax on liquor, sugar, salt, carriages, and instruments of exchange, and a stamp duty. In 1817 these duties were repealed and no excise duty was levied until 1862, during the Civil War. This system embraced taxation upon occupations and trades, sales, gross receipts and dividends, incomes of individuals, firms and corporations, manufactures, legacies, liquors, tobacco, distributive shares and successions. (See Internal Revenue.)

Executive. The executives of the colonials were their Governors, appointed by the crown in most colonies, elected by the people in Rhode Island and Connecticut and in early Massachusetts. At the outbreak of the Revolution, after the royal Governors had ceased to control, and before the new Constitutions were set up, the executive was the committee or council of safety. The States, in making their Constitutions, mostly instituted Governors, though some created an executive council, forming an executive like that of Switzerland. From 1775 to 1789 the U. S. Government had no other executive than Congress. The Constitution of 1787 gave executive powers to the President, the Senate sharing in the executive powers of appointment and treaty making. There was talk in the convention of a plural executive, but a single head was finally resolved on. Executive departments had already come into existence. The Continental Congress at first managed all executive business through committees. Later, commissions were formed, partly of its own members, partly of others. Early in 1781 Congress organized departments under single heads—the Secretary for Foreign Affairs the Superintendent of Finance, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Marine.

Exhibitions. The first exhibition of national importance held in the United States was one held in New York in 1853, the next the Centennial of 1876, held at Philadelphia, both as an international exposi-

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tion of this country's progress in its hundreth year of existence and an anniversary. The Centennial was under the management of the city of Philadelphia, and was open from May 10 to November 10. Many foreign nations were represented. The exhibition cost over $15,000,000. The International Cotton Exposition was held at Atlanta, Ga., from October 5 to December 31, 1881. It was suggested by Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, and was designed to show the progress in the manipulation of cotton. The Southern Exposition opened at Louisville, Ky., August 1, 1883, and continued 100 days. The World's Columbian Exposition was created by Act of Congress April 25, 1890. The dedication ceremonies took place October 21, 1892, and the opening May 1, 1893. The exposition terminated October 30. The total cost was about $25,000,000. The exposition was held at Jackson Park, Chicago, nearly every nation being represented. The Midwinter Exhibition in California, 1893–94, is also to be noted, the Omaha Exposition of 1898, and the Pan-American Exposition of 1901, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Expansion, see appendix, page 482.

Expatriation. There is no law in the United States permitting the voluntary expatriation of a citizen. Expatriation has been pleaded before the Supreme Court frequently, but has been allowed in no case. It has been claimed that freedom of emigration involved the right of voluntary expatriation, and many learned authorities have argued that such is the fact, and that expatriation is a natural right. So far as custom and usage sanctions the right has been accorded, the United States Government having in a number of instances refused protection to both native-born and naturalized citizens, on the ground that they have expatriated themselves.

Expenditures. In 1794 the total expenditures of the Federal Government amounted to $6,300,000, in 1814 they temporarily ran up to $34,700,000. In 1834 they were $18,600,000; in 1854, $55,000,000. During the war they ran up to $1,295,000,000 in 1865. Then they declined to $237,000,000 in 1878. During the ensuing decade they averaged $260,000,000 per annum. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, they were $459,400,000. Of the annual expenditures, interest charges have sometimes been a large amount. In times of peace, expenditures for the army have usually been about two-thirds those for the civil departments of government work, those for the navy about two-thirds those of the army. Since 1888 pensions have been the largest item, amounting to $1,400,000,000 annually. Total Gov. expenditures in 1901, $457,152,142.98.

Exports. The specie value of American exports in 1790 was $20,200,000. Except in years of war and embargo exports steadily rose until in 1836 they amounted to $129,000,000. In 1860 they amounted to

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$400,000,000; in 1870 to $451,000,000; in 1880 to $871,000,000; in 1892 to $1,113,000,000; in 1900 to about 1,500,000,000.

Express. This system of transportation was begun March 4, 1839, by William F. Harnden, who established express communication between New York and Boston. Alvin Adams and P. B. Burke started the Adams Express Company in 1840. The Wells-Fargo Company was started in 1845, the United States Express Company in 1853.

Expunging Resolution. In 1834 a resolution of censure had been adopted by Congress against President Jackson for removing certain money deposits from the Bank of the United States. This resolution was expunged by the "Expunging Resolution" of January 16, 1837, Senator Benton being the prime mover toward its adoption. Clay, Webster and Calhoun opposed it with vehemence. A black line was drawn in the Journal around the resolution of censure, and the words "Expunged by order of the Senate this sixteenth day of January, 1837," inserted.

Extradition, International. The first treaty of the United States which made any provision for extradition was the Jay Treaty of 1794, and Congress made no law to carry this into effect. After this, the first extradition treaty concluded by the United States was the treaty of 1842 with Great Britain. In 1875, in the case of a criminal who had committed an offense not mentioned in the treaty, the United States procured his extradition on another charge, then tried him on the first. Great Britain protested against this. In many ways the treaty of 1842 had become inapplicable to modern conditions. In 1886 the Phelps-Rosebery Convention, which aimed to substitute a more satisfactory system, was rejected by the Senate. But in 1889 the Senate ratified the Blaine-Pauncefote Convention, which accomplished the desired results. Extradition treaties have been concluded with all the leading countries of the world, and most of the minor countries: France, 1843; Hawaii, 1849; Switzerland, 1850; Prussia, 1852, etc.

Extradition, Interstate. The New England Confederation of 1643 provided for the mutual extradition of criminals, and so did the Articles of Confederation. The Constitution provides that a person charged with crime in any State, who flees to another State, shall, on demand of the Governor of the State from which he fled, be given up. An act of 1793 provided the process.

Ezra Chapel, Ga. Here, July 28, 1864, Hood, leading about 30,000 Confederates from his intrenchments in Atlanta, which was then invested by Sherman's Army of the Tennessee, advanced against the

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Federal troops, consisting of three corps under Sherman and Logan. The Federals were engaged in throwing up earthworks, but stopped hastily and received Hood's charge stanchly. Hood was defeated with great loss and forced back to his fortifications within the town.

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Fair Oaks, or **Seven Pines, Va.,** a two days' engagement in the Peninsular campaign, May 31, June 1, 1862, between the Confederates, numbering about 35,000 men under Johnston, and a detachment of some 11,000 troops of McClellan's army under Casey. That leader had been sent across the Chickahominy River, and was accordingly isolated from the main army. Johnston decided to attack him. He therefore sent Hill and Longstreet against Casey's left flank and Gustavus Smith against his right. Casey was overwhelmed, and retreated to Couch's position at Seven Pines, where the latter was fiercely defending himself and waiting for reinforcements from Heintzelman. The Confederates were forcing their way down along the Chickahominy to Bottom's Bridge, when they were intercepted by Sumner's batteries and routed with great slaughter.

Fairchild, Charles S., born in 1842, was Attorney-General of New York from 1876 to 1878. He was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in Cleveland's Cabinet from 1887 to 1889.

Fairchild, Lucius, born in 1831, was Governor of Wisconsin from 1865 to 1871. He was U. S. Consul at Liverpool from 1872 to 1878, Consul-General in Paris from 1878 to 1880, and U. S. Minister to Spain from 1880 to 1882. Died 1896.

Fairfax, Thomas, sixth **Baron** (1691–1782), came from England to an inherited estate of over five million acres in Virginia, where he lived from 1745 to 1782. He was a patron and intimate friend of Washington.

Falling Waters, W. Va., a smart skirmish between Federal and Confederate troops under Generals Patterson and Johnston respectively. This occurred early in July, 1861, during Patterson's campaign in West Virginia.

Faneuil Hall, the gift to Boston (1742) of Peter Faneuil, a merchant. The hall was begun in 1740. It was designed to be both a market-house and a place of public meeting. In 1761 it was destroyed by

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fire. It was restored in 1763, and was used as a theater during the British occupation of Boston, in 1775. In 1805 it was enlarged by the addition of a third story and an increase in width. During the Revolution it was the usual meeting place of patriots, and was the scene of many stirring debates and important resolutions. It has been called the "Cradle of American Liberty."

Fannin, James W. (1800–1836), of Texas, commanded a force in 1836 at Coleta River against General Urrea. After his surrender 357 of their number, including Fannin, were shot by the Mexicans.

Farewell Address. Upon Washington's retirement in 1796 he adopted the suggestion made him by Madison, and delivered a farewell address to the American people, partly from Madison's draft of 1792 and partly from a draft made by Hamilton and himself. Its most important paragraph was a recommendation of abstention from interference in European affairs. Andrew Jackson also delivered a farewell address in 1837.

Faribault, John P. (1769?–1860), a pioneer of great influence over the Indians among whom he traded; was the first to cultivate land west of the Mississippi and north of the Des Moines.

Farmers' Alliance, an anti-secret, national organization of agriculturists for mutual improvement and furtherance of political ends. It was founded in New York in 1873 and spread rapidly westward. Alliances were at first State organizations. The national organization was completed in 1889 with the "Agricultural Wheel" under the name of "National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union." Annual conventions have been held at different places, the most noted at Ocala in 1890. The Alliance is opposed to national banks, the alien ownership of land, special privileges and Federal election laws.

Farmington, Miss., occupied by General Pope's brigade of Halleck's Federal army, May 20, 1862. Halleck was engaged in concentrating his forces about Corinth, and Pope was ordered to push on and occupy Farmington. Buell was to join Pope at this place, but was delayed, and Pope's advance was therefore slow. Two brief, but severe, engagements took place May 3 and 9, before Pope finally joined Buell. The Confederates were defeated.

Farmington, Tenn., a battle of the Civil War during Wheeler's raid through Tennessee. At Farmington Wheeler fell in with Crook, leading a strong National force, who effectually stopped his ravaging in that neighborhood by defeating him.

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Farragut, David Glasgow (1801–1870), the most famous naval hero of modern times, entered the U. S. navy at the age of nine. In the War of 1812, while a mere boy, he was intrusted with important missions; but in the long period of peace he found little opportunity for distinction. A Southerner by birth, he threw in his lot with the Union, and toward the end of the first year's fighting in the war he was assigned to important command. He had charge of the flotilla in the approach to New Orleans in April, 1862; his fame was founded on the passage of the river past the forts on April 24, which caused the fall of the city and its delivery into the hands of the Federals under Butler. On June 28 he ran the batteries of Vicksburg, and the following year, having meanwhile received the rank of rear-admiral, he contributed to the fall of Port Hudson and the final opening of the river. The greatest event in Farragut's life, and one of the greatest naval battles in modern times, was the battle of Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864. Farragut's oversight of the contest while lashed to the mast of his flag-ship, the "Hartford," has become one of the most familiar episodes of the war. The office of vice-admiral was specially created for him in December, 1864, and that of admiral in 1866.

Faulkner, Charles J. (1806–1884), author of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, was a U. S. Congressman from Virginia from 1851 to 1859, Minister to France from 1859 to 1861, when he was recalled as disloyal. He was a U. S. Representative from 1875 to 1877.

Federal Hall, in New York, the building upon the balcony of which George Washington received the oath and made his first inaugural address, April 30, 1789. The hall had been fitted up for the use of the first Congress.

"Federalist," a collection of papers first published in the *Independent Journal*, of New York City, by Hamilton, Madison and Jay, from October, 1787, until March, 1788. They were eighty-five in number and appeared under a joint signature, "A Citizen of New York," at first, afterward "Publius." The first of these essays appeared immediately after the adoption of the Constitution. They were in explanation and defense of the new system of government. Gouverneur Morris was also invited to take part, but was prevented by private business. Jay wrote five, Hamilton fifty-one, Madison twenty-six and their joint effort contributed three, by the most probable conclusions. These papers did much toward securing the ratification of the Constitution, and form one of the most important commentaries on the Constitution.

Federalists, Federal Party, the first political party which had

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control of the Federal Government. When the Constitution of 1787 was before the people for ratification, those who favored its adoption took the name of Federalists, giving to its opponents that of Anti-Federalists. In the First Congress, definite party divisions were not found. Before the second had ended, there was a definite division between Federalists and those who called themselves Republicans or Democrats. Hamilton was the leader of the former, Jefferson of the latter. Hamilton's financial measures had been acceptable to those who desired strong government, the commercial classes, those who wished to see the Union drawn still more closely together, still further in the direction of centralization and national consolidation. Their opponents stigmatized them as monarchists. Beside Hamilton and Vice-President John Adams, the party's chief leaders were Fisher Ames, Cabot, Sedgwick, Strong, Pickering and Quincy, of Massachusetts; Ellsworth, Tracy, Griswold and Hillhouse, of Connecticut; Rufus King, Jay and Gouverneur Morris, of New York; Dayton, of New Jersey; Bayard, of Delaware; Marshall, Henry Lee, of Virginia, and C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina. Washington was more inclined to this party than to the other. Its strength was always greatest in New England. When war broke out between England and France in 1793, the Federalists, conservative and averse to the French Revolution, favored Great Britain. In 1796 they elected John Adams President, but failed to elect Thomas Pinckney Vice-President. In 1797 they tried to bring the country into war with France, but Adams, never so extreme as the bulk of the party, prevented this; the result was a schism in the party. In 1798 the party passed the Alien and Sedition laws, which forever destroyed their popularity. In the election of 1800 Adams and Pinckney were decisively defeated by Jefferson and Burr; the causes were, the acts mentioned, internal dissensions, and the indifference of intellectual and acute leaders to popular feelings. During the administrations of Jefferson and Madison the party dwindled. As an opposition party, it took strict-constructionist ground. Some of its leaders engaged in projects for a disruption of the Union. Finally, its unpatriotic course in the War of 1812 and the odium excited by the Hartford Convention destroyed it utterly. Holding the government during the critical years 1789–1801, it had given it strength, but it distrusted the people too much for permanent success in America.

Fenceviewers, town officers appointed in the early days of the New England colonies to look after fences. They had to take care that the fences were four feet high, of reasonable strength and in a good state of repair, and they had considerable authority to carry out these orders.

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Fenians, an organization of Irish-American revolutionists, established in 1861, which advocated the forcible separation of Ireland from England. By 1863 they had a large following in this country, John O'Mahoney being the moving spirit. Emissaries visited all parts of the country. The British Government watched them closely and spoiled their nearly matured plans for revolution by seizing, September 15, 1865, their organ, the *Irish People*, in Ireland and arresting a number of their leaders, Luby, O'Leary and O'Donovan Rossa. O'Mahoney proposed to establish an independent government in America, and a convention was held at New York in 1865 for that purpose, O'Mahoney being elected president. The Fenians made several attacks along the Canadian frontier in 1866, and rebellion broke out in Ireland in 1867. It was quickly suppressed and the Fenians rendered harmless.

Ferguson, Patrick, died in 1780. He was a British soldier who came to America in 1777, fought at Brandywine, was active along the Hudson in 1779, and was promoted major for services at the siege of Charleston. He enlisted many loyalists in South Carolina, but was defeated at the battle of King's Mountain.

Ferry, Thomas W., born in 1827, was a member of the Michigan House of Representatives in 1850, and Senator in 1856, and was a member for Michigan in the Chicago Republican Convention of 1860. He was a Representative in the U. S. Congress from 1865 to 1871, and a U. S. Senator from 1871 to 1883. He acted as president of the Senate from 1875 to 1877, during which time he presided over the impeachment trial of Secretary Belknap, and over the joint meetings during the electoral count of 1877. D. 1896.

Fessenden, William Pitt (1806–1869), was born in New Hampshire. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, and soon began practice in Portland, Me. He served in the Maine House of Representatives from 1832 to 1840, 1845 to 1846, and 1853 to 1854. He was a member of the Whig National Conventions of 1840, 1848 and 1852, and became one of the founders of the Republican party. He was elected to the U. S. Congress from 1841 to 1843, and served in the U. S. Senate from 1854 to 1864, when he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Lincoln, and served till 1865. He was again a U. S. Senator from 1865 to 1869. While in the Senate he made a famous speech against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and in 1861 was appointed chairman of the Finance Committee, where he very ably sustained the national credit. He was one of the seven Republican Senators who voted for the acquittal of President Johnson in the impeachment trial of 1867.

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F. F. V.'s, an abbreviation of "First Families of Virginia," applied generally to the Southern aristocracy. The term was of Northern origin.

Field, Cyrus West (1819–1892), born in Massachusetts, was engaged in business in New York till 1853. He conceived the idea of a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic, and formed the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, consisting of Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall Roberts and Chandler White. The necessary rights for fifty years were obtained, and communication was secured in 1858, but the cable proved worthless after a few weeks. The Atlantic Telegraph Company was formed and attempts were made with the "Great Eastern" in 1865 and 1866, the last of which was completely successful. For this great achievement he was honored both at home and abroad. After this success he was active in improving the rapid transit system of New York.

Field, David Dudley (1805–1894), was prominent in law reform movements. From 1847 to 1850 he was a commissioner to prepare "Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure," now in several instances adopted; and from 1857 to 1865 was chairman of a New York commission to prepare political, penal and civil codes. In 1873 he published "Outlines of an International Code," which has attracted wide attention.

Field, Stephen J., brother of Cyrus W. and David D., born in Connecticut in 1816, practiced law with his brother, David Dudley, and went to California in 1849, being one of the founders of Marysville. In the first State Legislature he served on the Judiciary Committee, where he was active in improving the judiciary system. From 1857 to 1864 he was Judge of the California Supreme Court, and Chief Justice from 1859 to 1863, when he was appointed to the U. S. Supreme Court by President Lincoln. He was a Democratic member of the Electoral Commission in 1877. Retired 1898, and died 1899.

Fifty-four forty or fight. Under the treaty with Spain of 1819, parallel 42° was fixed as the northern limit of that country's possessions in America. Between 42° and 54° 40′ lay the special "Oregon country," claimed by both England and the United States. English fur-traders had passed to the south of parallel 49°, below which surveys had been made by the United States, and where settlements were being slowly made. In 1844 the hot-headed among the Democrats started the cry, "Fifty-four forty or fight," referring to 54° 40′, for which limit they wished to resort to war. For a time war seemed inevitable, but in 1846

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a treaty was concluded fixing the boundary between the British and United States possessions at 49° north latitude.

Filibusters, a name borrowed from the West Indian freebooters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and applied to associations originating in the United States for the ostensible purpose of freeing Cuba and other West Indian islands or Central American districts from European control. The acquisition of Texas was a successful filibustering expedition. In 1850 Lopez, a Cuban, Governor Quitman, of Mississippi, and others, were arrested for violating the neutrality law of 1818, by a proposed filibustering expedition against Cuba. They were afterward released. In 1855 General William Walker, with a California company, sailed on a filibustering expedition against Nicaragua. He took possession of the country, was elected President and was recognized by the American Minister. He surrendered to the United States, but organized another expedition in 1860. He was captured and shot by the President of Honduras. This ended filibustering. The term "filibuster" as used in respect to parliamentary proceedings, in the sense of engaging in dilatory tactics, is no doubt derived from this, in the meaning of carrying on irregular warfare.

Fillmore, Millard (1800–1874), was born in New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1823 and began practice in Aurora, N. Y. He was elected by the Anti-Masons a member of the New York House of Representatives from 1829 to 1831, and drafted the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt. He represented New York as a Whig in the Congress of the United States from 1833 to 1835, and again from 1837 to 1843, when he served as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and drafted the tariff bill of 1842. From 1847 to 1849 he was State Comptroller. In 1848 he was elected Vice-President of the United States on the Whig ticket with Zachary Taylor for President. After the death of Taylor on July 9, 1850, he became President and served until March 3, 1853. During his administration the Compromise Acts of 1850 were passed and the Japanese expedition of 1852 was arranged. In 1856 he was defeated as the National American candidate for President of the United States. He commanded a corps during the Civil War, and was president of the Buffalo Historical Society.

Fire Department. The first volunteer f re company in America was organized in Philadelphia, 1736.

Fire-eaters, a name given, especially in the fifties, to those Southern politicians who were most extreme in their advocacy of Southern claims and in their hostility to the North and to anti-slavery agitation.

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Fiscal Bank of the United States. In 1841, Tyler having just taken Harrison's place as President, the Sub-Treasury Act was repealed, and the Whigs passed an act chartering the Fiscal Bank of the United States. Tyler vetoed the bill, to every one's surprise. Another bill, framed with Tyler's approval, was then passed, but its opponents had filled the President's mind with jealousies and suspicions, so he vetoed this bill also, and the Whigs could not override the veto.

Fish, Hamilton (1808–1893), born in New York City, was admitted to the bar in 1830. He was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives from New York, serving from 1843 to 1845, and was a State Senator in 1847. He was Governor of New York from 1848 to 1850, and was a U. S. Senator from 1851 to 1857. He was Secretary of State in Grant's Cabinet, serving from 1869 to 1877. He negotiated the Treaty of Washington in 1871, and the St. Domingo treaties.

Fish Commission, created by Act of Congress in 1870. The head of this department is the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. There is also an Assistant Commissioner. These officers collect statistics of fish and fisheries of the whole country, experiment concerning the best methods of capture, and investigate the food and habits of fish.

Fisher, Mary. Among the first Quakers who arrived at Boston, July, 1656, was Mary Fisher, and her companion, Ann Austin, who preached their peculiar doctrines with so much enthusiasm and success that a great dread and antipathy against them was developed. The two women were treated with the gravest indignities, their property destroyed, and their bodies searched for marks of witchcraft. After keeping the women in prison for several weeks, the authorities drove them out of the colonies. These cruelties only seemed to make the Quakers more resolute, and, despite persecutions, others came forward to brave all opposition. Public alarm finally became so great at the influence of the Quakers that the united Colonies Assembly pronounced the death penalty against what were called fanatical disturbers of the public peace. In 1659 four persons, one of whom was a woman, were condemned and hanged under this law.

Fisher, Fort, N. C., twice assaulted by the Federals during the Civil War. The fort protected the harbor of Wilmington. The first attack was made December 23 and 25, 1864, by Porter's fleet and a land force of 6,500 men under Butler and Weitzel. The fleet contained 500 guns. Butler attempted to blow up the fort with a powder boat, but failed. This attempt to take Fort Fisher failed, so Grant sent 1,500 more men under Terry, and on January 13 and 15, 1865, a combined at-

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tack was made by land and sea. The fort was garrisoned by Whiting with 2,300 Confederates. Throughout the thirteenth the fleet kept up a continuous fire, but the garrison held out bravely. On the fifteenth the land force made an attack, and a hand-to-hand fight of five hours took place. Then the fort surrendered, the entire garrison being captured. Next day the powder magazine blew up, killing 200 men.

Fisheries Question. Previous to the Revolution fishermen of the American colonies had free access to the fishing grounds of Labrador, Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Subsequently to the war this privilege was protested against by the inhabitants of the Canadas. The question was long debated. Finally a compromise was effected in the treaty of Paris, September 3, 1783. United States fishermen were allowed access to the fishing grounds of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Labrador, the St. Lawrence and the Magdalen Islands, on an equal footing with British fishermen, in such parts as were unsettled or where permission could be obtained from the settlers. The War of 1812 did away with this treaty, the fishery right was denied the United States, and Canadian Governors were instructed to exclude our fishermen. A commission of the two countries decided in 1818 that the United States should forever have the right to fish on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland and the Magdalens only. Reciprocal trade being established between the United States and Canada by the treaty of 1847, fishing was allowed the former in all British colonies except Newfoundland, which refused consent. This treaty was terminated in 1866 by the United States and the conditions of 1818 were revived. By the treaty of Washington, in 1871, the United States fishermen were allowed to take fish of any description, except shell-fish, in all Canadian waters, the British fishermen to have the same privileges in United States waters north of latitude 39° north.

Fisher's Hill, Va., a battle of the Civil War between Sheridan's army of the Shenandoah Valley, about 20,000 strong, and Early, commanding a large Confederate force. After the battle of Opequan, when Early was defeated, the latter retreated to Fisher's Hill and was there overtaken, October 21, 1864, by Sheridan. Early held an unusually strong position. The Eighth Corps gained a wooded approach in the Confederate rear, attacking the Confederates thence while they were busy with Sheridan's main command on their front. The success of this plan was instantaneous. The Confederates fled in all directions, and were pursued by Sheridan to the Blue Ridge.

Fishing Creek, Battle of, August 18, 1780. At this place General Sumter had taken his position with considerable stores and 100 prisoners

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captured from the British. Here Tarleton attacked him and routed his forces, freed the captives, recovered the booty, and besides took 300 prisoners.

Fisk, Clinton B. (1828–1890), entered the Civil War as colonel and became major-general. He was president of the Indian Commission under President Grant, and was the Prohibitionist candidate for President in 1888.

Fiske, John, born in 1842, first came to public prominence as an expounder of the theory of evolution, making extensive and valuable contributions. Since 1869, residing in Cambridge, he has lectured on American history throughout the United States and in England. Among his works relating to the history of the United States are, "The Critical Period of American History," "The Beginnings of New England," "Civil Government in the United States," "The Discovery and Spanish Conquest of America," and "The American Revolution."

Fitch, John (1743–1798), was born in Connecticut. He was a watchmaker, and at the outbreak of the Revolution, engaged in gun-making for the American forces. He spent the winter with the troops at Valley Forge, and in 1780 was appointed deputy-surveyor of Virginia. In 1785 he constructed a boat propelled by steam power, and in 1790 one of his improved passenger boats plied regularly between Philadelphia and Burlington. Robert Fulton is said to have had access to his drawings and papers, and it was proved by the courts in 1817 that his inventions and those of Fitch were in substance the same.

Five-Cent Piece, or **Half-Dime,** originally a silver coin authorized in 1792, and coined the same year (original weight, 20.8 grains). In 1853 it was reduced to 19.2 grains. In 1873 it was discontinued. In 1866 the coinage of nickel five-cent pieces was authorized, the value remaining, as at first, one-twentieth of the standard dollar. The legal-tender value was, however, reduced from five dollars to thirty cents. There were no issues of half-dimes during the years 1798, 1799, 1804, 1806 to 1828 inclusive. Some silver half-dimes were the first coins struck by the U. S. Mint in 1792.

Five Forks, Va., a battle of the Civil War which practically sealed the fate of Richmond and Petersburg. It occurred April 1, 1865, during that last celebrated campaign. Here Sheridan cut to pieces Pickett's Confederate troops after many hours of the most desperate and sanguinary fighting of the whole war. The Confederates lost over 5,000 in killed and prisoners. This victory for the Federals precipitated a general attack upon the Confederate lines on April 2.

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Five-twenties. Bonds bearing six per cent. interest payable in gold, and redeemable at any time after five years from the date of issue, and payable in full at the end of twenty years, issued by the U. S. Government in 1862, 1864 and 1865.

Flag. The Stars and Stripes gradually grew; it was a creature of circumstance; there is no record of its birth. Among the colonies the British was, of course, the recognized standard. Here and there were minor modifications, but the retention of the "union" with its two crosses of St. Andrew and St. George marked all as essentially British. Even after the beginning of the Revolution the union was retained to show that the war did not mean separation. Congress made at first no effort to fix a national standard. There were two classes of flags in vogue in the early years of the Revolution, the "pine-tree" flags of New England origin, and the "rattlesnake" flag, more national in its make-up. The latter was white with a rattlesnake cut into thirteen pieces, each marked with the initial of a colony, and the legend *Join, or die.* The need of a national flag became evident in 1775. The stripes were first used by a Philadelphia light-horse troop, and Congress adopted them in 1775 on the recommendation of a committee consisting of Franklin, Lynch and Harrison, still retaining the British "union." This flag was raised over the American headquarters at Cambridge, Mass., January 1 or 2, 1776. After the Declaration of Independence, Congress, June 14, 1777, ordered the "union" to be displaced by thirteen stars. This flag was made at 239 Arch St., Philadelphia, and was first displayed at the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777. On the admission of Vermont and Kentucky, 1794, two new stripes were added, but by the Act of April 4, 1818, the number of stripes was limited to thirteen, the number of stars increasing with the number of the States.

Flatheads, a term incorrectly applied to the Selish Indians. They have always been friendly to the whites, and originally resided on the Bitter Root or St. Mary's River. In a treaty approved in 1859 they ceded all their lands to the United States, and in 1871 were removed to a reservation in northwest Montana.

Flogging. Until 1850 this was one of the punishments inflicted in the navy. It was abolished in that year in the navy and on merchant vessels. It was finally prohibited in the army in 1861. This form of punishment is still administered for misdemeanors in the State of Delaware.

Florida was acquired by the treaty with Spain of February 22, 1819,

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which was not finally ratified by Spain until 1821. It was first discovered by Ponce de Leon, a Spaniard, in 1513, on Easter Day, whence its name. It was explored by Narvaez in 1528, and by De Soto in 1539. In 1564 a settlement was made near Florida by French Huguenots under Laudonnière, but in the following year Melendez sailed from Spain to exterminate the heretics; and having founded St. Augustine, 1565, massacred the entire French colony. The Spaniards held Florida until 1763, when they exchanged it with England for Cuba. In 1783 England gave Florida back to Spain in exchange for the Bahama Islands. In 1795 the territory west of the Perdido was ceded to France, and passed into the possession of the United States with the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. During the War of 1812 the government of Florida was weak, and the State became a refuge for fugitive slaves and Indians. The Governor of Georgia sent a force against them, which increased the disorder. In 1818 General Jackson invaded Florida, attacked the Seminoles and captured Pensacola, which was restored to Spain. Ceded by treaty of 1819, in 1822 Florida became a territory of the United States, and in 1845 it was admitted as a State. In 1835–44 a war with the Seminoles resulted in their removal to the Indian Territory. From 1845 to 1852 the State was controlled by the Whigs, when it became Democratic. An ordinance of secession was passed by a State Convention, January 10, 1861. It was restored to its full standing as a State on June 25, 1868. From this time until 1876 the Republicans controlled the State. In that year the dispute over the electoral vote was decided by the Electoral Commission at Washington in favor of the Republicans. Since 1876 the State has been Democratic. In 1869 Alabama offered $1,000,000 for West Florida, and a popular vote in that part of the State voted in favor of the annexation to Alabama, but it was not accomplished. The present Constitution was made in 1868. The population of the State in 1845 was 54,477; in 1890 it was 391,422, and in 1900, 528,542.

"Florida," a Confederate cruiser fitted out in England in 1862, and sailing at first under the name of the "Oreto." She proceeded immediately to Nassau, in the Bahama Islands, and was twice seized, but eventually escaped. Her name was then changed to the "Florida." For two years she did great damage to the Union cause all along the coast and among the West Indies. She was captured and sunk October 7, 1864, in the Brazilian harbor of Bahia, by the Union vessel "Wachusett," Captain Collins, who surprised her when unprepared for battle.

Floyd, John (1770–1837), a States-rights Democrat from Virginia, in Congress from 1817 to 1829, was Governor of Virginia from 1830 to 1834,

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and was a personal friend of Jefferson, Madison, Crawford and Jackson. In 1832 South Carolina cast her electoral votes for him as President.

Floyd, John B. (1807–1863), was born in New York. He served in the Virginia Legislature in 1847–1849 and 1853, and was Governor from 1850 to 1853. He was appointed Secretary of War by President Buchanan, and served from 1857 to 1860, when he resigned. He was accused of conspiracy in aiding the Secessionists while Secretary of War, especially in removing war materials to Southern arsenals. He joined the Confederate army as a brigadier-general and fought at Fort Donelson and escaped, but was soon after relieved of command by Mr. Davis.

Folger, Charles J. (1818–1884), was chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the New York Senate from 1861 to 1869, and was appointed by President Grant assistant treasurer in New York City, 1869 to 1870. He was made Associate Judge of the State Court of Appeals in 1871, Chief Justice in 1880, and Secretary of the Treasury in Arthur's Cabinet from 1881 to 1884. In 1882, as Republican candidate for Governor of New York, he received a remarkable defeat at the hands of Mr. Cleveland.

Foote, Andrew H. (1806–1863), entered the navy in 1822, and from 1849 to 1852 was active in suppressing the African slave trade. At the beginning of the Civil War he was placed in command of the western flotilla. In 1862, in connection with the army of General Grant, he compelled Fort Henry to surrender and aided in a combined attack upon Fort Donelson. He succeeded in capturing Island No. 10 from the Confederates, and in 1863 was promoted rear-admiral. He was one of the most noble and courageous officers of the U. S. navy.

Foraker, Joseph B., was born in 1846. He served in the Army of the Cumberland during the war; was Judge of the Cincinnati Superior Courts from 1879 to 1882, Republican Governor of Ohio from 1886 to 1890, and was elected U. S. Senator in 1897.

Forbes, John (1710–1759), British soldier, was appointed brigadier-general in America in 1757, and was adjutant-general in the expedition against Louisbourg. He commanded the expedition against Fort Duquesne, accompanied by Washington with 2,000 Virginians; and after taking possession named it Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg), in honor of William Pitt.

Force Bill. After the passage of the Act of 1828, authorizing a higher protective tariff system, great discontent prevailed through

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many of the Southern States. In 1832–33 South Carolina claimed that State power to nullify objectionable Federal enactments was an integral feature of American constitutional law. A bill, nullifying the protective tariff law, prepared according to John C. Calhoun's theory, was passed by the State Legislature. A bill to enforce the tariff law was therefore at once introduced into Congress and became law March 2, 1833. It was called the "force bill," or the "bloody bill." Compromise adjusted the trouble.—During the reconstruction period, at the first indication of an attack on the reconstructed governments, Congress at once took steps to defeat the attempt. A bill for the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, commonly called the "force bill," was passed in Congress by a strict party vote and became law May 31, 1870. It made punishable by fine or imprisonment all attempts at intimidation, bribery or hindrance in the matters of registration and qualifying for voting. April 20, 1871, a much more stringent law was enacted to put down the conspiracies against civil rights by the Ku-Klux Klan and similar organizations.—The name has recently been applied to the Lodge Election Bill. July 2, 1890, a bill "to amend and supplement the election laws of the United States, and to provide for a more efficient enforcement of such laws," passed the House, having been submitted by Lodge, of Massachusetts, but was forced out of the way in the Senate by a combination of Democratic and Republican Senators anxious for the adoption of free coinage legislation.

Forefathers' Day. The celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims began in 1769. At that time December 11, old style, was taken to be December 22 of new style, instead of December 21, as it should be. Hence an error and confusion regarding the day was perpetuated.

Foreign Affairs, Secretary of. This office was created by the Continental Congress, January 10, 1781, upon the urgent appeal of the representatives in foreign countries. Robert R. Livingston, of New York, was the first to fill the office. The secretary had charge of all matters concerning foreign governments and interstate affairs as well. His scope was much restricted at first, but was enlarged by reorganization in 1782. Later (1784–1789) the office was held by John Jay.

Forrest, Edwin (1806–1872), born in Philadelphia, made his first appearance on the stage in 1820. After his appearance as "Othello," at the Park Theater in New York, in 1826, his success was almost uninterrupted. He was most successful in melodramatic plays, and was exceedingly popular as Othello, Richard III., Coriolanus, Lear, Spartacus and Damon. At Philadelphia he collected the largest dramatic library in the United States.

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Forrest, Nathan B. (1821–1877), born in Tennessee, enlisted in the Confederate service, and commanded a regiment of cavalry at Fort Donelson. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, and made a successful attack upon Murfreesboro. He served at Chickamauga in 1863, captured Fort Pillow in 1864, and surrendered to General Wilson at Gainesville, in 1865.

Forsyth, John (1780–1841), born in Virginia, was made Attorney-General of Georgia in 1808. He was a Democratic Congressman from 1813 to 1818 and a U. S. Senator from 1818 to 1819, when he was appointed Minister to Spain, serving till 1823 and securing the cession of Florida to the United States. He was again a U. S. Congressman from 1823 to 1827, when he was elected Governor of Georgia. From 1829 to 1834 he was a U. S. Senator, and from 1834 to 1841 was Secretary of State in the Cabinets of Jackson and Van Buren.

Fortune Bay. Under the fisheries treaty of 1871 between the United States and Great Britain, our fishermen were granted a participation in the Newfoundland fishing grounds. In January, 1878, in violation of these provisions, several Gloucester vessels were attacked by the natives at Fortune Bay, and driven away. Great Britain awarded damages of £15,000.

Forward, Walter (1786–1852), was a Congressman from Pennsylvania from 1822 to 1825, and was active in the State Constitutional Convention in 1837. He was appointed First Comptroller of the Treasury in 1841, was Secretary of the Treasury in Tyler's Cabinet from 1841 to 1843, and chargé d'affaires to Denmark from 1849 to 1851.

Foster, Sir Augustus J. (1780–1848), was appointed British Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States in 1811. His manners were not conciliatory, and the difficulties which led to the War of 1812 were not settled. He returned in 1812.

Foster, Charles, born in Ohio in 1828, was a member of Congress from 1870 to 1876, and served on the Committee of Ways and Means. He was Governor of Ohio from 1879 to 1884. From 1891 to 1893 he was Secretary of the Treasury in Harrison's Cabinet.

Foster, John W., born in Indiana in 1836, served in the Civil War, commanding in East Tennessee, and was Minister to Mexico from 1873 to 1880, to Russia from 1880 to 1881, and to Spain from 1883 to 1885. From 1892 to 1893 he was Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Harrison.

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Fox, George (1624–1691), founder of the Society of Friends, came to America and visited the colonies of Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island (1671–73).

Fox, Gustavus V. (1821–1883), enlisted in the navy in 1838, and served most efficiently as Assistant Secretary of the Navy from 1861 to 1865, when he was sent to Russia on a special commission and secured Alaska for the United States.

Foxes, a tribe of Algonquin Indians and kinsmen of the Sacs. They were early driven from place to place, and finally settled on the Wisconsin. In the Revolution they joined the British under De Langlade. They made a treaty in 1804 and ceded lands, but with the English attacked Sandusky in the War of 1812. In 1824 and 1830 they ceded large tracts of land. Though involved in the Black Hawk War they gave up more of their territory in a treaty with General Scott at its close. Later they centered on the Des Moines, and in 1842 were removed, settling on the Osage.

France. The first treaty which the independent States of North America made was with France, February 6, 1778. An offensive and defensive alliance was thus effected between the two countries against Great Britain, and the "essential and direct end" was to maintain the sovereignty and independence of the United States. The United States, as an equivalent, guaranteed to the crown of France all its then possessions in the West India Islands; exclusive mutual privileges were granted as to ships of war and privateers bringing prizes into port. France powerfully aided in securing American independence by troops under Rochambeau and fleets under D'Estaing and De Grasse. The attempts of the United States to escape the responsibilities of its guarantees gave rise to strained relations during the French Revolution, but the treaty of 1800 (to remain in force eight years) restored good feeling between the two countries, and in the amendments on each side the old treaties entirely disappeared. On April 30, 1803, France ceded to the United States the province of Louisiana, as it had been retroceded from Spain to France in 1800, for the payment of 60,000,000 francs, independent of the assumption of spoliation claims against France, which amounted to 20,000,000 francs more. In 1831 a mutual settlement of all claims was agreed upon between the two countries, the United States agreeing to pay 1,500,000 francs, and France 25,000,000. Difficulties arising from this treaty postponed the fulfillment of its provisions, and it was not until 1836 that the whole matter was settled. Conventions for the extradition of criminals were concluded in 1843, 1845, 1858 and 1893. A consular convention was concluded in 1853. French difficul-

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ties in Mexico, the Civil War of the United States and the war of 1870–71 between France and Germany give rise to claims on the part of citizens of each country against the other. Accordingly the convention of 1880 was concluded by which commissioners were appointed for the settlement of these claims. The commissioners finally allowed claims of $2,636.21 against France and claims of $625,566.35 against the United States. A reciprocity treaty was concluded March 15, 1892. (See also French Revolution and Directory.)

Francis, David Rowland, born near Richmond, Ky., October 1, 1850, graduated at Washington University, St. Louis, 1870. A successful commission merchant, he embarked in politics and was elected mayor of St. Louis, 1885–9, and was Governor of Missouri 1889–93. He served in Cleveland's Cabinet (1896–7) as Secretary of the Interior and affiliated with the Gold Democrats. At this time (1900) he is chairman of the committee of the St. Louis World's Fair to be held in 1903 to celebrate the centenary of the Louisiana Purchase. He is a man of great wealth and public enterprise.

Frankfort, Ky., was laid out in 1787, and was made the capital of the State in 1792. It was held by the Southern forces for a month in 1862.

Frankfort Land Company, a company formed in 1686 of wealthy and distinguished persons of Germany and Holland. The members were chiefly Pietists, and they had intended coming to Pennsylvania themselves, but gave up the idea, so the colonists were led by Francis Daniel Pastorius, a lawyer and scholar. They came out in 1683, and began the foundation of Germantown, Pa., the same year. Later the company was organized and 25,000 acres were purchased from William Penn.

Franking Privilege, a privilege formerly enjoyed by the President, Vice-President, and Cabinet officers, the members of Congress, the delegates from the Territories and a few others, of sending mail matter free. To each of the first four Presidents this privilege was voted for the remainder of his life, and it has also been voted to the widows of ex-Presidents. The privilege as regards individuals was abolished in February, 1873, but there is still a provision permitting packages and business letters to be sent free from the departments.

Frankland, Sir Charles Henry (1716–1768), collector of the port of Boston from 1741 to 1757, is noted on account of his romantic connection with Agnes Surriage, a maid at a Massachusetts tavern, who

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afterward became Lady Frankland. He was a man of great wealth, and lived in a state of luxury unusual in colonial times.

Frankland, or **Franklin,** the name given to a State assumed to be organized by the inhabitants of what is now Tennessee, in 1784, in revolt from the control of North Carolina. A Constitution was framed and ratified by popular vote, a legislature and a governor, John Sevier, were elected, and civil war with the older parts of North Carolina seemed imminent. But the party favorable to the old government suppressed the State government of Frankland in 1788, and the cession of the lands to the United States, in 1790, quieted the disturbance.

Franklin, Benjamin (January 17, 1706—April 17, 1790), one of the most eminent American statesmen, philosophers and writers, was born in Boston, the son of a tallow-chandler and soap-boiler. He was apprenticed to his elder brother, a printer, and developed an eager fondness for books and writing. At seventeen he ran away to Philadelphia, where, in 1729, he established a newspaper. His public spirit, his talents as a writer and the fame of his scientific discoveries advanced him in prominence. In 1753 he was appointed deputy postmaster-general of the British colonies. In 1754, being a member of the Albany Convention, he proposed an important plan for colonial union. From 1757 to 1762, and again from 1764 to the Revolution, he was agent of Pennsylvania in England; part of the time, also, for Massachusetts, New Jersey and Georgia. In 1773, acting as agent for the political leaders in Massachusetts, he sent over to them the correspondence of Hutchinson, Oliver and other Massachusetts loyalists with a confidant of the British Ministry. The publication of the letters aroused great excitement in the colonies, and brought down upon Franklin violent abuse on the part of the ministerialists, and dismissal from his office of postmaster-general. In 1775, seeing that reconciliation was impossible, he returned to Pennsylvania, and was at once chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress. In 1776 he was one of the committee of five who drew up the Declaration of Independence, and in the autumn was sent to join Arthur Lee and Silas Deane in the mission to France. In Paris he was received with great enthusiasm. He succeeded in obtaining from the French Government, not only the treaty of 1778, but also large sums of money supplied in secret before that government declared war on England and openly afterward. Franklin had a leading part in the beginnings of negotiation with Great Britain for peace and independence. In respect to the actual manner in which the treaty was concluded, he was overruled by Adams and Jay, who deemed it best, contrary to the instructions of Congress, to negotiate apart from France

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and make separate terms. Franklin played an important part in the arrangements of the treaty, especially those respecting the loyalists. After the treaty of Versailles had thus been signed (September 3, 1783), Franklin negotiated a favorable treaty with Prussia. In 1785 Franklin returned to America, and was chosen president of Pennsylvania, and again in 1786 and 1787. He was an influential member of the Convention of 1787, and died at Philadelphia a few years later. Beside his eminence as a statesman and as a philosopher and scientific discoverer, Franklin was noted as a shrewd and practical philanthropist, and was one of the best of English writers. Writings edited by Sparks (1850) and by Ford (1887); autobiography; lives by Parton and Hale.

Franklin, William (1729–1813), last royal Governor of New Jersey, was an illegitimate son of Benjamin Franklin. During a residence in Great Britain he was appointed Governor of New Jersey, and held the office from 1762 to 1776. In that year he was arrested as a Tory by the provincial Congress of New Jersey. In 1778 he was exchanged, lived in New York till the close of the Revolutionary War, and then retired to England, where he died.

Franklin, William B., general, born in Pennsylvania in 1823, was graduated at West Point in 1843, and served with distinction in the Mexican War, during which he was attached to the staff of General Taylor. From this time to 1861 he was engaged in engineering work for the government. He entered the Civil War as a colonel of the regular army, and took part in most of the battles of the Peninsular campaign, commanding the Sixth Army Corps throughout the year 1862. At Fredericksburg he commanded the left wing, and was removed by General Burnside after the battle. The order of removal was not approved by President Lincoln, and Burnside resigned his command. In 1863–64 Franklin commanded the Nineteenth Corps and took part in the Red River expedition.

Franklin, Tenn., scene of an important battle of the Civil War, November 30, 1864. General Hood, Confederate, attempted to draw Sherman back from his march through Georgia by moving northward into Tennessee and attacking Thomas. At Franklin Hood brought to a stand a portion of Thomas' army under Schofield, and, after several desperate attacks, compelled him to withdraw. But the Confederate loss was 6,252, while that of Schofield was 1,326. Soon followed Thomas' great victory over Hood at Nashville.

Fraser, Simon (1729–1777), British brigadier-general, who in 1776 had command at Three Rivers, had command of Burgoyne's right wing

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in his advance upon New York. He won the victory of Hubbardton on July 7, 1777, but was mortally wounded in the battle of Saratogo, October 7.

Frayser's (or **Fraser's**) **Farm, Va.**, also called Glendale, an action in the Seven Days' fighting in the Peninsular campaign. On the fifth day, June 30, 1862, McClellan was retreating to the James, pursued by Jackson. Longstreet and A. P. Hill attacked him at Frayser's Farm, intending to pierce his line. The Confederates attacked McCall's division with reckless impetuosity, but failed to break the line. They lost 7,000 men killed, wounded and missing, the Federals 4,000.

Frederic II. (1712–1786), King of Prussia from 1740 to 1786, in 1783 instructed his ambassador in Paris to make friendly overtures to the Ministers of the United States there. Offers of a treaty of commerce and navigation were made in 1784, and in 1785 such a treaty was signed. Frederic sent General Washington a sword, "from the oldest general in the world to the greatest."

Fredericksburg, Va., scene of one of the most important battles of the Civil War, December 13, 1862. Burnside had been appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac on November 7. He resolved to make a direct march on Richmond, and moved his troops to the heights opposite Fredericksburg, on the north side of the Rappahannock. His force numbered about 125,000. The right was commanded by Sumner, the center by Hooker, the left wing by Franklin. The army of Lee, 80,000 in number, was strongly intrenched on the heights behind Fredericksburg, the right being commanded by Jackson, the left by Longstreet. A road connected these wings. A stone wall ran along the foot of the heights between the left wing and the town. The Federal forces crossed the river by three pontoon bridges during the two days preceding the battle. Burnside's plan was that Franklin should make the chief attack and seize the road, and that Sumner and Hooker should then carry the stone wall and the heights behind it. Franklin did not employ enough troops to effect the object assigned him. Sumner's troops attacked the fortifications on Marye's Heights with great bravery and persistency, but were finally repulsed with great slaughter at the stone wall. The assault made by Hooker's forces at another portion of the wall was also repulsed with terrible slaughter, lacking support from Franklin. The Federal loss in the battle was 12,653, the Confederate 5,115. Two days later Burnside withdrew from Fredericksburg. On the thirtieth he and Franklin were relieved of their commands.

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Free Banking System. In 1838 the New York State Government established a "free banking" system, which set the fashion of reform elsewhere and was followed as a basis of the national banking system of 1863. Under this system the practice of granting special charters was abandoned. Any persons could form a bank who should deposit securities with the State to the full amount of its circulating notes. Many of the other States quickly followed New York's example, for the unregulated banking methods were beginning to affect seriously the State finances.

Free Masons. An attempt to introduce freemasonry into the colonies was made in 1730 by the appointment of a provincial grand master of New Jersey, but so far as is known the first lodge was established in 1733 at Boston. Others speedily followed. After the securing of independence the lodges established grand lodges in the separate States.

Free Negroes. According to the census of 1790, there were 59,481 free colored persons in the United States. Of these 28,558 were in the Southern States, as against about 647,000 slaves, 17,852 in the Middle States, as against about 45,000 slaves, and 13,071 in New England, as against about 3,800 slaves. As aversion to slavery decreased in the South, emancipation was made less easy, and free negroes were put under certain disabilities. The view that they were a dangerous element in the population strengthened the movement for colonization of them in Africa. In 1857 the Supreme Court by what is known as the Dred Scott decision declared that free negroes were not citizens of the United States. The Thirteenth Amendment made all negroes free.

"Free Ships, Free Goods." A popular summary of the doctrine that, in time of war, all goods, whether belonging to neutrals or to members of the belligerent States, are, if carried in neutral vessels, thereby exempted from capture, unless they are by nature contraband of war. This doctrine was generally held by neutrals. It was maintained by the United States during the wars between England and France, 1793–1815. England, on the other hand, had always maintained that the determining characteristic was the ownership of the property, whatever the ownership of the vessel. This was one of the differences from which arose the War of 1812. The Treaty of Ghent did not settle the question. By the Declaration of Paris (1856) it was agreed by the signatory powers that free ships should make free goods, and indeed that both enemy's goods in neutral ships and neutral goods in enemy's ships should be exempt from capture. While the United States did not accede to the Declaration as a whole, they naturally welcomed this part of it.

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Free-Soil Party, a short-lived party of anti-slavery men, which sprang into existence in 1848. Immediately after Taylor's nomination a plan was laid for a great anti-slavery meeting at Buffalo in August. Thousands attended the meeting, chiefly of two elements; the members of the Liberty party, though in October, 1847, they had nominated John P. Hale as candidate for President; and the "Barnburners," or dissatisfied anti-administration Democrats of New York, followers of Van Buren, desirous of avenging him for the nomination of Polk in 1844. These last had in June nominated Van Buren by convention held at Utica. The Buffalo Convention, composed of these two partly incongruous elements, nominated Van Buren and C. F. Adams. Its resolutions declared that Congress had no more power to make a slave than to make a king, and ought to keep slavery out of the Territories. The "Free-Soilers" polled 291,263 votes in 1848. They were strongest in New York, Massachusetts and Ohio. They also won fourteen Congressmen, and in the next House had seventeen. In 1852 the Van Buren faction was reunited with the regular Democracy. The Free-Soilers met in convention at Pittsburg in August, and nominated John P. Hale and George W. Julian, but polled only 155,825 votes. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill called into existence the Republican party, and the Free-Soil party was absorbed in it.

Freedmen's Bureau, a Bureau of the War Department of the United States Government, established by Act of March 3, 1865, to have general charge of the interests of the enfranchised negroes of the Southern States. Its title was "bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands," and it was authorized to assign to the freedmen allotments of confiscated or abandoned lands given over to it by the President for such purposes. It was to continue one year. A bill continuing it for two years more was vetoed by President Johnson in 1866, but was passed over the veto. Its general work continued till 1869, its educational work till 1870. It expended in its work over $15,000,000.

Freeman's Farm, N. Y., an indecisive battle, September 19, 1777, between the British army, under Burgoyne, and Gates, commanding the Continental troops. The latter was worsted at first, but Benedict Arnold attacked Burgoyne's center and saved the Americans.

Freewill Baptists. This denomination originated in 1780, in a church founded at New Durham, N. H., by Benjamin Randall, and professing the doctrines of free salvation and open communion. Their general conference originated in 1827. In 1900 they numbered 1,586 churches and about 88,000 members.

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Frelinghuysen, Frederick T. (1817–1885), nephew of Theodore, was Senator from New Jersey from 1866 to 1869, and from 1871 to 1877, and a member of the Electoral Commission of 1877. From 1881 to 1885 he was Secretary of State in General Arthur's Cabinet.

Frelinghuysen, Theodore (1787–1861), Senator from New Jersey from 1829 to 1835, was nominated for Vice-President by the Whigs in 1844 on the ticket with Clay, but defeated. From 1839 to 1850 he was chancellor of the University of New York, and from 1850 to his death president of Rutgers College.

Fremont, John Charles (1813–1890), was born in Norfolk, Va., and educated at Charleston, S. C. After a brief service in the navy he joined the U. S. corps of topographical engineers, and married the daughter of Senator Benton. In 1842 he explored a portion of the Rocky Mountains. In 1843 and 1844, with remarkable skill and energy, he conducted an exploration of the regions of Utah, the basin of the Columbia, and the passes of the Sierra Nevada. In 1846, while in conduct of another exploration in California, he assisted in the Bear Flag War, alleging instructions from Washington, co-operated with Commodore Stockton in the conquest of California, but was court-martialed for disobedience to General Kearny. In 1848 he explored, amid great hardships, the paths from Sante Fé to Sacramento, and made a similar expedition in 1853 and 1854. These explorations made him famous as the "Pathfinder," and in 1856 the new Republican party made him its candidate for the Presidency, but was defeated. In 1861 he commanded in Missouri, but, prematurely ordering emancipation, was removed. In 1862 he commanded against Jackson in the Valley. In 1864 he was nominated for the Presidency by a convention of radical Republicans dissatisfied with Mr. Lincoln, but finally withdrew.

French and Indian War (1754–1763), the American phase of the Seven Years' War, and the culminating portion of the struggle between France and England for the possession of North America. In 1754 France claimed the whole region west of the Alleghanies as a part of the basins of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi. England laid claim to all the country west of its Atlantic settlements. The French colonists numbered only about 80,000 whites, the English more than 1,100,000. But the latter were divided under thirteen discordant governments and were industrial, while the French rule was unified and military, and had help from the Indians. The war began with a struggle for Pittsburg (Fort Duquesne), Washington attacking the French at Great Meadows and being forced to surrender at Fort Necessity (1754). In 1755 the English planned four attacks: Braddock's expedition against

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Fort Duquesne, and others by way of Lake Champlain, by way of Oswego and Niagara, and against the French posts near Nova Scotia. The first was disastrous, the second and third accomplished nothing substantial, but the fourth was successful. From 1756 on, the French and Indians being under the command of the able Marquis of Montcalm, the English made no progress until the advent of William Pitt to the head of the ministry in England in 1757. He formed a general scheme of conquest in America. In 1758 Amherst and Wolfe took Louisbourg, Bradstreet captured Fort Frontenac and Forbes took Fort Duquesne. Encouraged by these successes, Pitt undertook the conquest of Canada. In 1759 Amherst took Ticonderoga and Crown Point, while Prideaux took Niagara. But the chief operation of the year was a direct attack upon Quebec, intrusted to General Wolfe, who captured that town, considered impregnable, by means of the battle upon the Plains of Abraham. The French were unable to retake Quebec. Montreal was taken in 1760, and the conquest of Canada was completed. The French empire in North America came to an end. By the peace of Paris (1763) France resigned to England all her possessions east of the Mississippi, and to Spain New Orleans and all her possessions west of that river. To the colonists the war was important as relieving them from the pressure of hostile neighbors, as giving them military experience and as enforcing the necessity of union.

French Creek (near Clayton, N. Y.). General Brown, here intrenched with his division, was attacked November 1, 1813, by a small British fleet. A battery, skillfully handled, drove them back in two engagements. The British loss was severe, the American slight.

French Revolution. The French Revolution began with the meeting of the States General in May, 1789, and continued through the period of the National Assembly and Legislative Assembly and Convention to 1795, or, if the Directory be included, to 1799. It not only started movements of enormous and permanent effect in Europe, but exerted a great influence in America. At first Americans were favorable to it, as to a natural consequence of the American Revolution and a movement in favor of human liberty and progress. But the execution of the king in January, 1793, and the ensuing Reign of Terror increased the conservative feeling against it. It was one of the main matters upon which our first parties were divided, the Federalists opposing it, the Republicans favoring it; with the result that the former seemed to be especially the friends of England, the latter of France, attacking Washington's administration with great vigor on account of his neutrality.

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French Spoliation Claims. During the difficulties with France in 1798, which nearly amounted to a state of war, French war-vessels and privateers committed many depredations upon American commerce, and many similar acts had been committed before, in the course of the war between France and Great Britain. The American negotiators in 1798, 1799 and 1800 attempted to obtain redress for these. But in the convention finally negotiated with the First Consul Bonaparte in 1800, it was found necessary to drop the claim. The claims were then made against the U. S. Government by its injured citizens. Bills for their relief were vetoed by Polk in 1846 and Pierce in 1855. In 1885 they were referred to the Court of Claims, before which several thousand such cases are still pending.

Frenchtown, now Monroe, in Southeast Michigan, scene of a battle in the War of 1812, on January 22, 1813. The British were driven out of the town on the twentieth by Winchester, commanding the advance of Harrison's forces intended for the reduction of Detroit. On the twenty-second the British, under Colonel Proctor, fell upon Winchester, and compelled him to surrender. Many of the prisoners were massacred by the Indian allies of the British. Hence the affair is sometimes called the Massacre of the River Raisin.

Friends, or **Quakers.** In 1656 Quakers began to come to Massachusetts, where they were imprisoned, banished and, in four cases in which they returned, hanged. Charles II. put a stop to the persecution. George Fox, their founder, visited America in 1671–73. Friends settled largely in Rhode Island, and especially in Pennsylvania, which, founded by a Quaker (Penn), was largely a Quaker colony. New Jersey also was largely settled by Quakers. Everywhere they were thrifty and excellent citizens, though their aversion to war hampered Pennsylvania in making successful defense against the French. They were constantly forward in movements of philanthropy and reform, and had a most important part in the abolition movement. In 1827 occurred a rupture between the "Orthodox" Friends and the Hicksites, or followers of Elias Hicks, the dispute being with regard to the atonement. In 1900 the Friends numbered 118,897.

Fries, John (? 1764–? 1825), leader of a small insurrection against the U. S. Government in Northampton, Bucks and Montgomery Counties, Pa., in the spring of 1799, raised several hundred men in opposition to the direct tax on houses ("window tax"), and at Bethlehem resisted a U. S. Marshal. Convicted of treason in 1799 and again upon a new trial in 1800, he was sentenced to death, but was pardoned by President Adams.

Frye, Wm. P., see appendix, page 483.

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Frobisher, Sir Martin (? 1535–1594), an English navigator, in 1576 sailed to find the northwest passage, and discovered Frobisher's Strait. Later he made other voyages toward the northwest and took part in the destruction of the Spanish Armada.

Front Royal, Va., an action in Jackson's Valley campaign, May 23, 1862. Banks lay at Strasburg, with a large detachment at Front Royal under Colonel Kenly. After forced marches Jackson surprised and routed Kenly.

Frontenac, Louis de Buade, Count (1620–1698), Governor of New France, a man of high military reputation, was appointed to that post in 1672. Being a man of violent passions and great self-will, he quarreled with the intendant Duchesneau, the priests and the Jesuits, and was recalled in 1682. But in 1689, the colony having fallen into grave difficulties, he was reappointed. He organized the war against the English with great spirit and skill, and sent out in 1690 the expeditions which destroyed Schenectady, N. Y., Salmon Falls, N. H., and Casco, Maine. In the same year he repulsed the attack of Sir William Phips upon Quebec. In 1696 he invaded in person the country of the Iroquois and inflicted upon them a crushing defeat.

Frontier Posts. The treaty of peace with Great Britain (1783) provided that the boundary of the United States should be Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and that the British should at once evacuate all posts within the United States. But Great Britain continued to hold the posts on the Great Lakes, Oswegatchie (now Ogdensburg), Oswego, Niagara, Presque Isle (now Erie), Sandusky, Detroit, Mackinaw, and some others of less importance, on the ground that the American States had not complied with the requirement that debts due to British citizens should be paid. Again their surrender was stipulated in the Jay Treaty, and they were finally given up in June, 1796.

Fry, James B. (1827–1894), an officer of the U. S. army, was chief of staff to McDowell and Buell from 1861 to 1863, and from 1863 to 1866 occupied the responsible and difficult post of provost-marshal-general of the army.

Fryeburg, Me., scene of an Indian fight in April, 1725. John Lovewell, after two successful expeditions against the Indians, undertaking a third, was surprised and slain at this place.

Fuca, Juan de, a Greek of Cephalonia, asserted that in 1592, sailing in the Spanish service on the northwest coast of America, he had sailed

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into a strait in latitude 47° or 48°, which led into the Atlantic Ocean. It has been thought that this was the strait now called by his name, but his narrative is generally disbelieved.

Fugio, also known as Franklin and sun-dial cents, were the earliest copper coins struck off by order of the U. S. Government, from the dies of Abel Buel, in 1787. The first was struck off in New York. Obverse: Thirteen linked rings, making an endless chain. Legend: United States, inscribed around a small central field inclosing inscription, We are one. Reverse: An erect sun-dial, sun appearing above. Legend: Fugio, 1787. Exergue: Mind your business.

Fugitive Slaves, Fugitive Slave Laws. In all the colonies provision was made by law for the arrest and return of fugitive slaves. The articles of confederation between the New England colonies in 1643 provided for mutual restoration between those colonies. Somersett's case prevented extradition from England. The Ordinance for the Northwest Territory provided for return of fugitives thence. The Constitution of 1787 provided that no fugitive slave, fleeing into a free State, should therefore be free, but that he should be delivered up on claim by his owner. In 1793 Congress passed the first Fugitive Slave Act, providing that, on the owner's giving proof of ownership before a magistrate of the locality where the slave was found, the magistrate should order the slave delivered up to him, without trial by jury. Hindering arrest or harboring a runaway slave was punishable by fine of five hundred dollars. The law was open to much abuse. Many free negroes in Northern States were kidnaped. Interference with captures and rescue of arrested negroes became more frequent as anti-slavery feeling increased in the North. In Prigg *vs.* Pennsylvania the Supreme Court held that the law must be carried out by Federal authorities alone; States or State authorities could not be forced to act (1842). Several States then forbade them to do so. The escape of slaves to Canada was extensive, and systematically aided by the Underground Railway. (See art.) In 1850, as a part of the compromise measures of that year, a law was passed providing for a stricter practice in the matter, through U. S. commissioners appointed by the U. S. courts. Proof of identity and two witnesses to the fact of escape were all that was required as evidence. The negro could not testify, nor have jury-trial. Upon this many Northern States passed "Personal Liberty Laws" for the protection of negroes. Some of these conflicted with the Act of 1850 and even with the Constitution. The Act of 1850 aroused great feeling in the North, the "Personal Liberty Laws" in the South. The question of fugitive slaves did much to bring on the Civil War. The war and

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emancipation ended the whole matter. The acts were repealed in 1864.

Fuller, Margaret, Marchioness of Ossoli (1810–1850), of Cambridge, Mass., a woman of great learning, intellectual gifts and social charm and influence, and a prominent leader among the Transcendentalists, was editor of the *Dial*, their organ, from 1840 to 1842. She took an interesting part in aiding the Italian cause in 1848, and was shipwrecked and drowned off Long Island on her return.

Fuller, Melville W., born in Maine in 1833, was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1853, and was a lawyer in Chicago from 1856 to 1888. In 1862 he was a member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention. In 1888 he was appointed by President Cleveland Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fulton, Robert (1765–1815), practically the inventor of the steamboat, was born in Pennsylvania. At first a portrait-painter, he went to England in 1786. After a few years he began to occupy himself with engineering and inventions. The subject of steam navigation already interested him. From 1797 to 1804 he resided in France, where, inventing the torpedo, he attempted to induce Napoleon to adopt it, but in vain. In England (1804–06) he had similar want of success with the British Ministry, and in 1806 returned to America. At New York, in 1807, he successfully realized his project of a vessel propelled by steam power, his steamboat, the "Clermont," successfully steaming from New York to Albany. His invention was of the first importance in developing the interior parts of the United States.

Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, an elaborate constitution for that colony, drawn up in 1667 for the proprietors by John Locke, the philosopher. It provided for a territorial aristocracy, the proprietors at the head and two orders of nobility, called landgraves and caciques, below them. These were to have entailed estates called seigniories and baronies. The proprietors were to be respectively palatine, chancellor, chief justice, constable, admiral, treasurer, high steward and chamberlain. There was to be a palatine's court, a grand council and a parliament. Property qualifications prevailed. Some religious liberty was granted. The whole scheme was unsuited to the needs of a pioneer colony, and never went into practical operation.

Funding, the converting of floating debt into debt having a definite time to run before maturity, usually into interest-bearing bonds. The most famous such operation in United States history was that accomplished by the Act of August 4, 1790, suggested by Hamilton, as

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Secretary of the Treasury. It provided for paying in full, not only the foreign and domestic debt of the United States, but also those debts which the States had incurred in the prosecution of the Revolutionary War, by means of six per cent. bonds, of which, in the case of the domestic debt, one-third were to be deferred stock, interest beginning to be paid in 1800. (See art. Assumption.)

Funston, Frederick, born in Ohio, Nov. 9, 1865; moved to Kansas with his parents, 1867. Attended public school and Lawrence University, was reporter on a Kansas City paper, 1890, and was made botanist of the U. S. Death Valley expedition, 1891. He was commissioned by the Commissioner of Agriculture to make a report on the flora of Alaska, which service he performed 1893–94, and in which he traversed a great part of the Yukon River alone in a canoe. Loving adventure, he joined the Insurgent Army in Cuba in 1896, and after serving eighteen months was badly wounded and returned to the United States. In the war with Spain he was commissioned Colonel of the 20th Kansas Volunteers, 1898, and after fighting in Cuba went to the Philippines, where he distinguished himself by great gallantry in several engagements. He was promoted to Brigadier-General, May 2, 1899.

Fur-trade. This trade, especially that in beaver, was an important element in the economic life of all the colonies in the seventeenth century, and in the struggle between England and France for the possession of North America, also in all negotiations respecting the northwest boundary of the United States. As the trade receded farther and farther to the northwest, the Hudson Bay Company and the Northwest Company, established in 1783 by England, tried to monopolize it. In 1809 John Jacob Astor secured the incorporation of the American Fur Company. He founded Astoria in Oregon, and attempted to connect it with Mackinaw by a line of posts and consolidate the whole northwestern fur-trade. After the War of 1812 he renewed his attempt. In 1816 Congress passed an act excluding foreign fur-traders.

Fuss and Feathers, the army nickname for General Winfield Scott, also used politically when he ran for the Presidency in 1852; due to his punctiliousness as to dress.

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Gabriel's Insurrection, an insurrection incited among the negro slaves of the vicinity of Richmond, Va., in 1800, by a slave of Thomas Prosser, called "General Gabriel," and "Jack Bowler." They intended to attack Richmond by night with a thousand negroes and murder the inhabitants. An escaped negro revealed the plot. Governor James Monroe ordered out the militia and attacked the insurgents. The ringleaders were captured and executed.

Gadsden, James (1788–1858), served in the War of 1812, was aide-de-camp to General Jackson in the subjugation of the Seminole Indians, and constructed works for the defense of the Gulf. He was appointed Minister to Mexico in 1853 by President Pierce, and negotiated the Gadsden Treaty, which secured the purchase of the southern portion of Arizona and New Mexico.

Gadsden Treaty was a treaty negotiated with Mexico in 1853 by James Gadsden. By this treaty the United States secured 45,000 square miles of land in what is now Arizona and New Mexico. The United States paid Mexico $10,000,000, but received a considerably larger amount from Mexico for Indian depredation claims.

Gage, Lyman J., banker, Chicago, Ill. Born 1836, De Ruyter, N. Y. Became Secretary of the Treasury in President McKinley's Cabinet, March 5, 1897.

Gage, Thomas (1721–1787), came to America in 1754 in command of a regiment accompanying Braddock's expedition. He was appointed Governor of Montreal in 1760, and from 1763 to 1772 was commander-in-chief in America. In 1774 he was appointed Governor of Massachusetts, and attempted to subdue the antagonism of the colonists to English rule. In 1775 he sent troops to destroy stores collected at Concord, and this led to the battle of Lexington. The colonists refused to recognize Gage as Governor, and soon after the battle of Bunker Hill he resigned his commission.

Gag-rule. A rule adopted by Congress in January, 1836, on motion of John C. Calhoun. Congress had long been besieged by petitions from abolitionists all over the country. Calhoun proposed that henceforth all anti-slavery petitions be laid on the table unnoticed. This infringement upon the right of petition only increased the petition spirit

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in the North, and the "gag-rule" was, after a long struggle, abolished December 3, 1844. John Quincy Adams was its bitterest opponent and an ardent upholder of anti-slavery principles in Congress during ten years.

Gaines, Edmund P. (1777–1849), served during the War of 1812, and was promoted major-general for services in defense of Fort Erie in 1814. He was Commissioner to the Seminole Indians in 1816, and took command against them in 1817.

Gaines, Myra Clark (1805–1885), wife of Edmund P. Gaines, was for many years plaintiff in an extraordinary lawsuit to recover the estate of her father, Daniel Clark. Her claim included much valuable property in New Orleans, estimated at $35,000,000.

Gaines' Mills, or **Chickahominy, Va.,** June 27, 1862. In this engagement of the Civil War Porter, commanding 25,000 troops of McClellan's army, was defeated by Lee with a Confederate force of 35,000. On the morning of June 27 Porter fell back to a range of low hills, and there repelled the Confederate attack until 5,000 more men were sent him by McClellan. Meantime Jackson had joined Lee with 18,500 more troops. A. P. Hill first attacked Porter's position, and was driven back with great loss after a two hours' struggle. Then Jackson came up and joined the attack. Porter, having no intrenchments, was forced to give way before the superior numbers. He crossed the Chickahominy in rapid retreat, and burned the bridges behind him.

Gallatin, Albert (January 29, 1761—August 12, 1849), was born at Geneva, Switzerland, and is one of the most illustrious American statesmen of foreign birth. He was educated at the university of his native city, and emigrated to America in 1780. After varied experiences he settled as a manufacturer in Pennsylvania in 1784. By 1790 he was in the Legislature. His rise to State and national prominence as a leader in the Democratic-Republican party was rapid. He was elected U. S. Senator in 1793, but was not admitted to his seat. The following year he helped by his influence to suppress the Whiskey Insurrection. From 1795 to 1801 he was a member from Pennsylvania of the National House of Representatives, and took a leading part almost from the start, especially on financial topics. When his party came into power with Jefferson, Gallatin was invited to take the Treasury portfolio. He filled this position from 1801 to 1813 and has passed into history as one of the ablest American financiers. In 1813–14 he was Peace Commissioner in Europe, where his services in negotiating the Treaty of Ghent were conspicuous. He was U. S. Minister to France 1816–1823, and in 1826 he

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was sent as Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain. He was later a bank president in New York City, and died at Astoria on Long Island. Gallatin published various pamphlets on finance, on the Oregon question, on the War with Mexico, "Considerations on the Currency and Banking System of the United States" (1831); he was moreover an ethnologist, and published "Synopsis of the Indian Tribes" (1836) and other works.

Gallaudet, Thomas H. (1787–1851), was the first to undertake in America the instruction of deaf mutes (1817), and founded at Hartford an institution for that purpose.

Galveston, Tex., was first settled in 1816, but first permanently settled in 1838. From 1817 to 1821 it was the haunt of the famous pirate Lafitte. Nearly destroyed by hurricane and tidal wave, 1900.

Galvez, Bernardo de (1755–1786), count, was born in Spain, became colonel in Louisiana in 1776 and was Governor from 1777 to 1783. He aided the colonies against the British in the Revolutionary War and was made Viceroy of Mexico in 1785.

Gananoqui (near Thousand Islands, Can.). Here Captain Forsyth, with slight loss, captured, on September 20, 1812, a large supply of ammunition and provisions from the British, whose loss was ten killed and twelve taken prisoners.

Gansevoort, Peter (1749–1812), born in New York, accompanied Montgomery to Canada in 1775; withstood the British and Indians at Fort Schuyler in 1777; was appointed Indian Commissioner and promoted brigadier-general in 1809.

Garfield, James Abram (Nov. 19, 1831—Sept. 19, 1881), twentieth President of the United States, was born at Orange, Cuyahoga County, O., and after miscellaneous experiences, including work on a canal tow-path, he entered Hiram College in Ohio. From there he went to Williams College, and graduated in 1856. For a short time he taught the classics in Hiram College, and in 1857 became the president of that institution. Two years later he entered the State Senate. In the opening year of the war he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of volunteers; having been intrusted with a small independent command he routed the Confederates at Middle Creek, Ky., January 10, 1862. He was made a brigadier-general, served at Shiloh, etc., and became chief of staff in Rosecran's Army of the Cumberland. In this capacity he rendered important services, and was made major-general after Chickamauga. He had been already elected to Congress, and took his seat in December, 1863.

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From this time he served continuously and was one of the leading debaters and orators on the Republican side. He was member of important committees, like Military Affairs and Ways and Means, and was chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency and on Appropriations. General Garfield served on the Electoral Commission of 1877 and was elected U. S. Senator from Ohio in 1880. The same year he attended the National Convention, and on the thirty-sixth ballot received the nomination, through the influence of Blaine. Entering office March 4, 1881, he chose Blaine for the State Department, Windom for the Treasury, and R. T. Lincoln for War. He became almost immediately involved in the Republican factional quarrels of New York. His appointment of the "Half-Breed" Robertson to the collectorship of New York caused the "Stalwart" Senators, Conkling and Platt, to resign and demand a "vindication." In the midst of these proceedings President Garfield was shot at Washington, July 2, by a fanatic, Guiteau. He lingered through the summer, was removed in September to Elberon, New Jersey, and there passed away.

Garland, Augustus H., was born in Tennessee in 1832. He opposed secession in the State Convention in 1861, but served in the Confederate Congress till the close of the war. He won the famous test-oath case in 1866, and in 1874 was chosen Governor of Arkansas. He served in the U. S. Senate from 1876 to 1885, and was Attorney-General in Cleveland's Cabinet from 1885 to 1889. Died 1899.

Garner Case (1856), the saddest of many noted fugitive slave cases. Simeon Garner, his son and their families escaped from Kentucky to Cincinnati. They were pursued and after a desperate struggle captured. Margaret Garner, in order to save her children from slavery, had attempted to kill them during the struggle, and one was found dead when the fugitives were captured. The courts decided upon returning the slaves. On their way back to Kentucky Margaret made an unsuccessful attempt to drown herself and child.

Garnett, Robert S. (1819–1861), born in Virginia, was a Democratic Representative from Virginia from 1817 to 1827. He voted alone against the recognition of the South American Republics. Commanding Confederate forces in West Virginia, he was defeated and killed at Carrick's Ford in 1861.

Garrison, William Lloyd (1805–1879), was born in Massachusetts. He began his career in the employ of the *Newburyport Herald* in 1818, making anonymous contributions reproving the general apathy on the subject of slavery. Between 1826 and 1831 he edited various emancipa-

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tion papers, among them the *Herald, Free Press, National Philanthropist, Journal of the Times* and the *Genius of Universal Emancipation.* He also delivered series of lectures in the interest of emancipation. From 1831 to 1860 he edited the *Liberator*, which exerted an immense influence against slavery. In 1832 the American Anti-Slavery Society was formed and organized by him, and soon afterward he became its president. His efforts for the abolition of slavery were unceasing until the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln had gone into effect. His influence in the anti-slavery cause was greater than that of any other man.

Gary, James A., born in 1833, college graduate, cotton manufacturer, banker and politician. Postmaster-General from 1897 to 1898.

Gas-light was first successfully introduced into Boston in 1822, into New York in 1823, into Philadelphia in 1835.

"Gaspee." During the spring of 1772 the British armed schooner "Gaspee" remained in Narragansett Bay and annoyed the inhabitants along the coast by excessive zeal in the suppression of smuggling. Chief Justice Hopkins, of Rhode Island, sent a sheriff on board to know by what authority Dudingston, her commander, acted, and found he was upheld by the British admiral. June 9, the "Gaspee" gave chase to the "Providence," a small packet, and ran aground near Pawtuxet. That night a party of citizens attacked her, wounded and captured Dudingston and the crew, and burned the "Gaspee." Efforts to bring the perpetrators to justice failed.

Gates, Horatio (1728–1806), general, born in England, came to America in 1755, and was a captain in Braddock's expedition. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was appointed adjutant-general in the colonial army, and in 1777 commanded the Northern forces and gained a decisive victory over the British at Saratoga. Highly honored for this success he overestimated his abilities and conspired to gain chief command of the colonial army, but his schemes were disclosed. In 1780 he was placed in command of the Southern army, and met with a severe defeat at Camden. He was retired from command, and was not acquitted by court-martial from blame for this defeat until 1782.

Gates, Sir Thomas, was appointed lieutenant-general under the Virginia Company, and came to Virginia in 1609 with seven ships. The colony did not prosper, and Gates was sent to England in 1610, returning with men and provisions in 1611. He assumed the government, and the colony became more prosperous under his rule, which continued till 1614, when he returned to England.

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Gatling, Richard J., was born in North Carolina in 1818. He has invented various labor-saving devices, but is best known as inventor of the revolving battery-gun bearing his name, which is capable of firing 1,200 shots per minute.

Geary, John W. (1819–1873), commanded at Chapultepec in 1846, was prominent in California politics from 1849 to 1852, was Governor of Kansas, 1856–57, and during the Rebellion won distinction at Bolivar Heights, Cedar Mountain and Lookout Mountain, being promoted major-general. He was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1866 to 1873.

General. This grade was first created by Act of Congress March 3, 1799, and General Washington was appointed to fill it. The office was abolished in 1802. It was not revived again until 1866, when General Grant was appointed. On the election of Grant to the Presidency, William T. Sherman succeeded him in the grade of general. On the retirement of General Sherman, November 1, 1883, the office again became extinct. It was revived for a brief time (June to August, 1888), for Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan. Since his death in 1888 the office has ceased to exist, as has that of lieutenant-general, the highest officer in the army being designated as the general commanding.

Genêt, Edmond C. (1765–1834), was born in France. He was appointed Minister to the United States in 1792, and arrived in Charleston, S. C., in 1793. He immediately took steps to induce the United States to aid France in her troubles with Great Britain, and unlawfully commissioned privateers from American ports. The executive had determined upon neutrality. Genêt succeeded for a time in arousing enthusiasm among the people of the United States, and acted so imprudently that Washington's administration requested his recall in 1794. He was afterward naturalized and became a citizen of the United States.

Geneva Arbitration. A tribunal of arbitration assembled at Geneva in Switzerland, December 15, 1871, to arbitrate upon the "Alabama" claims. (See art.) The tribunal consisted of Count Federigo Sclopis, of Italy; Viscount Itajuba, of Brazil; Mr. Jacques Staempfli, of Switzerland; Charles Francis Adams, of the United States, and Sir Alexander Cockburn, of England. The tribunal decided that an award of compensation for the "indirect claims" advanced by America was not in keeping with the principles of international law. This preliminary decision was accepted. The tribune also decided that Great Britain had not exercised due diligence in preventing the construction, equipment and provisioning of such ships as the "Alabama"; that $15,500,000 should be awarded in a gross sum to the United States, but no com-

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pensation should be made for the pursuit of cruisers or for prospective earnings.

Geneva Convention. A convention was concluded in 1864 for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in armies in the field, between Switzerland, Baden, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Hesse, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia and Würtemberg, and acceded to by most civilized nations, including the United States. Additional articles in 1868 extended to naval forces the advantages of the previous convention.

Geographer of the United States, an office created by the Act of May 20, 1785. The geographer's duties consisted in the supervision of surveys and in the transmission to the Board of Treasury of the series of plats whenever the seven ranges of townships had been surveyed.

Geological Survey. The U. S. Geological Survey was established by Congress in March, 1879, as a bureau of the Department of the Interior. The interior surveys, topographical and geological, heretofore carried on by other government agencies, were confided to it.

George II. (1683–1760), King of Great Britain from 1727 to 1760, granted in 1732 a tract of country from the reserved Carolina tract to James Oglethorpe and a company formed by him. The government of the colony was to be conducted by the proprietors during twenty years, and after that time the form of government was to be decided by the king. In 1749 George II. granted to the Ohio Company, formed by certain wealthy Virginians, 500,000 acres of land, on which they were to plant 100 families, and were to build and maintain a fort. His reign is chiefly memorable in American history for the conquest of Canada.

George III. (1738–1820), son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, succeeded to the throne of England in 1760. His obstinate determination to increase the royal authority had much to do with the provoking of American resistance. At the outbreak of the Revolution he insisted merely upon maintaining the right to tax the colonies, but when they showed persistent determination he became exasperated and wrote, "Every means of distressing America must meet with my concurrence." Under his direction the war was prosecuted with vigor and he reluctantly consented to peace in 1782. He was kind-hearted, upright and truthful, with a very forcible character, but was narrow-minded and obstinate.

George, Henry, born in Philadelphia in 1839, is well known as a writer upon economics. He published various newspapers in California

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from 1858 to 1879. He first became prominent through his work, "Progress and Poverty," which advocates a common ownership of land to be brought about by taxing land to the full amount of the rent. He is the author of "Social Problems," "Protection or Free Trade," etc. Died October 29, 1897.

George, Fort (Niagara River). In the War of 1812, after the capture of York by the Americans, they moved against Fort George. On May 27, 1813, the troops were landed under cover of the guns of the fleet. The attack, led by Colonel Winfield Scott and Commodore Perry, was successful. The British, after spiking the guns and destroying the ammunition, abandoned the fort. Soon after, Forts Erie and Chippewa were likewise abandoned, and the whole Niagara frontier passed into the hands of the Americans.

Georgia, one of the original thirteen States, was founded by Oglethorpe in 1733 as a refuge for debtors. The territory was originally claimed by the Spanish Government, who explored it. In 1663 it constituted a part of the Carolinas, but in 1732 it was set apart and given to James Oglethorpe and others, to be held in trust for twenty-one years. The territory was styled Georgia in honor of George II., and included the land between the Savannah and the Altamaha and the South Sea. The colony was expected to serve as a protection to the Carolinas against the Spaniards of Florida. In 1752 Georgia became a royal colony. In 1763 the southern boundary was extended to St. Mary's River and the western boundary to the Mississippi. The State suffered greatly from war and disorder during the Revolution. The first Constitution was made in 1777; the present in 1868. January 2, 1788, Georgia unanimously ratified the National Constitution. In 1798 the western territory of the State was organized into the Mississippi Territory by the U. S. Government. Georgia's claims were satisfied in 1802 by the payment on the part of the United States of $1,250,000, and the promise to purchase for Georgia the claims of the Indians to lands within the State. In 1795 occurred the "Yazoo fraud," by which the western territory was sold to land companies. The sale was afterward repealed, and the landholders were compensated by the National Government. The State authorities demanded the fulfillment of the promise of 1802 relative to the Indian removal, but not until 1826 did the General Government succeed in obtaining the Georgian lands of the Creeks. The Creeks, however, refused to move, and were protected by the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court. The Indians were eventually driven out by the authorities of Georgia, as President Jackson refused to support the decision of the court. Georgia seceded January 19, 1861. During the war

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Confederate prisons were established at Andersonville and Millen. General Sherman, marching through Georgia, captured Atlanta, September 2, 1864, and Savannah, December 21. The reconstruction of the State was delayed until July, 1870, because of the refusal to extend the suffrage to the blacks. Since reconstruction the State has been uniformly Democratic. The population of the State in 1790 was 82,548; in 1900 it was 2,216,331. Histories by Jones and by Stevens.

"**Georgia,**" an iron steamboat built at Glasgow in 1863 and used as a Confederate cruiser. She sailed from Glasgow in April, 1863, under the name of the "Japan." She destroyed a large number of Union merchant ships along the French coast, and then sailed for England, where it was given out she was to be chartered by the Portuguese Government. She was nevertheless seized, August 15, 1863, by Captain Craven, commanding the United States ship "Niagara," and returned to England.

Gerard, Conrad A., died in 1790. He was the first French Minister to the United States. Having negotiated the treaty between France and the United States, he came to America in 1778, returned in 1779, and was active in the negotiations with Great Britain in 1782.

Germaine, Lord George (1716–1785), was appointed colonial secretary by George III. of England in 1775, and superintended the conduct of the British forces during the Revolutionary War. He advocated vigorous measures against the colonies, enlisted the services of the Six Nations, and was influential in the bribery of Benedict Arnold. Resigned in 1782.

Germans. There were more Germans in Pennsylvania than in any other of the colonies. Penn encouraged their immigration. They were largely of sects persecuted in Germany. They were averse to war and indifferent to politics, but had important influence on the development of manufactures. Palatine, Moravian and other Germans were also settled in large numbers in Maryland, New York, Virginia and the Carolinas, and Salzburgers in Georgia. They were sober and industrious. In the Revolution they were in general not active. Of immigrants into the United States since 1820, more than one-third have been Germans. The revolutionary movements of 1848 caused the emigration of large numbers to the United States.

Germantown, Battle of (October 4, 1777). Howe after occupying Philadelphia sent a considerable detachment down the river to seize Forts Mercer and Mifflin. When Washington learned of this he determined to crush the British at Germantown. In the early morning of

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October 4 his army in two columns, the center under Sullivan, the left under Greene, advanced upon the village. The central column drove in the British outposts and was forcing back the British line opposite. Greene also was driving the right back when an accident happened to destroy the whole plan. Stephen, who was upon the right of Greene's division, came on through the heavy fog, and mistaking the American left-center for the enemy, charged upon them. This at once caused a panic and the battle was lost. However, the troops retreated in good order before Cornwallis, who had hurried from Philadelphia with two battalions. The Americans lost 673, the British 575.

Geronimo, a chief of the Chiricahuas of the Apache tribe of Indians. He was captured by General Miles in 1886 for making depredations, and was placed under surveillance at Fort Perkins, Florida.

Gerry, Elbridge (1744–1814), Vice-President, born in Massachusetts, was a member of the Massachusetts colonial House of Representatives from 1772 to 1775 and a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1776 to 1780 and from 1783 to 1785. He signed the Declaration of Independence and aided in framing the Constitution, but refused to sign it, believing that too great powers were delegated to the National Government. He was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the first U. S. Congress in 1789 and served till 1793. He was a special commissioner to France in 1797 with Pinckney and Marshall, and was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1810 and 1811. He was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1812 as a Democrat and served until his death (1813–1814). Life by Austin.

Gerrymander, an arrangement of the boundaries of election districts so contrived as to secure an unfair advantage to the dominant party. In colonial times elections were by counties or by towns, and the gerrymander was not developed. The first gerrymander has been said to be an arrangement of Patrick Henry's, whereby Madison should not be elected to the First Congress. But in reality the districting of Virginia at that time was not clearly unfair. The name arose from a redistricting scheme carried out by the Republicans of Massachusetts in 1811, in accordance with which the Essex District bore a fanciful resemblance to a salamander. Hence the name "gerrymander" was given to it from Governor Elbridge Gerry, under whom the act was passed. The practice has since become well-nigh universal in American politics, with most injurious effects upon public morality.

Getty, George W., born in 1819, was promoted major-general for gallantry during the Civil War, serving in the Virginia campaign and

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having a command at Yorktown, Antietam, Fredericksburg and the Wilderness. He defended Washington, and served in the Shenandoah campaign. He retired in 1883.

Gettysburg, Pa., a memorable battle of the Civil War, considered the turning point of the struggle between the Confederates and Federals. The Confederates numbering 70,000, under Lee, were defeated by the Union Army, led by Meade, finally numbering 93,000. The battle occurred July 1-3, 1863. Lee, having pushed thus far in his great invasion of the North, lay at Chambersburg awaiting the results of disturbances among the "Copperhead" faction in the Northern cities. Ewell was posted between York and Carlisle with a strong Confederate force. Longstreet's columns and Stuart's cavalry were also separated from the main Confederate command. Meade had just taken command of the National troops, vice Hooker, resigned, had ordered the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, and contemplated a concentration of his forces at Pipe Creek, fifteen miles from Gettysburg, hoping to offer battle to Lee at that place. The absence of Stuart's cavalry prevented Lee from ascertaining the strength of the Nationals. Meade's plans of battle at Pipe Creek were frustrated, July 1, by an attack by the Confederates upon Reynolds' division at Gettysburg. Reynolds, though supported by Buford's cavalry, was routed and killed. The fighting became general. Ewell's and Longstreet's columns had arrived, and Meade sent Howard to assume command of the National field. Howard placed his forces upon the right, extending his line beyond the town to the north. This line was broken in the center by Lee's repeated charges, but not without severe losses to the Confederates. Hancock arrived and rallied the Federals, placing his line along Round Top and Little Round Top, two strong positions. The National line now was, beginning with the right: Slocum's, Howard's, Hancock's and Sykes', with Sedgwick in reserve. The bloodiest fighting of the day, July 2, was between Vincent's and Hood's men on Little Round Top. The battles of the first two days were indecisive. Meade began the attack July 3, by driving Ewell from his position on Rock Creek. Then followed Pickett's disastrous charge upon Cemetery Ridge, in which 4,600 Confederates were killed and wounded. Lee was obliged to retreat. The Nationals lost 23,003 killed and wounded; the Confederate loss was officially reported as 20,451. Many generals were killed on both sides.

Ghent, Treaty of, a treaty of peace concluded between British and American commissioners, assembled at Ghent in 1814. Clay, Adams, Gallatin, Bayard and Russell represented the United States. The

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treaty was concluded December 24, 1814, and was ratified early in 1815. It provided for universal peace between the belligerents; the mutual restoration of territory, property and archives; a cessation of hostilities immediately upon ratification; a restoration of prisoners of war; an establishment of the disputed northeastern boundary by construction of the treaty of 1783, with possible final reference to some friendly power; other boundary questions to be disposed of in a similar manner; and a mutual promotion of the abolition of the slave trade. Nothing was said of the impressment of seamen, the search of American vessels, and the oppressive decrees respecting neutral commerce, the three grievances which mainly caused the war.

Gherardi, Bancroft, born in 1832, nephew of George Bancroft, entered the navy in 1846, was made lieutenant-commander in 1862, and in command of the "Port Royal" distinguished himself at Mobile Bay. He became a commodore in 1884, and a rear-admiral in 1886.

Gibbon, John, born in 1827, served during the Mexican War and in the Civil War, on the Federal side, taking part in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. He is author of an essay on "Our Indian Question." Died 1896.

Gibbons, James, Roman Catholic prelate, born in Maryland in 1834, ordained a priest in 1861, became Archbishop of Baltimore in 1877 and was confirmed cardinal in 1886. See appendix, page 483.

Gibson, Randall L. (1832–1892), Senator, entered the Confederate army as a private, and rose to various commands at Shiloh, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. He represented Louisiana in the U. S. Congress from 1875 to 1883, and in the Senate from 1883 to 1892.

Giddings, Joshua R. (1795–1864), was born in Pennsylvania. He served in the Ohio militia during the War of 1812, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1820. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1826, and was a Representative from Ohio in the U. S. Congress from 1838 to 1859, during which time he was prominent as an advocate of the right of petition and one of the foremost opponents of slavery. In 1842 he was censured by the House of Representatives for his advocacy of anti-slavery measures. He at once resigned, and was triumphantly re-elected. In 1861 he was appointed Consul-General in Canada, and in 1864 published a history of the Rebellion.

Gilbert, Sir Humphrey (1539–1584), English navigator, half-

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brother of Sir Walter Raleigh, sought to discover a northwest passage to India, and wrote a treatise on the subject. In 1578 he made an expedition which met with no success. In 1583 he planted a colony at Newfoundland which did not prosper. On his return he was lost at sea.

Gilder, William Henry, was second in command of the Franklin search expedition conducted by Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, 1878–1880. This expedition found many relics, and recovered the remains of Lieutenant Irving, of the unfortunate Franklin party. In 1881 he accompanied the party sent in search of De Long and when their vessel, the "Rogers," was destroyed by fire on the west shore of Behring's Strait, Gilder carried the news to the nearest telegraph station, which involved a winter's journey of 2,000 miles across Siberia. He died at Morristown, N. J., February 6, 1900.

Gillmore, Quincy A. (1825–1888), was born in Ohio. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1849, was chief of engineers in the Port Royal expedition in 1861, superintended the attack on Fort Pulaski, defeated the Confederates at Somerset in 1862, commanded at Fort Sumter, Fort Wagner and Morris Island, and was promoted major-general for services at Charleston. He was an authority in engineering subjects.

Gilmer, Thomas W., died in 1844, was Governor of Virginia from 1840 to 1841. He was a U. S. Democratic Congressman from 1841 to 1844. He was Secretary of the Navy in Tyler's Cabinet in 1844, and was killed in the "Princeton" disaster.

Gilpin, Henry D. (1801–1860), was U. S. attorney for Pennsylvania in 1832, solicitor of the U. S. Treasury in 1837, and Attorney-General for the United States from 1840 to 1841, and was deeply interested in historical work. He edited the papers of James Madison, 1840.

Girard, Stephen (1750–1831), was born in France, but came to Philadelphia about 1776. He amassed an immense fortune by commercial enterprises and speculation during financial crises. During the War of 1812 he greatly aided the Government by a loan of $5,000,000. He was rigidly frugal and inhospitable in private life, but very generous in public affairs, giving large sums for public and charitable purposes. He founded Girard College for orphans at Philadelphia.

Girty, Simon (1750?–1815), a Kentucky loyalist who led the Indians in their depredations during the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812, committing many atrocious deeds.

Gist, Mordecai (1743–1792), was elected captain of the first Mary-

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land company in the Revolutionary War, fought at Camden in 1780, and gained a victory over the British at Combahee in 1782.

Glass. The first mention of the manufacture of glass in the United States is in Captain John Smith's "History of Virginia," in which he speaks of a glass factory having been founded at Jamestown in 1615, and a second in 1622. The work was coarse, being chiefly confined to bottles. In 1754 a successful factory was established in Brooklyn by Bamber, a Dutchman. In 1779 factories were founded at Temple, N. H., and in 1795 the industry was begun at Pittsburg. By 1813 there were five glass factories, valued at $160,000, at Pittsburg. In 1840 there were eighty-one factories in the States, having a capital of $2,014,100. By 1870, 201 factories flourished in different places, having a total capital of $14,111,642. Since then the industry has rapidly increased.

Glendale, or Frayser's Farm, Va., a battle in the Peninsular campaign of the Civil War, occurring June 30, 1863. McClellan's army had just emerged from White Oak Swamp, where had also been a fierce battle with Jackson's troops. Hill and Longstreet fell upon the Federal rear and there was terrific fighting all the afternoon. McCall's division of the Federals fared worst and that leader was captured. Darkness ended this indecisive battle. This fight is also called Nelson's Farm and Charles City Cross-Roads.

Gnadenhütten, a settlement of Indians, Christianized by the Moravians, made in 1783. It was situated on the Muskingum River. For many years this village and the sister settlements of Salem and Schönbrunn were peaceful and prosperous. In 1781 Matthew Elliott, leading 300 whites and Hurons, appeared at Gnadenhütten and urged the missionaries and Indians to depart to Sandusky. They did so, but returned the next year. Another troop of soldiers, frontiersmen and savages, under Colonel Williamson, and without civil or military authority, appeared, and brutally butchered the entire tribe, destroying their thriving village.

Goebel, William E., ran on the Democratic ticket in 1899 against William S. Taylor for Governor of Kentucky. The returns showed a majority of 2,383 in favor of the latter, but the claim of fraud was set up and the contention was carried before an election board that decided in favor of Goebel. In the meantime, however, the certificate of election had been given to Taylor and the other State officers had likewise taken their seats. When the Legislature, which was largely Democratic, convened, January 30, 1900, the two governors were in Frankfort to establish themselves in office. Taylor, having the certificate, took pos-

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session of the State House and called for troops to protect him in the discharge of his duties as the lawful executive. Fearing that the Legislature, if permitted to assemble, would declare Goebel Governor, Taylor set guards before the Capitol, instructed to allow none of the members to enter. This was the situation on the morning of January 30 when Goebel, accompanied by Colonel Jack Chinn, approached the State House. The two were near the fountain when several shots were fired from a window in the executive mansion, which is separated from the Capitol by a narrow passage. One of the bullets, evidently from a Winchester rifle, struck Goebel in the right shoulder and, ranging downward, passed through the left lung and issued from the left side. Goebel fell mortally wounded, but survived until seven o'clock of the following Saturday, February 3d. The greatest excitement naturally ensued and civil war was imminent, but cooler counsel prevailed. Taylor offered a personal reward of $500 for the apprehension of the assassin, and the peace officers exerted themselves to find the culprit, but without avail. Taylor adjourned the Legislature to meet at London, Laurel County, and after the death of Goebel, J. C. W. Beckham, the Democrat Lieutenant-Governor, who was now sworn in as Goebel's successor, convened the Legislature in Louisville. This change was made necessary by the passions of the people, which were such that a strong force was necessary to prevent a clash of arms between the opposing factions. Taylor held possession of the Frankfort State House by the help of militia, and applied to the Federal Courts (Judge Taft) for an order restraining the Democratic leaders from interfering with his exercise of the functions of the governorship. This application was based upon the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, but the judge refused the request and referred the matter back to the State Courts for determination. Thereupon Taylor, acting as Governor, recalled the Legislature to Frankfort, where sessions of the Republican faction were thereafter held, while the Democratic members continued to hold their session in Louisville until decision of the Circuit Court was rendered seating Beckham, from which appeal was asked for, but denied.

Goffe, William (1605-1679), regicide, was born in England. He became a major-general in the English army, was one of the judges who sentenced Charles I. to death, and was prominent in political affairs during the Protectorate. Upon the return of Charles II., he fled to America in 1660, landing at Boston. He was concealed in New Haven from 1661 to 1664, when he went to Hadley, Mass., where he remained until just before his death.

Gold. The first law affecting the coinage of gold into lawful money

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was enacted April 2, 1792. By this law any person could have gold bullion converted into coin eleven parts pure to one part alloy. Its ratio to silver was fifteen to one, and gold coins were legal tender to any amount. In March, 1795, a charge of four cents per ounce was made for coining gold bullion below the standard. Under the law of April 21, 1800, a sum was retained for coining gold below the standard. January 18, 1837, the standard gold coin was made nine-tenths pure and one-tenth alloy. February 21, 1853, it was enacted that gold coins were to be exchanged for silver coins at par in sums not exceeding $100, and a charge of one-half per cent. was made for refining. February 12, 1873, it was enacted that one-fifth of one per cent. was to be charged for coining standard gold. By the law of January 14, 1875, no charge was to be made for converting standard gold bullion into coin.

Gold, Production of. Up to 1830 the amount of gold produced in the United States was exceedingly small. In the next two decades an annual average of $700,000 was obtained from the mines in the Southern States. The discovery of gold in California raised the annual product to $10,000,000 in 1848, to $40,000,000 in 1849, and to $50,000,000 in 1850. In 1853 it reached its maximum, $65,000,000. In the decade 1861–70 it averaged $47,000,000; in the decade 1871–80, $40,000,000; in the decade 1881–90, about $34,000,000. In 1892–93 it was $33,000,000, but in 1899 it rose to $70,000,000.

Gold Reserve. For the purpose of preserving the credit of the nation and to protect the issues of Treasury notes, a reserve or redemption fund of $100,000,000 in gold was ostensibly maintained by law, but the futility of such a provision, forming as it does an insecure basis for a paper issue of $500,000,000, was demonstrated during Cleveland's second term, when the reserve fell below $50,000,000, and more than once has had to be restored by the issuing of bonds. The revival of business and the large increase of exports following McKinley's election caused a rapid increase of gold in the United States Treasury, until, in February, 1900, the amount reached the unprecedented total of $402,580,027.

Gold Standard Financial Bill, The, a measure that became a law March 14, 1900, providing for the maintenance of a redemption fund of $150,000,000, giving power to the Secretary of the Treasury to replenish the fund by a sale of bonds whenever it falls below $100,000,000, and provides that all Treasury notes issued for silver bullion under the Sherman law shall be retired and replaced by silver certificates. It also gives the Secretary authority to suspend the issue of gold certificates

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and to coin any of the 1890 bullion into subsidiary coins up to $100,000,000. The law also gives the Secretary power to refund $839,000,000 of outstanding bonds by exchanging for them 2 per cent. bonds and payment of the difference in cash, upon the following basis: 105.6851 for the 3 per cents., 111.6765 for the 4 per cents., and 110.0751 for the 5 per cents. New national banks are permitted to be chartered with a capital not less than $25,000, and all national banks allowed to issue circulating notes to the par value of the bonds deposited.

Golden Circle, Knights of the, an organization formed among "Southern sympathizers" during the Civil War to assist the Confederate cause.

"Golden Hind," the vessel which accompanied Sir Humphrey Gilbert's "Squirrel" in the colonization expedition of 1583. Gilbert was lost, and Captain Edward Haies returned with the "Golden Hind" to England bearing the news.

Goldsborough, Louis M. (1805–1877), entered the navy at the age of seven, served in the Mediterranean in 1827, was promoted commander in 1841, and aided in the bombardment of Vera Cruz in 1847. In 1861 he was in command of the North Atlantic squadron, and planned the capture of Roanoke Island in 1862. He retired in 1873, as rear-admiral, having been longer in the service than any other officer.

Goodhue, Benjamin (1748–1814), a Massachusetts member of the Continental Congress from 1784 to 1789, was a U. S. Congressman from 1789 to 1795, and a (Federalist) Senator from 1796 to 1800. He drafted many of the present revenue laws, and served on the Committee on Commerce in the Senate.

Goodrich, Samuel G. (1793–1860), served in the Massachusetts Senate in 1838 and 1839, and was U. S. Consul at Paris from 1851 to 1855. He published many juvenile and educational works, usually under the name of Peter Parley, famous among which was a popular history of the United States.

Goodyear, Charles (1800–1860), was born in Connecticut. By persistent experiment he discovered the vulcanizing process by which he rendered india-rubber useful.

Gordon, John B., born in 1832, was promoted lieutenant-general in the Confederate service, represented Georgia in the U. S. Senate from 1873 to 1880, and was elected Governor of Georgia in 1886.

Gorgeana, a town incorporated in 1642 under the grant of the charter of Maine to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and others. The grant was

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made December 2, 1631, of 24,000 acres on both sides of the Acomenticus River. Gorgeana was founded in 1641 as Acomenticus.

Gorges, Sir Ferdinando (1565–1647), was one of the founders of the original Plymouth Company, and sent out a number of unsuccessful expeditions to the New England coast. In 1620 he became a member of the Council for New England. In 1622 he, with Mason, obtained a grant of Northern New England; in 1629, of Western Maine, separately. Under a fuller proprietary grant of 1639, he established a government at Saco, Acomenticus and Gorgeana.

Gorman, Arthur P., born in 1839, was a page in the U. S. Senate from 1852 to 1866, served in the Maryland Legislature from 1869 to 1879, and has been a U. S. Senator from 1881 to 1897. He is one of the chief Democratic political managers, and a presidential aspirant.

Gough, John B. (1817–1886), came to America from England in 1829. He led a dissipated life until 1842, when he reformed and devoted his efforts to temperance reform. He relied entirely on moral influences and disregarded organized or legislative efforts. He was famous as an orator.

Gould, Helen Miller, daughter of Jay Gould, born in New York, June 20, 1868. Her fame is secure as one of the noblest of American women. At the beginning of the war with Spain she gave the U. S. Government $100,000, to be spent at the discretion of the Secretary of War, she also became an active member of the Woman's National War Relief, gave freely money and assistance to the work, contributed $25,000 for the relief of sick soldiers at Camp Wikoff, and is noted for her generous benefactions to many worthy causes.

Gould, Jay (1836–1893), first engaged in surveying, but entered the brokerage business in 1857 and amassed an immense fortune through railroad speculations. He was said to control nearly one-eighth of the railroad mileage in the United States.

Gourgues, Dominique de (1537–1593), a French soldier, set sail in 1567, with three vessels and about 230 men, to punish the Spaniards led by Menendez, for killing French explorers in Florida. He enlisted the services of the Indians and attacked Fort San Mateo on the St. John's River, Florida, completely annihilated the garrison, and likewise destroyed the fortifications at the mouth of the river.

Government by Injunction, see appendix, page 483.

Governor. When the American colonies were founded, "Governor" was used in two senses in England,—to denote the commander of a fortified post, like Hull or Tangier, and to denote the head of a great

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trading corporation, like the East India Company or the Massachusetts Company. The Governor of an American colony got his name by derivation from both these sources, probably. When the Revolution broke out and the royal Governors fled, the new State Constitutions usually made provision for a single executive, called the Governor. At first he was chosen by the Legislatures in most States south of New York, but now by the people. In the colonial period the Governors of Rhode Island, of Connecticut, and of Massachusetts, down to 1691, were chosen by the people; those of proprietary colonies by the proprietors; those of royal colonies by the crown.

Governor's Island, N. Y., called Nutten Island by its original settlers, the Dutch, received its present name from having been the property of Governor Wouter van Twiller. It was fortified and occupied by the colonial troops during the Revolution.

Graduation Act, an act passed by Congress in 1854 to cheapen, for the benefit of actual settlers and for adjoining farms, the price of lands which had long been on the market.

Grady, Henry W. (1851–1889), journalist and orator, became associated with the *Atlanta Constitution* in 1880. A distinguished orator, he made himself the spokesman of the "New South," and delivered a famous speech on "The New South" in 1886, and one upon "The Future of the Negro" in 1889.

Grafton, Augustus Henry Fitzroy, Duke of (1736–1811), English statesman, opposed Townsend's policy of taxing the American colonies in 1766. He sought to prevent the war with the colonies, and opposed the measures of Lord North.

Graham, George (1772?–1830), commanded in the War of 1812, was acting Secretary of War from 1815 to 1817, and was U. S. Land Commissioner from 1823 to 1830.

Graham, William A. (1804–1875), represented North Carolina in the U. S. Senate from 1840 to 1843, was Governor of the State from 1845 to 1849, Secretary of the Navy in Fillmore's Cabinet from 1850 to 1853, and Whig candidate for Vice-President in 1852.

Granby Token, a private or unauthorized coinage issued in Connecticut in 1737 by John Higley, of Granby. It was made of copper. Obverse, a deer and legend, Value Me as You Please; Roman numerals III. and crescent. Reverse, three hammers upon a triangular field, each bearing a crown. Legend: I Am Good Copper.

Grand Army of the Republic, organized during the winter of

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1865–66 at Springfield, Ill., chiefly through the activity of Dr. B. F. Stephenson, late surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. The first post was established at Decatur, Ill., in 1866. The ritual is secret. All soldiers and sailors of the U. S. Army, navy and marine corps between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, are eligible for membership provided they have had an honorable discharge. The membership, in 1893, was 407,781. National conventions have been held each year. The first commander-in-chief was Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Illinois. Grand army posts have been established in nearly every city in the North and West.

Grand Gulf, Miss., assaulted, during Grant's expedition along the Mississippi, by that general and Admiral Porter, who commanded eight Federal gunboats, April 29, 1863. Wade held the place with a small Confederate force. The position was bombarded for some hours without avail.

Granger, Francis (1792–1868), son of Gideon, a New York Assemblyman from 1826 to 1831, was National Republican candidate for Vice-President in 1836, a U. S. Congressman from 1835 to 1837 and from 1839 to 1843, and was Whig Postmaster-General in 1841.

Granger, Gideon (1767–1822), served in the Connecticut Legislature, and was one of the originators of the school fund. He was Postmaster-General of the United States from 1801 to 1814 in the Cabinets of Jefferson and Madison, and was a member of the New York Senate from 1819 to 1821 where he advocated an extensive system of internal improvements.

Granger, Gordon (1821–1876), active in the Mexican War at Vera Cruz, Chapultepec and City of Mexico, fought on the Federal side during the Civil War at Island No. 10, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge and Mobile, and was brevetted major-general.

Granger, Robert S., general, born in 1816, promoted captain in the Mexican War, had commands in the Civil War at Lebanon, Lawrenceburg, in Nashville and Middle Tennessee in 1863, and Alabama in 1864. He retired in 1873. Died 1894.

Grangers. The popular name for the "Patrons of Husbandry," a secret association devoted to the promotion of agricultural interests, organized in Washington, December 4, 1867. By the end of 1875 it numbered 1,500,000 members in every section of the United States. Its organization was somewhat similar to that of the Freemasons, but both men and women were admitted to membership. Though fundamen-

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tally non-political, it exerted considerable political influence in its contests with railroad corporations for cheaper rates.

Grant, James (1720–1806), met with a severe defeat in command of an expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1758. He commanded two brigades of British troops at Long Island, and was in command of New Jersey during the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He served as a major-general in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown in 1777, and defeated Lee at Monmouth in 1778.

Grant, Ulysses S. (1822–1885), the greatest Federal general in the Civil War, was born at Point Pleasant, O., and was graduated from West Point in 1843. He was commissioned a lieutenant, fought in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and was brevetted captain in 1847 for conduct at Chapultepec. In 1854 he resigned his commission and engaged in business until 1861. Soon after the outbreak of the war he was given command of the forces at Cairo, Ill., and in 1861 seized Paducah. In 1862 he gained possession of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, strongly contested points, the surrender of which was the first brilliant victory of the national arms. For this success he was commissioned major-general. In conjunction with the forces of General Buell he defeated the Confederates at Pittsburg Landing and soon afterward was assigned to command in Tennessee. He defeated General Price (1863) and succeeded in taking Vicksburg from Pendleton after repeated attacks. Having thus secured the Mississippi, he was appointed major-general in the regular army and placed in command of the Western army. He gained brilliant victories about Chattanooga and was appointed by President Lincoln to the newly revived rank of lieutenant-general. Leaving Sherman to conduct the chief Western army from Tennessee to the sea, he assumed control of the movements against the Confederates defending Richmond, commanded by General Lee. With dogged persistence and at great sacrifice of life he fought the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, destroying the railroads which brought supplies to the Confederates, taking Petersburg in 1865 and compelling the entire command to surrender on April 9 at Appomattox Court House, thereby ending the war. In the period of reconstruction which followed he played a most honorable part, often being placed in difficult positions by the animosity between President Johnson and Congress. In 1868 he was unanimously nominated for President by the Republicans, was elected and served two terms, from 1868 to 1876. During his administration occurred the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, the funding of the national debt, civil service reform was inaugurated, the Treaty of Washington was negotiated with Great

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Britain, and specie payment was resumed in 1875. His administration as President was not wholly successful, some of his advisers proving most unworthy. He possessed an unassuming manner, yet was self-reliant and prompt in his decisions, calm and patient in all circumstances, and won the admiration of all by his moral and physical courage. He published "Personal Memoirs."

Grasse, François J. P., Count de (1723–1788), born in France, was appointed commander of a French fleet of twenty-nine vessels and 3,000 men to aid the American colonists against Great Britain in 1781. He aided in the siege of Yorktown, blockading the York and James Rivers, and sent troops to aid in the decisive engagement by which Cornwallis was compelled to surrender.

Gray, Asa (1810–1888), born in New York, was recognized both in this country and in Europe as one of the most eminent botanists of his time. He published a large number of valuable botanical works.

Gray, Elisha, born in 1835, is a successful inventor of various electrical appliances, chiefly for the telegraph and telephone, among them being his speaking telephone and multiplex telegraph.

Gray, George, born in 1840, Attorney-General of Delaware from 1879 to 1885, delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1876, 1880 and 1884, U. S. Senator from 1885 to 1899. Peace Commissioner in 1898, U. S. Circuit Judge, 1899.

Gray, Robert (1755–1806), born in Rhode Island, traded with the Indians on the northwest coast, and returned in 1790 via China, being the first to carry the American flag around the world. He sailed into the Columbia River in 1792, from which arose the American claim to Oregon.

"Great Awakening," a religious revival between 1734 and 1744, through Massachusetts and Connecticut, induced by the eloquence of Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield. Edwards had a parish at Northampton, Whitefield was an Englishman. Their preaching aroused the greatest religious enthusiasm, and made hundreds of converts. The awakening was looked upon with disfavor in England.

Great Bridge, Va., an engagement of the Revolution, occurring December 9, 1775, near the Dismal Swamp, between Lord Dunmore, commanding a band of British and Tories, and Colonel Woodford, leading 300 colonial soldiers. Dunmore attacked Woodford's camp and was defeated with the loss of 100 men, Woodford sustaining no loss.

Great Britain. The definitive treaty of peace which ended the

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Revolutionary War between the United States and Great Britain was concluded September 3, 1783. Failure to fulfill some of the provisions of this treaty—notably the evacuation of the northern frontier posts—led to the negotiation of the Jay Treaty. This concession (of evacuation) with some doubtful commercial privileges was almost the only advantage secured by the new treaty, which gave more than it gained, and proved very unpopular, though it was ratified. British orders-in-council, damaging to American commerce, and the arbitrary impressment of American seamen, resulted in the War of 1812–15 (see next art.), which was ended by the treaty of peace known as the Treaty of Ghent, which provided for commissions to settle the northern boundary. A commercial convention was concluded in 1815. The convention of 1818 reaffirmed the right of the United States to the enjoyment of the northeastern fisheries subject to certain renunciations. It referred to arbitration the question of the return of the slaves captured during the War of 1812, which was finally decided in favor of the United States, and an indemnity paid. It attempted to settle the northwest boundary. The Ashburton Treaty of 1842 determined the long-disputed northeast boundary and provided for the mutual suppression of the slave trade. The acquisition of California and the question of its approaches across the Isthmus led to new difficulties with Great Britain. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850 was concluded to settle all difficulties as to Central American rights, but a difficulty of interpretation led to the conclusion of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty of 1854, which failed of ratification, and the matter was not satisfactorily adjusted for several years. In 1853 a claims convention was concluded, a reciprocity treaty in 1854 and a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade in 1862—afterward modified. A naturalization convention was concluded in 1870. A treaty (Treaty of Washington) was concluded May 8, 1871. to settle questions arising from the American Civil War. It provided for a commission of arbitration which awarded $15,500,000 to the United States, and settled important questions of international law. This treaty further adjusted differences relating to the northeastern fisheries, and $5,500,000 were awarded to Great Britain. Also the northwestern boundary dispute (or San Juan question) was referred to the Emperor of Germany, who decided in favor of the United States. An extradition treaty was concluded in 1890. The latest difficulty between the two nations has been the Behring Sea dispute. This arose over the right to take seals in certain waters claimed by the United States as under its exclusive jurisdiction. A treaty of arbitration was signed February 29, 1892, which provided for a tribunal of arbitration. It met in Paris, and on August 15, 1893, signed an agreement which denies exclusive Amer-

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ican jurisdiction beyond the three-mile limit, and grants damages for seizures by the United States, but establishes protective regulations binding upon both nations. In 1892 a reciprocity treaty was concluded respecting the British West Indies.

Great Britain, Second War with. The war between England and France, resumed in 1803, resulted in innumerable aggressions upon the commerce of neutrals. The Berlin and Milan Decrees and the orders-in-council, issued by the two combatants in the effort to destroy each other's resources, subjected to capture on the one hand all vessels trading with England, and on the other hand all vessels trading with France or regions subject to France—practically nearly the whole continent of Europe. England, moreover, insisted on the impressment of seamen and the exercise of the right of search. The Non-Importation Act, the embargo and the Non-Intercourse Act brought neither belligerent to terms, and negotiations with England failed to check British aggressions. The result was the growth, especially in the West, of a resolute war party, led by Clay, Calhoun, Crawford, Grundy, Cheves, Lowndes and others, who succeeded in forcing President Madison's hand, and in June, 1812, brought on a declaration of war with England. The military and naval forces of the United States were exceedidgly small in comparison with those of Great Britain, the country disunited and the executive weak. The theater of land operations was at first the Canadian frontier. In 1812 the Americans lost Detroit and Chicago, and were checked in attempts to invade Canada by way of Niagara. In 1813 Perry's victory on Lake Erie secured that lake and Detroit, but in the regions of Ontario and the St. Lawrence an American occupation of Upper Canada proved temporary, and no substantial gains were made. On the sea the little American navy won brilliant and encouraging victories in 1812. In 1813 it was on the whole unsuccessful, but privateers, to the end of the war, inflicted enormous damage on British shipping. In 1814 the army on the Canadian frontier, better commanded than heretofore, won victories at Lundy's Lane and Plattsburg. But the abdication of Napoleon left England free to employ more troops in America. A force which landed in Chesapeake Bay captured Washington, but was repulsed from Baltimore. Meanwhile New England gave violent expression to its dissatisfaction with the war, especially through the Hartford Convention. As neither nation was making substantial gains, negotiations for peace were begun, and finally peace was concluded by the Treaty of Ghent (1814). The treaty said nothing of either the rights of neutrals or the impressment of seamen. Yet the effect of the war had been to increase the confidence of the Americans and their national feeling, and to withdraw the country's politics permanently

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from dependence on those of Europe. Before the news of peace arrived, Jackson won a brilliant victory at New Orleans over a formidable British force which had been sent to occupy the mouth of the Mississippi (1815).

Great Meadows. Toward the end of May, 1754, Washington encamped with 150 men on a meadow near the Youghiogeny River between the Alleghany and Laurel Ridges. His instructions were to advance upon Fort Duquesne, which had been seized by the French during the preceding year. When at Great Meadows he learned that a body of French were in his vicinity. Taking a portion of his force and an Indian guide he surprised the French, who were hidden in a hollow in the forest, and at once opened fire. Several, among whom was their commander Jumonville, were killed, and over twenty taken prisoners. This was the beginning of the French and Indian War, and indeed was the first engagement of the Seven Years' War.

Greece. The United States sympathized with the efforts of the Greeks to throw off the Turkish yoke, but early attempts at governmental action in their favor were frustrated. A commercial treaty was concluded in 1837.

Greeley, Horace (1811–1872), was born in New Hampshire. In 1833 he edited the *Evening Post*, the first daily penny paper ever issued, and in 1834 founded the *New Yorker*. He was editorially connected with the *Jeffersonian* and the *Log Cabin*, campaign journals of considerable popularity, and in 1841 issued the first number of the *Tribune*, which he continued to edit until his death. It was at first Whig, then Anti-Slavery Whig, then Republican, employed the most eminent men of the day on its staff, proclaimed the most popular and radical views, and was the most influential paper in America. From 1848 to 1849 he represented New York in the U. S. Congress, where he redressed abuses of the mileage system. He earnestly advocated the abolition of slavery during the war, and made most powerful appeals to the administration through the columns of his paper. During the period of reconstruction he advocated universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, and became one of the bondsmen of Jefferson Davis in 1867. In 1872 he was Presidential candidate for the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties, but was defeated by General Grant. Eccentric in habit and in thought, frank and open-minded, firm in his convictions, ever mindful of the welfare of society, he was called by John G. Whittier "the later Franklin."

Greely, Adolphus W., born in Maine in 1844, was brevetted major

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for services in the Civil War, and soon afterward entered the Signal Service. In 1881 he commanded an expedition of twenty-five men, which reached a point farther north than had ever before been attained. When rescued in 1884, only seven men had survived. He was made chief of the Signal Service in 1887.

Green Briar Creek, Va., an encampment of Confederate forces under Lee. Reynolds, the Federal commander in that quarter, left his camp at Elkwater, October 2, 1861, with 5,000 men and a large artillery force and advanced against the Confederates. Kimball attacked the Confederates' front and right, while Milroy cleared the Green Briar bridge. The fighting continued fiercely for some time, but there was no decisive victory, for Reynolds, having gained the bridge, sounded the recall.

Green Mountain Boys, a band of Vermont mountaineers who, led by Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold, captured Fort Ticonderoga May 10, 1776, securing fifty British prisoners and 200 cannon. They rendered effective service throughout the Revolution.

Green Springs, Va. On the 6th of July, 1781, General Anthony Wayne, leading Lafayette's advance, came suddenly upon a whole division of the British army at Green Springs, on the James. Perceiving the peril which his incaution had brought upon him, he made such an audacious attack that Cornwallis was led to believe he was surprised by a force larger than his own. Wayne was able to extricate himself after inflicting considerable loss on the British.

Greenback Party, organized in a Greenback Convention at Indianapolis, November 25, 1874, which assembled to adopt resolutions opposing the specie resumption bill proposed at that time in Congress and passed January 14, 1875. The Greenback party platform advocated the withdrawal of all national and State bank currency, and the substitution therefor of paper currency issued by the Government, and that coin should only be used in payment of interest on the national debt. The Greenback Presidential candidate in 1876, Peter Cooper, of New York, received 81,740 votes, chiefly from the Western States.

Greenback Labor Party, an outgrowth of the Greenback party, formed in Ohio in 1875. In 1878 a union of the Labor Reform and the remnants of the old Greenback party was effected and was made national by the Convention of February 22 of that year, at Toledo, O. The platform adopted was similar to that of the Greenback party. It advocated the withdrawal of currency from all national and State banks

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and corporations, a paper currency issued by the Government, and that coin should only be paid for interest on the national debt when so specified. They also demanded an eight-hour law, the prohibition of Chinese immigration, of land grants to railroads and of special grants to corporations and bondholders. In 1878 they elected fourteen Congressmen. Their national convention was held at Chicago, June 9, 1880, James B. Weaver, of Iowa, and B. J. Chambers, of Texas, being the Presidential nominees. Their popular vote reached 308,578. In 1884 the Presidential candidate of the party was B. F. Butler, who received 175,370 votes. In 1887 the Union Labor party was organized.

Greenbacks, the popular name for the legal-tender Treasury notes which the U. S. Government issued during the war. Although the right of the government to issue "bills of credit," legal-tender notes, was disputed by many, the necessities of the Government caused the passage of an act of that effect on February 25, 1862. This authorized the issue of $150,000,000 of such notes. Acts authorizing further issues of the same amount were passed on June 11, 1862, and March 3, 1863. The legal-tender notes rapidly depreciated, the price of gold averaging 220 throughout 1864, and even on one day rising to 285. By act of 1866 the total amount outstanding was reduced to $356,000,000 within two years. Since 1878 it has been $346,681,016.

Greene, Christopher (1737–1781), served in the Rhode Island Legislature from 1772 to 1774, was appointed commander in Arnold's expedition to Quebec and in 1777 made a brilliant defense of Fort Mercer against the Hessians.

Greene, Nathanael (1742–1786), general, born in Warwick, R. I., served in the Rhode Island Assembly in 1770. He joined a military company in 1774 and was commissioned brigadier-general in 1775. He was active in the engagement at Dorchester Heights, and was made major-general in 1776. He fought at Trenton and at Princeton and saved the American forces from defeat at Brandywine by a rapid march and skillful management. He commanded the left wing at Germantown, skillfully covering the retreat, and in 1778 was appointed quartermaster-general while retaining his rank in the field. He presided at the trial of Major André. In 1780 he succeeded Gates in command of the Southern forces. One of his detachments, under General Morgan, having gained a decisive victory at Cowpens, Greene joined him with reinforcements and attacked Cornwallis at Guilford Court House. He then began a brilliant campaign in South Carolina, engaging Lord Rawdon at Camden, capturing Forts Watson, Motte and Granby, regaining Orangeburg, Augusta and Fort Ninety-six, and win-

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ning a decisive victory at Eutaw Springs. Soon afterward a detachment under General Wayne took possession of Savannah and Greene occupied Charleston. He disbanded his troops in 1783. By his skill in military maneuvers he proved himself one of the most brilliant generals of that period, second only to Washington, among those of the Revolution.

Greenough, Horatio (1805–1852), designed a model from which Bunker Hill Monument was made; constructed the "Rescue," and a statue of Washington, and became one of the most eminent of American sculptors.

Grenville, George (1712–1770), became a member of the English Parliament in 1741, was a lord of the Admiralty in 1744, a lord of the Treasury in 1747, Treasurer of the Navy and privy councilor in 1754, leader of the House of Commons in 1761, Secretary of State and first lord of the Admiralty in 1762, and was first lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister) and Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1763 to 1765. In 1765 he secured the passage of the act imposing stamp duties on America, and strenuously opposed the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766. He was an able statesman, but possessed a very imperious nature.

Grenville, Sir Richard (1540–1591), an English navigator, set out with seven vessels and 108 colonists for Carolina on a colonizing expedition for Sir Walter Raleigh in 1585. He landed the colonists at Roanoke Island, but they soon afterward returned to England on account of troubles with the Indians. In 1586 he renewed the attempt. In 1591, with only one ship, he attacked a Spanish fleet of fifty vessels and sunk four of them, but was mortally wounded.

Grenville Act, so called after the British Minister, George Grenville; an act extending the navigation acts, placing imposts on foreign molasses, an increased duty on sugar, regulating English manufactures, and prohibiting trade between America and St. Pierre and Miquelon, two small French islands off Newfoundland.

Gresham, Walter Q., born in 1832, was a member of the Indiana Legislature from 1860 to 1861, served during the Civil War, and was promoted major-general in 1865. He was U. S. District Judge in Indiana from 1869 to 1883, when he was appointed Postmaster-General in Arthur's Cabinet, and in 1884 was for a short time Secretary of the Treasury. From 1884 to 1893 he was a Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court. In 1893 he became Secretary of State in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, though till 1892 a Republican. D. 1895.

Grey, Charles (1729–1807), major-general, accompanied Howe from

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PORTRAIT GALLERY OF OUR PRESIDENTS.

Chester Alan Arthur, of Vermont, twenty-first president, born October 5, 1830, died November 18, 1886. He was elected vice-president with Garfield 1880, and succeeded to the presidency in 1881, serving one term.

Grover Cleveland, of New Jersey, twenty-second and twenty-fourth president, born March 18, 1837, was elected as a Democrat 1884, defeated 1888, and elected for the second time 1892.

Benjamin Harrison, of Ohio, twenty-third president, born August 20, 1833, elected as a Republican 1888, and defeated 1892, serving one term.

William McKinley, of Ohio, twenty-fifth president, born January 29, 1843, elected as a Republican 1896.

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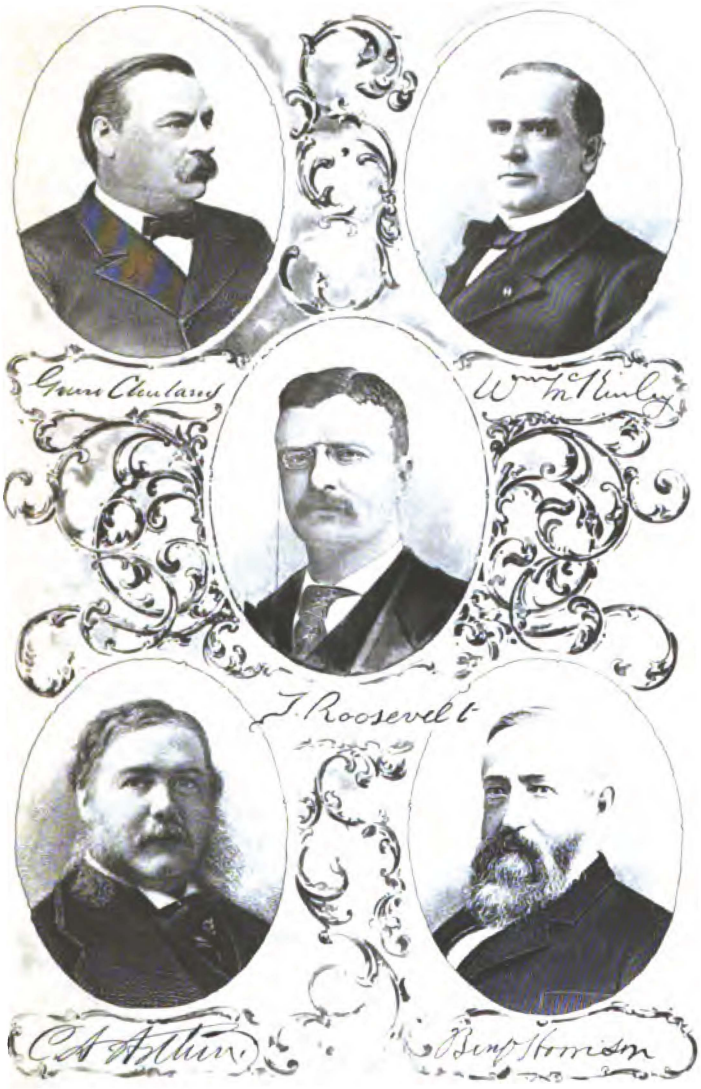

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England in 1775, surprised and defeated General Wayne's force near the Schuylkill on September 20, 1777, had a command at Germantown and Tappan, and destroyed the shipping and stores at New Bedford in 1778.

Greytown, a town on the Mosquito Coast of Nicaragua, bombarded and destroyed in 1854 by the U. S. ship "Cyane." A negro had been shot by a steamship captain in May, and the mayor of Greytown ordered the captain's arrest. The passengers resisted, among them Borland, the U. S. Minister. The next day Borland was assaulted on the street. In July the "Cyane" was dispatched to the town. Commander Hollins sent to the mayor demanding immediate payment of the extortionate demands of a transit company, with which the town authorities had quarreled. This was refused. Hollins opened fire and destroyed the town.

Grierson, Benjamin H., born in 1826, conducted a successful cavalry raid from La Grange to Baton Rouge in 1863, and was successively promoted for dashing cavalry exploits until appointed a major-general of the U. S. army in 1866.

Griffin, Charles (1826–1867), fought at Bull Run, had commands at Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, took a prominent part in Grant's Peninsular campaign, and was made major-general in the U. S. army in 1865.

Griffin, Simon G., general, born in 1824, in 1862 fought at Camden, Antietam and Fredericksburg, and assisted in taking Vicksburg. He fought also at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Petersburg, and aided in the defeat of General Lee at Appomattox.

Grimes, James W. (1816–1872), Governor of Iowa from 1854 to 1858, was a U. S. Senator from 1859 to 1871, and chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs from 1864 to 1871. He was one of the Republicans who voted "Not guilty" at President Johnson's trial.

Grinnell, Henry (1800–1874), a successful merchant, devoted the later years of his life to the extension of geographical knowledge, and sent out two expeditions to the polar seas.

Griswold, Fort, Capture of, September 6, 1781. In view of the siege of Cornwallis in Yorktown, Clinton attempted a diversion upon Connecticut. Benedict Arnold commanded. The only spirited resistance was offered by the garrison of Fort Griswold, 157 in number. After losing 192 of his 600 regulars Arnold carried the fort. No quarter

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was given. Only twenty-six escaped. New London was laid in ashes, and before sunset the enemy returned up the Sound.

Groesbeck, William S., born in 1815, represented Ohio in the U. S. Congress from 1857 to 1859, was a State Senator in 1862 and of counsel for President Johnson in the impeachment trial. Died in 1897.

Gros Ventres, a name applied to two Indian tribes of different origin : the Gros Ventres of the Missouri and the Gros Ventres of the prairie. The latter tribe, after wandering east and joining various tribes temporarily, finally settled about 1824 near Milk River with the Blackfeet. Treaties were made with them in 1851, 1853 and 1865, and the Indians have since continued friendly. They have suffered considerably from hostilities with other tribes. They now occupy a reservation in Montana.

Grover, Cuvier (1829–1885), a lieutenant-colonel at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, commanded a division in the Shenandoah campaign and was brevetted major-general for services at Fisher's Hill in 1864.

Grundy, Felix (1777–1840), born in Virginia, was a member of the Kentucky Constitutional Convention of 1799, and a member of the State House of Representatives from 1800 to 1806. He represented Tennessee in the U. S. Congress from 1811 to 1814, and was a member of the Tennessee House of Representatives from 1815 to 1819. He was a U. S. Senator from 1820 to 1838, and was Attorney-General in Van Buren's Cabinet from 1838 to 1839, when he again became a U. S. Senator and served until his death.

Guadalupe Hidalgo, Treaty of, was negotiated with Mexico by Nicholas P. Trist for the United States in 1848, at the conclusion of the Mexican War. By this treaty Mexico ceded to the United States the territory of Texas, New Mexico and Upper California, and agreed upon the Rio Grande River as the boundary between herself and Texas. The United States agreed to pay Mexico $15,000,000 and to assume all claims of its citizens against Mexico arising before the treaty. It reserved to Mexicans in the ceded territory the option to remove or remain, and assured protection of their rights of property.

Guam, the largest island of the Ladrones Archipelago, was ceded by Spain to the United States under Article II. of the Peace Treaty concluded at Paris, December 10, 1898. It is distant from San Francisco 5,200 miles and from Manila 900 miles. The island is 100 miles in circumference, has many fine harbors, is thickly wooded, generally fertile, and has a population of about 9,000.

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Guanica, a point on the south coast of Porto Rico, where General Miles landed his army of invasion, 12,000 strong, July 25, 1898.

Guatemala. One treaty has been concluded between the United States and Guatemala—a treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, concluded March 3, 1849. Requisite notice having been given, this treaty ceased to operate November 4, 1874. A reciprocity treaty was concluded in 1802.

Guess, George, or **Sequoyah** (1770–1843), an Indian half-breed who devised the alphabet used by the Cherokees. It consists of eighty-five characters, mostly borrowed from the English, each representing a single sound.

Guilford Court House, Battle of, March 15, 1781. After the battle of Cowpens Morgan turned north and Cornwallis pursued. Greene resolved to crush Cornwallis, thus separated from his base of supplies. In person he joined Morgan in the Catawba Valley, and finally his main force effected a conjunction with Morgan at Guilford Court House, N. C. Cornwallis was anxious for an engagement, but Greene crossed into Virginia, hoping to get reinforcements. Not succeeding, and fearing that the people of North Carolina might think their cause deserted, he marched south again. By a number of marches and countermarches he eluded Cornwallis until he found himself in a position to fight at Guilford Court House. His force was 4,404. Cornwallis had 2,213, all veterans. Greene placed in front his North Carolina militia, in his second line his Virginia militia, and in his third line his Maryland and Virginia regulars. The first line soon broke, but the second was pushed back only after a desperate struggle. In the third line the right wing was victorious, but the left was beaten for a while, until Colonel Washington's cavalry restored it. Cornwallis was now reduced to the defensive. He retired in good order and took position on a hill near Guilford Court House. All attempts to dislodge him were vain. At evening Greene retired with a loss of 400. The British had fought bravely, losing 600. They were too crippled to act, and Cornwallis could only retreat. He had been outgeneraled. It was a strategic victory for the Americans and Cornwallis was forced to abandon the Carolinas.

Gunboats. The "gunboat system" was inaugurated during Jefferson's administration, $50,000 being appropriated at his suggestion, February 28, 1803, to build gunboats. In 1806, $60,000 more were appropriated for the building of 240 gunboats for the defense of fifteen principal harbors. The seamen of the towns were to be trained to man them, and they were to be drawn up under sheds when not in use.

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The gunboat question speedily became a political issue, the Federalists opposing it and favoring a strong navy, the Republicans favoring it. The last appropriation was made in 1813. The gunboats were used to some extent during the War of 1812.

Gunston Hall, Fairfax County, Va., the home of George Mason, of Revolutionary fame. This old mansion continued in the possession of the Mason family until after the Civil War.

Guntown, Miss. Here, June 10, 1864, while the Confederate cavalryman Forrest was raiding through Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee, he was met by Sturgis leading a force of 8,000 Federals. Forrest had 1,000 men. He attacked Grierson, who led the Federal van, speedily routing him. Sturgis hurried up, but his troops were wearied out and not prepared for battle. They were put to flight and 200 baggage wagons were captured by the Confederates.

Guthrie, James (1792–1869), was a member of the Kentucky Senate from 1831 to 1840, Secretary of the Treasury in Pierce's Cabinet from 1853 to 1857, and a U. S. Senator from 1865 to 1868.

Gwynn's Island, Va. Here in 1776 Lord Dunmore was intrenched with his British and Tory troops. December 8 the colonial troops, under Lewis and Stephen, attacked and dislodged him, forcing him to take to his ships, which were shelled as they sailed away. Dunmore was wounded.

H.

Habeas Corpus, Suspension of. On July 5, 1861, Attorney-General Bates gave an opinion in favor of the President's power to declare martial law and suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. A special session of Congress approved this opinion. Thereafter many arbitrary arrests were made, arousing much indignation. September 24, 1862, the suspension was made general by the President so far as it might affect persons arrested by military authority for disloyal practices. An act of Congress, March 3, 1863, again authorized the suspension of the writ by the President in cases of prisoners of war, deserters, those resisting drafts and offenders against the military or naval service. The arrest of Vallandigham, in Ohio, and of Milligan, in Indiana, caused great excitement. The case of the latter being brought before the Supreme Court of the Union, that body decided that Congress could not give to military commissions the power of trial and conviction, and that the

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suspension of the privilege of *habeas corpus* did not suspend the writ itself. In the case of the Ku-Klux rebellions there was a brief suspension of *habeas corpus* in 1871.

Habersham, Joseph (1751–1815), was a prominent patriot in Georgia during the Revolution. He was Postmaster-General in the administrations of Washington, Adams and Jefferson from 1795 to 1801.

Hadley, Mass., settled in 1659, became the refuge of the two English regicides, Goffe and Whalley, in 1664. The town was attacked by Indians during King Philip's War. The savages were repulsed by the townspeople under the leadership of Colonel Goffe, one of the regicides, who suddenly came from his hiding-place for that purpose.

"Hail Columbia," a stirring national song. The music was composed in 1798 by Pfyles, leader of the orchestra at the John Street Theater, New York, and was for a time known as the "President's March." The words were composed the same year by Judge Hopkinson, after which the air became immensely popular, it having been produced in a period of great political excitement.

Hakluyt, Richard (1553–1616), English author, in 1582 published "Divers Voyages Touching the Discovery of America," and as a result of further investigations in France wrote "A Particular Discourse covering Western Discoveries." In 1587 he produced the "History of Four Voyages made by French Captains into Florida," and in 1589 published "The Principal Navigations, Voyages and Discoveries made by the English Nation." In 1606 he appealed to the king for a charter for the colonization of Virginia, and was one of the members of the South Virginia Company.

Hale, Edward Everett, born in Massachusetts in 1822, has been pastor of the South Congregational Church since 1856. He is a popular orator and author, and has done considerable historical work, being an authority on Spanish-American affairs, has contributed to histories of the United States, and published "Franklin in France."

Hale, Eugene, see appendix, page 484.

Hale, John P. (1806–1873), born in Rochester, N. H., was admitted to the bar in 1830. He was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1832, and was appointed U. S. Attorney for the district of New Hampshire from 1834 to 1840. He represented New Hampshire in the U. S. Congress from 1843 to 1845. He was a U. S. Senator from 1847 to 1853, being the first zealous opponent of slavery in that body, and was nominated in 1852 as the Presidential candidate of the Free-Soil party. He was again a U. S. Senator from 1855 to 1865, and

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was appointed Minister to Spain by President Lincoln, serving from 1865 to 1869.

Hale, Nathan (1755–1776), born in Connecticut, joined a volunteer company at the first news of the Revolutionary War, participated in the siege of Boston, and was made captain in 1776. He captured the British supply ship "Asia," and volunteered to reconnoiter the position of the British forces. He was apprehended and hanged as a spy, his last words being, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

Half Dollar, silver coin. Its coinage was authorized (at weight 208 grains) in April, 1792, and begun in 1794. Its weight was reduced in 1853 to 192 grains. This coin is a legal tender to the amount of ten dollars. There were no issues during the years 1798, 1799, 1800, 1816.

Half Eagle, a gold coin of the value of five dollars, stamped upon the reverse with a figure of the national bird, and hence the name. Its coinage was authorized in 1792, and begun in 1795. The first return of gold coins was made July 31, 1795, 744 half eagles. Authorized a second time in 1837; legal tender to an unlimited amount. No coinage 1816–17.

Half-King, the name by which the English called a chieftain of Indians on the Ohio, friendly to the English, who assisted Washington on his expedition of 1753 and took part with him in the affair of the Great Meadows in 1754.

"Half Moon," the vessel in which Henry Hudson, under the auspices of the East India Company, discovered and explored in 1609 the river which bears his name.

Half-way Covenant, a concession made on the part of the Church by the New England Synod convened at Northampton in 1657, mainly in order to secure a more facile working in relation to the State. The requirements for church membership were relaxed in order that certain civil privileges might be obtained by those who had neither the ability nor willingness to make profession of religious experience. Such persons were admitted on grounds of baptism, but were still denied the Lord's Supper. This half-way covenant aroused much controversy, and was later opposed by Jonathan Edwards and his followers.

Halifax Commission. Under the provisions of the fisheries treaty of 1871 between Great Britain and the United States, the fishermen of the latter country were allowed to take fish along the shores of Canada and Newfoundland. The inhabitants of these States complained, and

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accordingly a commission of representatives from each country met at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1877, to determine the amount of compensation to be paid by the United States for the fishing privileges accorded them. The sum of $5,500,000 was awarded Great Britain.

Hall, Asaph, born in 1829, has been connected with all the astronomical observations of the U. S. Government since 1863. In 1877 he discovered the satellites of Mars, and has made important observations of double stars.

Hall, Charles F. (1821–1871), made Arctic expeditions fitted out by Henry Grinnell in 1860 and 1864, and commanded a U. S. Government expedition to the polar region in 1871, making many valuable scientific observations.

Hall, Nathan K. (1810–1874), represented New York in the U. S. Congress from 1847 to 1849 and was appointed Postmaster-General in Fillmore's Cabinet, serving from 1850 to 1853, when he became a U. S. District Judge, serving till 1874.

Halleck, Henry W. (1815–1872), born in New York, graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1839. He published "Elements of Military Art and Science" in 1846, which was a classic work at that time, and a treatise of "International Law." He was prominent in the military and political movements in California from 1846 to 1854, and in 1861 was appointed major-general of the U. S. army and assigned to the Department of Missouri, and successfully organized that district. In 1862 he received command of the Mississippi Department, and was soon after appointed commander-in-chief of the army, which position he retained until Grant was made lieutenant-general. After the war he commanded the Pacific Division until 1869, and the Division of the South from 1869 to 1872.

Hamilton, Alexander (January 11, 1757—July 12, 1804), Secretary of the Treasury, was born at Nevis in the West Indies. He was on the one side of Scottish, on the other of French, birth. Deprived of parental care at an early age, he developed an astonishing precocity, and was in 1772 sent to New York City. There, after a short period of preparation, he entered King's (now Columbia) College. While the Revolutionary fever was at its height Hamilton, in July, 1774, made a public speech on the patriotic side, marvelous for a boy of seventeen. He followed up this success by a vigorous war of pamphlets. When hostilities began Hamilton organized a cavalry company and served at Long Island and White Plains. As a member of Washington's staff he rendered valuable

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aid; resigning from membership in the staff in 1781 he ended a brilliant military career at Yorktown, studied law, and married the daughter of General Schuyler. For a short time, 1782–1783, he was in the Continental Congress. He had risen to eminence at the New York bar, when he took part in the Annapolis Convention of 1786. There followed two years of contests and triumphs of the greatest renown to himself and moment to his country. Hamilton was one of the chief members of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. He advocated a very strong central government, but accepted the results of that assembly, and returned to New York to further by pen and voice the ratification of our National Constitution. It is little exaggeration to say that Hamilton was practically the Federal party in New York. Of the eighty-five papers in the *Federalist* fifty-one are undisputedly his, and he had a part in the production of others. At the State ratifying Convention in 1788 at Poughkeepsie he contended almost single-handed against a two-thirds majority, which he converted into a minority. He entered Washington's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury in 1789. His report on the public credit, reports on revenue, the mint, the bank, manufactures, etc., were of the utmost value in placing the finances on a sound footing. Meanwhile within the Cabinet he was confronted with Jefferson, advocate of radically different ideas; the two great leaders quarreled almost incessantly, and Hamilton resigned in 1795. He had previously accompanied the army for the suppression of the Whiskey Insurrection. He defended Jay's Treaty with Great Britain in the able "Camillus" letters, and was concerned in the preparation of Washington's Farewell Address. He was in 1798 appointed inspector-general in view of the imminent war with France. But he quarreled with President Adams and intrigued against the latter and in favor of Pinckney. Hamilton and Burr had been political enemies; the latter, while Vice-President, brought on a duel at Weehawken, N. J., July 11, 1804, in which Hamilton was mortally wounded. He wrote, besides the papers mentioned above, the "Pacificus" letters, report on the public debt in 1789, etc. Hamilton was perhaps the most brilliant of American statesmen; his State papers were models of luminous and convincing argumentation; and he had an extraordinary genius for administrative organization. His weaknesses were, an imperious self-confidence and want of popular sympathies.

Hamilton, Paul (1762–1816), active in the Revolution, was Comptroller of South Carolina from 1799 to 1804, Governor from 1804 to 1806, and Secretary of the Navy in Madison's Cabinet from 1809 to 1813.

Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., was founded by Presbyterians

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in 1793 as Hamilton Oneida Academy, chartered as a college in 1812. Its law school was founded in 1854.

Hamlet Case (1850) was the first recorded action under the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. Hamlet, a free negro with a family, was arrested in New York by a Deputy U. S. Marshal as a fugitive slave of Mary Brown, of Baltimore, and after a hasty examination surrendered in accordance with the law. Indignation was aroused and he was finally redeemed.

Hamlin, Hannibal (1809–1893), was admitted to the bar in 1833. He was a member of the Maine Legislature from 1836 to 1840 and in 1847, being chosen Speaker in 1837, 1839 and 1840. He was a Democratic Representative in Congress from 1842 to 1846, was elected a U. S. Senator in 1848 and served till 1857. He changed his party affiliation on account of anti-slavery sentiments, and was chosen Governor by the Republicans in 1857. He resigned and served in the U. S. Senate from 1857 to 1861, when he was elected Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln, and was a member of the Senate from 1869 to 1881, when he was appointed Minister to Spain and served one year.

Hammond, James H. (1807–1864), editor of the *Southern Times*, a nullification paper, represented South Carolina in Congress from 1835 to 1836, was Governor of the State from 1842 to 1844, and a U. S. Senator from 1857 to 1861, when he delivered the pro-slavery speech which won from him the name of "Mudsill Hammond." He published "The Pro-Slavery Argument" and "Sketch of the Life of Calhoun."

Hampton, Wade, born in 1818, was in his early life successively a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives and Senate. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in the Confederate service and afterward commanded a force known as Hampton's Legion of Cavalry, which distinguished itself at Bull Run, Seven Pines, Gettysburg and Trevillion's Station. He was very successful in raids and in detachment service. In 1876 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of South Carolina against D. H. Chamberlain and gained the disputed office. He was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1879 and served until 1891.

Hampton, Va., was attacked out of revenge by Admiral Warren, after his defeat at Craney Island. A battery and 500 Virginia militia defended the village. Some 2,500 British were landed, and soon drove the militia in defeat. The Americans lost thirty men, the British fifty. The village was then pillaged and several women outraged. Deep in-

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dignation was aroused on both sides of the sea, and an investigation was made by a British commission.

Hampton Roads, Va., or the "Monitor" and "Merrimac" fight, the most famous naval battle of the Civil War, occurring March 8–9, 1862. March 8, the Confederate iron-clad "Merrimac," commanded by Franklin Buchanan, was sent to raise the blockade of James and Elizabeth Rivers by destroying the Union war-vessels. The Union frigate "Cumberland" was utterly destroyed and sunk by the "Merrimac," which next, aided by three wooden Confederate steamers, attacked and burned the "Congress." March 9, the "Monitor," a Union iron-clad of a new type, appeared, and a fight of four hours followed. Captain Worden, of the "Monitor," was temporarily blinded and Lieutenant Greene took command. The engagement was so fierce, without advantage to either, that both vessels withdrew to repair damages.

Hancock, John (1737–1793), born in Massachusetts, was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from 1766 to 1772. It was his ship, the "Liberty," which caused a riot when seized by the royal customs officials for an alleged evasion of the laws and he was one of the commissioners who demanded the removal of the British troops after the Boston massacre. In 1774 he was elected to the Provincial Congress at Concord, Mass., and, together with Samuel Adams, was exempted from pardon in Governor Gage's proclamation of 1775. He represented Massachusetts in the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1780 and from 1785 to 1786, being chosen president from 1775 to 1777, and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, his name standing first upon that document. In 1776 he was commissioned major-general of the Massachusetts militia, and in 1780 commanded the State troops in the expedition against Rhode Island. He was a delegate to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1780, and was Governor of the State from 1780 to 1785 and from 1787 to 1792, and in the Presidential election of 1789 received four electoral votes. He was a man of strong and popular character, of courtly and pleasing manner and liberally used his large fortune for benevolent purposes.

Hancock, Winfield S. (1824–1886), born in Pennsylvania, graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1844. He was brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco during the Mexican War. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, and joined the Army of the Potomac. He served under General McClellan in the Peninsular campaign, commanding at Yorktown, Williamsburg and Savage's Station, and was promoted colonel U. S. army for his meritorious service. He led his brigade at South Mountain

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and Antietam, commanded as major-general at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and was prominent at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. In 1865 he received command of the Army of the Shenandoah, and in 1866 was made a major-general in the regular army. He was the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party in 1880, but was defeated by James A. Garfield. General Grant said of him, "Hancock stands the most conspicuous figure of all the general officers who did not exercise a separate command. He commanded a corps longer than any other one, and his name was never mentioned as having committed in battle a blunder for which he was responsible."

Hanging Rock, Battle of, August 6, 1780. At this place General Sumter surprised the British post. The Tory regiment fled, and its panic was communicated to the British regulars. At the outset no American had more than ten bullets, but before the close of the engagement they armed themselves from the dead and wounded. Among those engaged was Andrew Jackson. This success strengthened the patriot cause in all parts of South Carolina.

Hanna, Marcus Alonzo, see appendix, page 484.

Hanover Court House, Va., an engagement, May 27, 1862, between the rear ranks of Porter's column of McClellan's army and a Confederate brigade commanded by Branch. The latter attacked Morell's division with considerable success, but Porter, hearing the firing, immediately wheeled and came to the rescue. The Confederates retreated rapidly, leaving a large number of prisoners and small arms.

Hardee, William J. (1817–1873), born in Georgia, was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct in the Mexican War. In 1856 he produced a work for the Government on the tactics of infantry, known as "Hardee's Tactics." In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service as a colonel at Fort Morgan, and was soon afterward made brigadier-general. He gained a success at Shiloh, was prominent in the campaign about Murfreesboro, and fought at Chattanooga. He surrendered with General Johnston's army at Durham Station in 1865.

Hards, in the political history of New York, a faction of the Democratic party, existent from 1852 to 1860, which inclined to alliance with the pro-slavery Democracy elsewhere, as distinguished from the "softs." In part the "hards" or "hardshells" were identical with the "hunkers" of preceding years.

Harlan, James, born in 1820, represented Iowa in the U. S. Senate from 1855 to 1865, when he became Secretary of the Interior in Lincoln's

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Cabinet, serving until 1866. He was again a U. S. Senator from 1866 to 1873.

Harlan, John M., born in 1833, served in the Union army from 1861 to 1867, was Attorney-General of Kentucky from 1863 to 1867, was a member of the Louisiana Commission appointed by Hayes, and became a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1877. In 1893 he was a member of the Court of Arbitration on the Behring Sea dispute.

Harlem Plains, a battle in the Revolutionary War, on September 16, 1776. Just after Howe's occupation of New York his advanced guard of English and Highland troops, under Colonel Leslie, came into conflict with some troops of Virginia under Major Leitch, and of Connecticut under Knowlton. Both sides were reinforced. Knowlton, attempting to flank the British, was killed. The Americans retreated, under orders from Washington, with a loss of sixty killed and wounded.

Harmar, Josiah (1753–1813), born in Philadelphia, served during the Revolutionary War, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was commander-in-chief of the U. S. army from 1789 to 1792.

Harmonists, a socialistic community founded upon a religious basis by George Rapp, of Würtemberg, in the Connoquenessing Valley, twenty-five miles from Pittsburg, in 1803. There they built houses, churches, mills and manufactories, and by 1805 there were 750 persons settled there, who formed the Harmony Society. After two years they decided to adopt celibacy, and prohibited the use of tobacco. This caused the withdrawal of certain of their people. In 1814 the Harmonists purchased 30,000 acres of land in Posey County, Indiana, settling there in 1815. There they remained until 1824, calling their settlement "Harmony." In 1824 they removed to their present location, on the Ohio River, not far from Pittsburg. In 1831, a German adventurer, Bernhard Müller, settling among them, caused dissensions and a split in the society.

Harney, William S. (1800–1889), joined the U. S. army in 1818, was brevetted major-general in 1865 for long and faithful service chiefly against the Indians, and at the time of his death was the oldest officer in the U. S. Army.

Harper's Ferry, Va. In July, 1859, John Brown settled near Harper's Ferry and began, with the aid of some Kansas associates, the forcible liberation of slaves. October 17 he seized, with seventeen whites and five negroes, the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and spent the next eighteen hours in freeing slaves, cutting telegraph wires, preparing defenses and making prisoners of fifty white men.

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October 18, 1,500 militia and marines arrived. They surrounded the armory engine house, burst open the door and captured Brown, three other whites and half a dozen negroes. Eight of the insurgents were killed. Brown was taken to Charlestown, Va., and there hanged, December 2, 1859.

Harper's Ferry, Va. (1862), was in possession of the Union troops, and captured by Stonewall Jackson September 15. The Union leaders, Miles and White, held the town with 11,000 men. Miles had posted a few regiments upon the heights commanding the town, but these were easily driven away by McLaws while Jackson approached and bombarded the town, which surrendered as he was about to attack it. Miles was mortally wounded. The garrison was captured.

"Harper's Magazine," founded in 1850 by the Harper Brothers. It was originally an eclectic magazine containing the choicest contributions to English periodicals. This purely eclectic character was soon abandoned, and nearly every contemporaneous American and English writer of note has contributed to its pages.

Harris, Isham G., born in Tennessee in 1818, devoted his evenings to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee from 1849 to 1853, and served as Governor of the State from 1857 until the occupation of Tennessee by the national army. He was an aide on General Johnston's staff, and served in the West throughout the war. He was elected a U. S. Senator in 1877, and has served until his death, July 8, 1897.

Harris, William T., born in 1835, founder and editor of the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, is prominent in educational circles, and from 1889 to 1893 was chief of the U. S. Bureau of Education.

Harrisburg Convention. In 1827 a high tariff bill, known as the "Woolen Bill," was introduced into Congress by Clay and his adherents. It passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate by the casting vote of the Vice-President. Accordingly the protectionist faction, in 1828, called a convention at Harrisburg. The delegates were chiefly from New England and the Middle States. The convention presented the cause of protection to the people, and decided to seek an increased duty, not only on woolens, but on other specified articles of manufacture. This resulted in the passage of the high tariff bill of 1828.

Harrison, Benjamin (1740–1791), born in Virginia, was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1764, a member of the Correspondence

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Committee in 1773, and a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1778. From 1778 to 1782 he was Speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses, and ardently advocated united opposition to Great Britain. He was Governor of the State from 1782 to 1784, and when a delegate to the State Convention of 1788 opposed the ratification of the Constitution as being a national and not a Federal document.

Harrison, Benjamin, born August 20, 1833, twenty-third President of the United States, was the grandson of President William Henry Harrison, and was born at North Bend, Ohio. He was graduated at Miami University in 1852, and settled as a lawyer in Indianapolis. He was elected reporter of the Indiana Supreme Court in 1860, but his term was interrupted by the war. He volunteered in 1862 and was colonel of an Indiana regiment ; in the battles of Resaca and Peach Tree Creek in 1864 he won distinction. Leaving the army with the brevet of brigadier-general, he resumed his position of Supreme Court reporter. General Harrison was a successful lawyer and campaign orator, and in 1876 he received the Republican nomination for Governor, being defeated by a small majority. His name was presented to the Republican National Convention of 1880. Elected to the U. S. Senate, he served from 1881 to 1887. At the National Convention of 1888 he was a leading candidate from the start, received the nomination, and was elected over President Cleveland in a campaign in which protection was the principal issue. In his Cabinet, Blaine in the State and Windom in the Treasury Department were national figures. Proctor, and later Elkins, was in the War Department, B. F. Tracy in the Navy, Noble in the Interior, Lusk Secretary of Agriculture, Miller Attorney-General, and Wanamaker Postmaster-General. The administration was marked politically by the McKinley Tariff Act in 1890, with the attendant feature of reciprocity ; the foreign relations with Chili and Hawaii were matters of interest. In 1892 the President was a candidate for renomination, and received the gift over his powerful rival, Blaine, who resigned from the Cabinet during the contest. President Harrison was in the election again confronted with Cleveland. The Democratic reaction, very marked in 1890, proved to be still in force, and the President was defeated and retired from office in 1893.

Harrison, William Henry (February 9, 1773—April 4, 1841), ninth President of the United States, was born in Virginia, and was son of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney College, entered the army, and fought at Wayne's victory of 1794. In 1798 he became Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and in 1799 delegate to Congress. In 1800 he was ap-

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pointed Governor of the new Indiana Territory. He was still Governor when the Indian outbreak occurred, and his victory at Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811, gave to him a national reputation and an epithet for life. In the War of 1812 he was major-general, first of Kentucky militia, and then in the regular army. He defended Fort Meigs against the British in 1813, and on October 5 of the same year he achieved his second noted military exploit by defeating Proctor and Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames. General Harrison resigned from the army in 1814. From 1816 to 1819 he was Congressman, from 1825 to 1828 U. S. Senator, and U. S. Minister to the United States of Colombia 1828–1829. As the Whig candidate for President in 1836 he was defeated by Van Buren. In December, 1839, the Whig Convention put Harrison again before the country, and Van Buren was again his antagonist. The campaign of 1840 was without precedent or successor. The "log cabin and hard cider," charged by his opponents against his early record, became a tower of strength to him; a "campaign ball" was set rolling across the country; and "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" were fairly "sung into the White House." In his Cabinet Webster as Secretary of State was the ablest member. Fatigue and exposure and importunities of office-seekers caused his death after a month of service,—the first death of a President while in office. General Harrison, though by no means brilliant, was an able administrator, and a man of good sense.

Harrison, Fort, Ind., a small fort, commanded by Captain Zachary Taylor with fifty men, attacked September 5, 1812, by Indians and partly burned. The fort was saved by reinforcements with the loss of only three men.

Harrison, Fort, Va., wrested from the Confederates by a small detachment of Grant's Federal army, September 28, 1864, during the campaign in the vicinities of Richmond and Petersburg.

Harrodsburg, Ky., the oldest town in the State. The first cabin was built here in 1774 by Captain James Harrod.

Hartford, Conn., was settled in 1635 by emigrants from eastern Massachusetts, under the lead of Thomas Hooker. The Constitution for the colony, the first framed in America, was written here in 1639. It became the capital of the colony. In 1687 Sir E. Andros demanded the charter from the assembly in session in the city, but it was concealed, it is said, in the "Charter Oak." Trinity College was founded in Hartford in 1823.

Hartford Convention met at Hartford, Conn., December 15, 1814,

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and adjourned January 5, 1815. It consisted of delegates from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island and was the outgrowth of the opposition of the New England Federalists to the war with Great Britain, which was then in progress and which was especially injurious to the commercial interests of New England. The New England States strongly denounced the policy of the Democratic administration in the conduct of the war, especially in respect to forcible drafts. The convention was held in secret, and many false reports were circulated respecting the meeting, though the general aim seems to have been to determine as far as possible, the question of States' rights. Its proceedings brought upon the New England Federalists great odium.

Hartranft, John F. (1830–1889), entered the army in 1861, had commands at Roanoke, Antietam and Fredericksburg, was brigadier-general at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Petersburg, and brevetted major-general in 1865. He was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1872 to 1878.

Harvard University, the oldest college in the United States, at Cambridge, Mass. It was founded in 1636, and chartered in 165c by the General Court. In 1638 it was named after Rev. John Harvard, who left it probably £750. Its first class, consisting of nine, was graduated in 1642. It received State aid, in addition to private benefactions, till 1814, but its official connection with the commonwealth continued till 1865, after which time the control of the university was vested in its alumni. Besides its academic department it has schools of theology, law, medicine, science and dental surgery, founded respectively in 1819, 1817, 1782, 1848 and 1868.

Hatcher's Run, Va., scene of two severe engagements during the Civil War, while Grant and Lee were maneuvering about Richmond and Petersburg. October 27, 1864, Grant endeavored to force a passage of Hatcher's Run and move against the South Side Railroad. Finding no assailable point in the Confederate lines he decided to withdraw, when suddenly the Confederates fell furiously upon Hancock's rear ranks. Hancock turned and drove them back to their fortifications. From February 5 to 7, 1865, there was also some severe fighting about Hatcher's Run between Hancock, who was endeavoring to push the Federal lines to that stream, and the Confederates under Gordon and Hill. Hancock was successful.

Hatteras Inlet, N. C., location of two Confederate forts commanded by Samuel Barron, and deemed a valuable passage for landing

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the ammunition and supplies of the Confederacy, and for sending cotton out of the country. General Butler and Commodore Stringham fitted out an expedition against these forts, Clark and Hatteras, and sailed from Hampton Roads August 26, 1861, with ten vessels carrying 158 guns and 900 men. Fort Clark, the weaker position, was speedily reduced, August 27, by the guns of the Federal ships "Minnesota," "Wabash" and "Susquehanna," and Hatteras was captured after protracted bombardment the next day. Barron and 700 Confederates were made prisoners.

Hatton, Frank (1846–1894), was Assistant Postmaster-General from 1881 to 1884, when he was made Postmaster-General in Arthur's Cabinet, being the youngest officer ever in a U. S. Cabinet except Alexander Hamilton.

Haw, Battle of the, February 25, 1781. About 400 loyalists had collected near the Haw. Henry Lee, by passing for Tarleton's force, got among them. The trick was discovered and a hot fight followed in which ninety loyalists were slain and many wounded. Lee's loss was light.

Hawaii. A treaty of commerce and for the extradition of criminals was concluded between the United States and Hawaii in 1849, and a reciprocity treaty in 1875, extended by the Convention of 1887. Treaty rights were further confirmed by Act of Congress in 1891. The *coup d'état* of January, 1893, deposed the queen and established a republic, with Sanford B. Dole as president, annexation to United States requested. An annexation treaty was concluded February 14, 1893, providing for the cession to the United States of all rights of sovereignty in the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies; for reference to the U. S. Congress of all questions of administration, the provisional government meanwhile to continue under United States guidance; for the assumption by the United States of the Hawaiian debt to the limit of $3,250,000; for the regulation of Chinese immigration; and for the support of deposed royalty. The close of the session of Congress prevented its ratification by that body, and the incoming administration proving hostile to the treaty it was not ratified. Another treaty of annexation was introduced during the beginning of McKinley's administration, which was ratified July 7, 1898, and Sanford G. Dole was appointed provisional president until a new government can be organized and established. The archipelago comprises eight principal islands, with a total area of 6,740 sq. miles and a total population of 154,000. See appendix, page 484.

Hawley, Joseph R., born in 1826, was admitted to the Connecticut

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bar in 1850. In 1857 he became editor of the *Hartford Evening Press*, which advanced the interests of the Republican party. He was the first Connecticut volunteer in the Civil War, enlisted as a captain, and was mustered out as brevet major-general in 1865. In 1866 he was elected Governor of Connecticut, and in 1868 was president of the National Republican Convention, in that of 1872 secretary of the Committee on Resolutions and its chairman in 1876. He was a U. S. Congressman from 1872 to 1881, when he was chosen Senator.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel (1804–1864), was born at Salem, Mass. He contributed his early productions to periodicals such as the *New England Magazine*, the *American Magazine*, the *Democratic Review* and the *Token*. In 1837 appeared his "Twice-Told Tales," and in 1849 he published the "Scarlet Letter," which at once brought him into prominence. In 1853 he was appointed Consul at Liverpool by President Pierce, and served until 1857. He is the greatest romance-writer that America has produced.

Hay, John, born in 1838, was assistant-secretary to President Lincoln in 1861. He served several months in the Civil War, and from 1865 to 1867 was secretary of legation to Paris, chargé d'affaires at Vienna until 1868, and secretary at Madrid until 1870. He became associated with the *New York Tribune*, and from 1879 to 1881 was First Assistant Secretary of State. He is widely known for his dialect sketches and poems, and for Nicolay and Hay's life of Lincoln. Became Ambassador to England May, 1897, which office he resigned and became Secretary of State, McKinley's Cabinet, Sept. 30, 1898.

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, a treaty negotiated Feb. 5, 1900, by Secretary of State John Hay, for America, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, ambassador extraordinary, representing Great Britain at Washington, abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and giving the right to the United States to construct the Nicaragua Canal. The conditions, reserved for England, were that the canal should be kept open at all times, whether in war or peace, to vessels of commerce, without discrimination, and that no fortifications shall be constructed commanding the canal or the water adjacent. So much opposition developed to the treaty that Senator Davis offered an amendment which the Foreign Affairs Committee adopted, giving to the United States the right to apply measures which may be found necessary for providing a perfect defense of the canal. This clause was objected to by the administration and by England, as being in violation of the express stipulation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and as against the spirit of compromise contemplated by the treaty of abrogation.

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Hayes, Isaac I. (1832–1881), made three voyages of exploration to the Arctic regions, served as surgeon during the Civil War, and was a member of the New York Assembly from 1865 to 1870.

Hayes, Rutherford Birchard (October 4, 1822—January 17, 1893), nineteenth President of the United States, was born at Delaware, O., and graduated at Kenyon College in 1842. He practiced law in Fremont, O., and became city solicitor in Cincinnati. On the outbreak of the war he volunteered, and rose from major of Ohio infantry to brigadier-general and brevet major-general. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and distinguished himself in the Shenandoah campaign of 1864 at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He entered Congress in 1865, and, having been elected Governor of his State, he occupied that position from 1868 to 1872. He was defeated for Congressman in 1872, but elected Governor in 1875 on the "honest money" issue, after a campaign which attracted national attention. It was this success which caused Governor Hayes' name to be presented to the Republican National Convention of 1876. The two leading candidates, Blaine and Bristow, were set aside, and Hayes was nominated on the seventh ballot. (For the doubtful result and final settlement of this extraordinary Hayes-Tilden campaign, see Electoral Commission.) Mr. Hayes was declared elected March 2, 1877, and inaugurated March 5. He selected Evarts for the State Department, Sherman for the Treasury, McCrary for War, R. W. Thompson for the Navy, Schurz for the Interior, Devens Attorney-General and D. M. Key Postmaster-General. During his administration occurred the great railroad strikes of 1877, and the resumption of specie payments in 1879. President Hayes favored civil service reform, a conciliatory policy in the South, vetoed the Bland bill and vetoed a Chinese restriction bill. After the close of his term, in 1881, he lived in retirement in Ohio. Died Jan. 17, 1893.

Haymarket Massacre (Chicago), an Anarchist riot, originating in labor troubles which culminated in an open-air meeting in Haymarket Square, May 4, 1886. Violent speeches were made by the Anarchists Spies, Parsons and Fielden. A bomb was thrown among the police, causing great loss of life. Spies, Parsons, Fischer, Engel, Schwab, Lingg and Neebe were arrested and tried. The first four were hanged November 11, 1887. Fielden and Schwab were sentenced for life. Lingg committed suicide. Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, pardoned Fielden and Schwab in 1893.

Hayne, Isaac (1745–1781), born in South Carolina, entered the colonial army at the outbreak of the Revolution, and when the British took possession of Charleston in 1780 was paroled. In 1781 he made an

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incursion against the British, was pursued by a superior force and taken prisoner. He was sentenced to death by the British without a trial and hanged.

Hayne, Paul H. (1830–1886), "The Laureate of the South," editor of numerous periodicals, exerted a powerful influence upon the literary life of the South, and published a great number of poems.

Hayne, Robert Young (1791–1839), served during the War of 1812, and was a member of the South Carolina Legislature from 1814 to 1818, in which year he was Speaker. From 1818 to 1822 he was Attorney-General of the State, and in 1823 was sent to the U. S. Senate, where he strenuously opposed the protective system, denying its constitutionality. He asserted that under the Constitution a State had the right to arrest the operation of such Federal enactments as she considered unconstitutional. This led to the famous debate between Webster and Hayne in 1830, respecting State rights and nullification. He was Chairman of the State Convention in 1832, which reported the celebrated ordinance of nullification, and was Governor of South Carolina from 1832 to 1834, when that State prepared to enforce the nullification ordinance and make armed resistance against the Federal authority; but the tariff bill of Henry Clay compromised the difficulties. Hayne was a brilliant speaker.

Hays, Alexander (1819–1864), enlisted in the Civil War as colonel in the Maryland campaigu, fought at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, was brevetted colonel U. S. A., and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness.

Hayward, a town officer appointed in the early New England colonies to look after hedges and boundaries of private property and prevent encroachment. Also, his office was akin to that of the impounder and common driver.

Hazelwood, John (1726?–1800?), born in England, was a commodore in the Pennsylvania navy in 1776, and while commander of the State navy in 1777 and of the Continental vessels on the Delaware River, became prominent for skill and success.

Hazen, William B. (1830–1887), commanded in the Mexican War, led a brigade at Shiloh, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, was promoted major-general, and was afterward prominent in the Signal Service, of which he was chief from 1880 to 1887.

Heath, William (1737–1814), was chosen captain of the Suffolk regiment before the Revolution, and commanded the Boston artillery in

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1770. He was a Massachusetts Assemblyman in 1761 and from 1771 to 1774, and a member of the Committee of Safety and of the Provincial Congress from 1774 to 1775. He was made brigadier-general in 1774 for meritorious services, and was promoted major-general in 1775. He was a member of the convention which ratified the Constitution, was a State Senator from 1791 to 1792, and a probate judge from 1793.

Heintzelman, Samuel P. (1805–1880), graduated at West Point, served as a captain in the Mexican War, and was brevetted major for bravery. He was commissioned colonel in the Civil War, and afterward commanded as brigadier-general at Alexandria, Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, and in 1863 commanded the Northern Department. He was retired in 1869 with full rank of major-general, U. S. A.

Heister, Leopold Philip von (1707–1777), Hessian lieutenant-general and commander of all the Hessians in America, landed at Long Island in command of two Hessian brigades in 1776, and aided the British against the colonies at that place and at White Plains. In 1777 he was recalled at the desire of Howe.

Helena, Ark., fortified and occupied by 4,500 Federals under Prentiss in 1863. The Confederates, Holmes, Price and Marmaduke, assaulted this position July 4, with 8,000 soldiers. Charge after charge was made, but all proved ineffectual. The National batteries inflicted terrible losses upon the assaulting troops. Holmes ordered a retreat about noon, having lost fully twenty per cent. of his army.

Helper, Hinton R., born 1829, author of "The Impending Crisis of the South," a book which, in the anti-slavery struggles just before the war, made a profound impression, as presenting the views of the non-slaveholding whites of the South. He was U. S. Consul at Buenos Ayres from 1861 to 1867, and was first to conceive and advocate the construction of a line of railway from Hudson Bay to Patagonia, which has been made the subject of several reports by Pan-American commissions.

Henderson, David B., born in 1840, served in the Civil War, member of Congress since 1883, and was chosen Speaker of the 56th Congress.

Henderson, John B., born in 1826, was a member of the Missouri Legislature in 1848 and 1856, and while a U. S. Senator from 1863 to 1869 was one of the Republicans who opposed the impeachment of President Johnson.

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Henderson, Richard (1734–1785), a Judge in the North Carolina Supreme Court in 1769, organized the "Transylvania Land Company" in 1775, and established a government over that Western region, but was declared guilty of an infringement of the rights of Virginia by the Legislature of that State.

Hendrick (1680?–1755), a Mohawk chief who represented the Six Nations at a treaty congress in 1754 at Albany, and who faithfully aided the British against the French.

Hendricks, Thomas A. (1819–1885), was admitted to the bar in 1843. He was elected to the Indiana House of Representatives in 1848, and became a State Senator in 1849. In 1850 he was chosen a member of the convention to revise the State Constitution, and represented Indiana in the Congress of the United States from 1851 to 1855. He was appointed by President Pierce, Commissioner of the General Land Office, serving from 1855 to 1859, and from 1863 to 1869 was a U. S. Senator. He was Governor of Indiana from 1872 to 1877, and in 1876 was the Democratic candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Samuel J. Tilden. He was the unanimous choice of the Democratic party for Vice-President in 1884, and was elected on the ticket with Grover Cleveland for President, but died during his first year of office.

Hening's Statutes, the first complete collection ever published of the laws of any colony and State, with inclusion of those obsolete and repealed. Hening's "Statutes at Large of Virginia" was published, beginning in 1809, by W. W. Hening, largely at the instance of President Jefferson. It is of great value as a source of history. (13 vols.)

Hennepin, Louis (1640?–1701), a missionary of the Order of Recollets of St. Francis, was born in Belgium. He came to Canada in 1673, and founded a convent at Fort Frontenac in 1676. He accompanied La Salle's expedition to the West and to the Niagara and the Upper Lakes in 1678, and constructed Fort Crèvecœur in Illinois. Hennepin and his followers proceeded down the Mississippi until captured by the Sioux in 1680. On his return to Europe he published his "Description de la Louisiane nouvellement découverte au sud-ouest de la Nouvelle France," and in 1697 his "Nouvelle découverte d'un très-grand pays situé dans l'Amérique, entre le Nouveau-Mexique et la mer Glaciale." He claimed to be the first to descend to the mouth of the Mississippi, but this is open to dispute.

Henry VII. (1457–1509), King of England from 1485 to 1509, granted on March 5, 1495, to John Cabot, his three sons, their heirs and assigns,

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a patent for the discovery of unknown lands in the Eastern, Western and Northern seas, with a right to occupy such territories and to have exclusive commerce with them, paying to the king one-fifth part of all the profits. The enterprise was to be "at their own proper cost and charge." In his book of private expenses for 1497 there is an item, "To him that found the new isle, £10," no doubt referring to Cabot.

Henry, Joseph (1797–1878), physicist, made highly valuable contributions to science, particularly in the line of electricity, magnetism and meteorology. He was director of the Smithsonian Institute.

Henry, Patrick (May 29, 1736—June 6, 1799), was born in Hanover County, Va. He failed in farming and trading, and started his career as a lawyer, with somewhat slender equipment, in 1760. He attracted attention by a noted speech in 1763, and in 1765 he entered the House of Burgesses and uttered his famous arraignment of the Stamp Act. He was a leader in organizing the committees of correspondence, and was a delegate to the first Continental Congress. In 1775 occurred his "liberty or death" speech, and he was active in the beginning of hostilities as a colonel and commander of Virginia troops. He took the lead in organizing the Virginia State Government, and was its first Governor, being elected in 1776, 1777 and 1778, and in 1784 and 1785. His jealousy of State privileges and devotion to democracy led him to oppose the Federal Constitution of 1787. He was the Anti-Federalist leader in the State, and was prominent in the ratifying convention of 1788. For a short time, 1794–1795, he was U. S. Senator, was finally a Federalist, and was for many years a member of the Virginia Legislature. Patrick Henry was noted for eloquence, but did not in constructive statesmanship compare with some of the other great Virginians. His life has been recently written by William Wirt Henry.

Henry, Fort, Tenn., captured February 8, 1862, by the Federals, Commodore Foote and General Grant, commanding seven Union gunboats and a land force of 17,000. Fort Henry and Fort Heiman, a neighboring Confederate stronghold, were held by General Tilghman with 2,734 men. Heiman was early abandoned. Foote was to reduce Fort Henry and Grant to cut off the retreat of the garrison. The Union gunboats commenced firing at six thousand yards, gradually nearing the fort. Tilghman held out bravely, but the bursting of a twenty-four-pounder gun, wounding many of his men, forced him to surrender his staff and himself. By his orders Colonel Heiman had been directed to attempt a retreat with the main body of the garrison. This move was accomplished through Grant's late arrival, owing to recent floods.

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Henshaw, David (1791–1852), a Massachusetts Senator in 1826, and a Representative in 1839, was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Tyler, but, being soon afterward rejected by the Senate, served only from 1843 to 1844.

Hepburn vs. Griswold, one of the "legal-tender cases" in the U. S. Supreme Court, decided 1864. In 1860 Mrs. Hepburn promised to pay Griswold on February 20, 1862, $11,250, legal tender at that time (1860) being gold and silver only. In 1862, during the Civil War, the United States issued $150,000,000 of its own notes to be received as lawful money in payment of public and private debts within the United States. Mrs. Hepburn's note being overdue, suit was brought by Griswold in the Court of Chancery of Kentucky in 1864. Mrs. Hepburn tendered United States notes in payment, which were refused, though the court declared the debt absolved. The Court of Appeals reversed this judgment, and, it being brought to the U. S. Supreme Court, that body confirmed the judgment of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, on the ground that the Act of 1862 was not intended to impair contracts made prior to its passage. This decision was reversed in Knox *vs.* Lee and Julliard *vs.* Greenman.

Herbert, Hilary A., was born in South Carolina in 1834, and was admitted to the bar. He enlisted in the Confederate army as a captain, and was promoted colonel. He was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness in 1864. He represented Alabama in the Congress of the United States from 1877 to 1893, when he became Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Cleveland.

Herkimer, Nicholas (1715–1777), was appointed a colonel of militia in 1758, and commanded at Fort Herkimer against the French and Indians. He was appointed brigadier-general of militia by the State Convention in 1776, and marched against Sir John Johnson's force of Tories and Indians. He was mortally wounded at Oriskany in an expedition for the relief of Fort Stanwix, which was besieged by St. Leger in 1777.

Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson, at Nashville, Tenn., to which he moved from Hunter's Hill about 1804. The house in which he lived during the last twenty-five years of his life was not built until 1819.

Herndon, William L. (1813–1857), entered the navy in 1828, explored the Amazon for the U. S. Government in 1851 and 1852, and bravely died while aiding passengers on the sinking mail steamer, "Central America."

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Herrera, José Joaquin (1792–1854), became president of Mexico in 1845, but was deposed for favoring the independence of Texas. He was second in command during the war with the United States. He was again president from 1848 to 1851.

Hessians. Early in 1776, the British Government made treaties with various German petty princes, by which it obtained mercenaries for the war in America. Under these treaties, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel sent 17,000 troops, the Duke of Brunswick 6,000, the Count of Hesse-Hanau 2,400, the Margrave of Anspach 2,400, the Prince of Waldeck and the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst about 1,000 each. In all, England paid the princes about £1,800,000. The Hessians on the whole fought well. Some of them settled in this country and Nova Scotia. About 17,000 returned to Germany.

Hewitt, Abram S., born in 1822, represented New York in the U. S. Congress from 1874 to 1886, except one term, and advocated a moderate tariff and honest money. He was one of the scientific commissioners sent by the United States to the French Exposition of 1867. He was chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1876. He was chosen mayor of New York City in 1886, and served one term.

Hickey Plot, a conspiracy in 1776 to assassinate General Washington at New York. Thomas Hickey, one of the general's life guards, was the ringleader. He was hanged in June, 1776. David Matthews, mayor of New York, was implicated, and Governor Tryon was suspected. Matthews was imprisoned.

Hickory, Old, a nickname given to General Jackson, on account of his toughness and powers of resistance.

Hicks, Elias (1748–1830), a celebrated preacher of the Society of Friends, denied the divinity of Christ and a vicarious atonement, thereby causing a division of the Society into Orthodox and "Hicksite" Quakers.

Higginson, Thomas Wentworth, was born in 1823. He was early identified with the anti-slavery cause. He left the ministry in 1858, and has since devoted himself to literature. He enlisted in the Civil War in 1862, was made colonel of the first regiment of colored troops, and captured Jacksonville. He was a Massachusetts Congressman in 1880 and 1881. He is an earnest advocate of woman suffrage. He has contributed largely to current literature, and has published two histories of the United States.

"Higher Law." During the controversy in Congress, in 1850, over

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the admission of California as a free or slave State, Senator Seward, of New York, representing the Free-Soil Whigs, declared the common domain devoted to justice and liberty, not only by the Constitution, but by a "higher law than the Constitution," and that California must be admitted with no compromise.

Highlanders. After the troubles of 1715 and 1745 bodies of Highlanders came to the colonies and settled in the back districts of South Carolina as Indian traders and farmers. When Oglethorpe came over in 1733 with his letters patent for the district afterward called Georgia, he found numerous settlements of Highlanders occupying portions of his territory. They gave him invaluable aid in his difficulties with the Spaniards and the unfriendly Indians. The Highlanders were opposed to the introduction of negroes.

Hildreth, Richard (1807–1865), in 1832 became associate editor of the *Boston Atlas*, which attained considerable eminence as a daily Whig journal. In 1837 he published articles opposing the annexation of Texas, and while residing in the South published the anti-slavery novel, "Archy Moore," republished as "The White Slave." In 1840 he published "Despotism in America," in 1843 a "Theory of Politics," and in 1854 "The Legal Basis of Slavery." He is most prominent as author of a history of the United States in six volumes, which is brought down to the close of Monroe's first term, and is of excellent quality, though of warm Federalist sympathies.

Hill, Ambrose P. (1825–1865), graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1847 and served during the Mexican War. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed a colonel in the Virginia volunteers and fought at Bull Run. He was promoted brigadier-general for bravery and commanded at Williamsburg, and was afterward promoted major-general. He took a prominent and aggressive part in the battles around Richmond, had important commands at Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was brevetted lieutenant-general. He led a corps at Gettysburg, and met his death in defense of Petersburg.

Hill, Benjamin Harvey (1823–1882), born in Georgia, was admitted to the bar in 1845. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1851, 1859 and 1860. He was a Unionist member of the State secession convention and strenuously opposed the ordinance of secession, but after its passage supported the Confederacy. He was a delegate from Georgia to the Confederate provisional Congress, and was a member of the Confederate Senate till 1865. He published "Notes on the Situation," ably opposing the reconstruction measures. He earnestly

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supported Horace Greeley for the Presidency in 1872. He served in the U. S. Congress from 1875 to 1877, and on the Electoral Commission, and was a member of the U. S. Senate from 1877 to 1882.

Hill, David B., politician, born in 1843, was a member of the New York Assembly in 1871 and 1872. He was president of the Democratic State Conventions of 1877 and 1881. He was Lieutenant-Governor of New York in 1882, and Governor from 1885 to 1891. He was in 1891 elected U. S. Senator for the term expiring in 1897.

Hill, Daniel H. (1821–1889), general, was born in South Carolina. He was graduated from West Point in 1842. He was brevetted major for gallant service at Chapultepec during the Mexican War. He enlisted in the Confederate service in 1861, gained a victory at Big Bethel, and was promoted major-general in 1862. He gained distinction in the "Seven Days'" battles about Richmond and at Boonesboro and Fredericksburg. He commanded in North Carolina and at Richmond and Petersburg. He was engaged at Chickamauga, and surrendered in 1865.

Hilliard, Henry W., was born in 1808, author of the "Junius Brutus" papers, represented Alabama in the U. S. Congress from 1845 to 1851. He was a brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He was Minister to Brazil from 1877 to 1881.

Hillsboro, N. C., an encampment of Sherman's Federal army of 85,000 men in 1865, during his pursuit of Johnston's Confederate troops 45,000 strong. April 14, Sherman ordered his army to move from Hillsboro, which is near Raleigh, to cut off Johnston's retreat toward Charlotte. As this movement was about to be begun Johnston sent to negotiate a surrender by conditional treaty for all Confederates under arms. This treaty was drawn up April 18.

Hindman, Thomas C. (1818–1868), was a lieutenant in the Mexican War. He represented Mississippi in Congress as a Democrat from 1858 to 1861. He was a brigadier-general in the Western Confederate army, and became major-general. He was assassinated for having exacted too severe discipline.

Hindoos, a nickname applied to the Know-Nothing party in consequence of their candidate for the Presidency, Daniel Ullman, who was alleged to have been a native of Calcutta.

Hiscock, Frank, Senator, born in 1834, was a New York District Attorney from 1860 to 1863. He was a U. S. Congressman from 1877 to 1886, when he became a U. S. Senator for the term ending in 1893.

Hitchcock, Ethan Allen, born in 1835, successful business man,

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Ambassador to Russia in 1897, Secretary of the Interior in 1898, under McKinley.

Hoar, Ebenezer R., born in 1816, was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Massachusetts from 1849 to 1855 and of the Massachusetts Supreme Court from 1859 to 1869. He was Attorney-General of the United States from 1869 to 1870 in Grant's Cabinet. He was a member of the commission which negotiated the Treaty of Washington. He represented Massachusetts as a Republican in the U. S. Congress from 1873 to 1875. Died 1895.

Hoar, George F., born in 1826, was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1852 and 1857. He represented Massachusetts in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1869 to 1877, and in the Senate from 1877 to the present time (1897). He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1888. He was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1877. Elected to the U. S. Senate 1896, he became an ardent opponent to the Administration policy of expansion and the war against the Filipinos.

Hobart, Augustus C. (Hobart Pasha) (1822–1886), entered the British navy in 1836. During the Civil War he commanded the "Don," a successful blockade runner off the coast of North Carolina. He was placed in command of the Turkish fleet in the war of Turkey against Russia in 1877.

Hobart, Garret A., lawyer; born 1844 in New Jersey. Served in State Legislature. Was speaker of House and president of Senate. Elected Vice-President November 3, 1896. Died 1899.

Hobkirk's Hill, Battle of, April 25, 1781. Greene, being unable to assault or invest Camden, S. C., took his position ten miles north at Hobkirk's Hill. Here Lord Rawdon attacked him. Greene had nearly won when victory slipped from his grasp. The famous Maryland brigade fell into disorder through misunderstanding of orders and deranged Greene's plan. He was driven from his post and forced to retire.

Hobson, Richmond Pearson, the "Hero of the Merrimac," born in Alabama, 1870. As naval constructor planned the sinking of the collier "Merrimac" across inlet to Santiago harbor, which he accomplished June 3, 1898, with seven volunteer assistants. In October, 1899, he was sent to Manila, where he raised two of the Spanish men-of-war sunk by Dewey in the naval engagement of May 1, 1898.

Hoe, Richard M. (1812–1886), born in New York, invented a

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rotary press known as "Hoe's lightning press," which in one minute will print, cut and fold a sheet of paper 800 feet long.

Holden, William W., born in 1818, edited the *Raleigh Standard* from 1843 to 1868. He signed the ordinance of secession in 1861. While Governor of North Carolina in 1868 he was prominent in suppressing the Ku-Klux outrages.

Holland, Josiah G. (1819–1881), an editor of the *Massachusetts Republican* from 1849 to 1866, published a "History of Western Massachusetts" and a "Life of Abraham Lincoln," and several poems, "Katrina," "Bitter Sweet," etc. In 1870 he established *Scribner's Monthly.*

Hollins, George N. (1799–1878), naval officer, served in the Algerian War in 1815. By his unauthorized bombardment of Nicaragua in 1855 he nearly involved the United States in difficulties with Great Britain. A Confederate naval officer during the Civil War, he commanded the naval forces below New Orleans which Farragut defeated in April, 1863.

Holly Springs, Miss., held by the Federals under Colonel Murphy as General Grant's hospital and depot of supplies. It was captured by the Confederate leader, Van Dorn, December 20, 1862, and the entire store of ordnance and medical supplies, besides 100 barrels of gunpowder, was destroyed. Grant had telegraphed Murphy to fortify his position and hold out until he could send reinforcements, but the latter was forced to yield.

Holmes, Oliver Wendell, born in Massachusetts in 1809, is an eminent physician, but is famed chiefly in literature. He was one of the founders of the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1857. In this periodical appeared his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Professor at the Breakfast Table," "Elsie Venner," etc. He has written many most popular poems, and is author of memoirs of John Lothrop Motley and Ralph Waldo Emerson. Died October 7, 1894.

Holmes, Theophilus H. (1804–1880), was brevetted major for services in the Mexican War. He organized the North Carolina troops in 1861, and commanded in the Confederate army in Northern Virginia and in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Holmes vs. Walton, New Jersey. This seems to have been the first instance of an American court's assuming the authority to pronounce upon the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature. The Legislature of New Jersey had, in 1779, passed an act making law-

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ful a trial before a jury of six men. In the case of Holmes *vs.* Walton the constitutionality of this act was questioned, and upon its being decided unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals, the act was repealed and a constitutional jury of twelve men substituted.

Holt, Joseph, born in Kentucky in 1807, was appointed by President Buchanan Commissioner of Patents in 1857, and Postmaster-General in 1859, and succeeded John B. Floyd as Secretary of War in 1860. Although previously a Democrat he supported the administration of President Lincoln, who appointed him judge advocate of the army. In 1865 he was brevetted major-general U. S. A. for services in bureau of military justice. Died 1894.

Homestead Law, securing to any citizen the right to enter upon 160 acres of unappropriated lands at $1.25 an acre, and after five years' actual residence to own it, was passed May 20, 1862. It has proved of immense value in stimulating the settlement of the West.

Homestead Riots. On the final refusal of the workingmen's association to accept certain changes in the wage scale, the proprietors of the Carnegie Steel Mills, at Homestead, Pa., closed the works July 1, 1892. The employes declared a strike about the same time. A mob prevented the sheriff from placing pickets in the mills. July 6, a body of 300 Pinkerton detectives arrived. A bloody fight between these men and the strikers immediately took place, resulting in considerable loss on both sides. The Pinkertons surrendered. The Pennsylvania militia was then ordered out and remained at Homestead until September to protect the mills. Many of the strikers were arrested and indictments were found against them.

Honduras. A commercial treaty was concluded between the United States and Honduras in 1864. By Art. XIV. the United States guaranteed the neutrality of an interoceanic railway in return for concessions by Honduras. A reciprocity treaty was concluded in 1892.

Honey Springs, Ind. Terr. Here, July 17, 1863, General Blunt with 3,000 Federal troops destroyed Cooper's command of 6,000 Confederates. This force was lying in wait for Blunt, and the latter, learning this, charged upon them.

Hood, John Bell (1831–1879), born in Kentucky, graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1853. He enlisted in the Confederate service in 1861, and soon after was appointed brigadier-general of the Texas brigade. He was brevetted major-general for gallant service at Gaines' Mill. He served in the Maryland campaign and fought at Bull Run, Boonesboro, Fredericksburg, Antietam and Gettysburg. He reinforced

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General Bragg at Chickamauga, and in 1864 commanded a corps under General Johnston. He succeeded Johnston in command and attempted to crush Sherman in his march to the sea, but was unsuccessful. He was soon afterward defeated by General Thomas at Franklin and at Nashville. He was succeeded by General Richard Taylor.

Hooker, Joseph (1814–1879), born in Massachusetts, was graduated from West Point in 1837. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for his very gallant service during the Mexican War from 1846 to 1848. He was appointed a brigadier-general of the National forces in 1861, and commanded a division in 1862 in the Army of the Potomac. He was brevetted major-general for services at Yorktown, Williamsburg and Malvern Hill. He had important commands at South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. In 1863 he succeeded Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac, and conducted the battle of Chancellorsville, but, being unsuccessful, was soon after succeeded by General Meade. He was assigned command in the Army of the Cumberland, and fought at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. He accompanied Sherman in his march through Georgia until after the siege of Atlanta. He was brevetted major-general in the regular army in 1865, and retired in 1868.

Hopkins, Esek (1718–1802), of Rhode Island, was appointed commander-in-chief of the navy by the Continental Congress in 1775. In 1776, in command of the first colonial fleet, he captured the British ships "Hawke" and "Bolton." He was retired in 1777 for neglect to appear before the Naval Committee on a charge of unnecessary delays. He afterward was prominent in Rhode Island politics.

Hopkins, Johns (1795–1873), was the founder of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, which he endowed with about $3,500,000. He also gave an equal sum for the foundation of a hospital at Baltimore.

Hopkinson, Joseph (1770–1842), was one of the counsel in the Pennsylvania insurgents' trials, and defended Judge Chase in his impeachment trials. He represented Pennsylvania in the U. S. Congress as a Federalist from 1815 to 1819. He was a U. S. District Judge from 1828 to 1842, and a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1837. He composed "Hail Columbia."

"**Hornet,**" eighteen guns, Captain Lawrence, off Brazil on February 24, 1813, attacked the "Peacock," a British brig, eighteen guns. Within fifteen minutes the "Peacock" was sinking, and struck her colors. Before all the wounded could be moved she sank, carrying nine British and three American seamen with her. On March 23, 1815, in

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the South Atlantic, the British brig "Penguin," of eighteen guns, challenged the "Hornet." The battle lasted twenty-three minutes. The "Penguin" was boarded and captured, losing among others her commander. After scuttling the prize the "Hornet" returned to the United States. In the latter part of April, 1815, the "Hornet" was chased by the "Cornwallis," seventy-four guns, and only escaped capture by throwing overboard all its guns save one, its anchors, boats and heavy stores.

Horse Neck, Conn. In February, 1779, Governor Tryon, of New York, a Tory, at the head of 1,500 men, took possession of the salt works at Horse Neck. General Putnam rallied the militia of the country and attacked Tryon with great spirit, but he was overmatched and outflanked by the enemy, and to effect his escape, when about to be overtaken, he spurred his horse down a precipice, a daring act that not only saved him from capture but also made him famous.

Horse-Shoe Bend, Ala., a battle, March 29, 1814, between General Andrew Jackson's army of 3,000 whites, chiefly Tennessee militia, and friendly Cherokee Indians, and 700 or 800 Creek warriors. The Creeks had fortified themselves in the horse-shoe of the Tallapoosa River. Jackson advanced his cannon to within 200 yards of the barricade and began firing, while the Cherokee allies swam the river and attacked the Creeks in the rear. An assault was then ordered and the fort carried, about 500 Creeks being killed, and an equal number of women and children being captured.

Hotchkiss, Benjamin B. (1830–1885), was considered at the time of his death the first artillery engineer in the world. He invented among others a machine gun and a magazine rifle.

Houdon, Jean Antoine (1740–1828), French sculptor, visited the United States in 1785, and modeled the statue of Washington which is in the capitol at Richmond and is regarded as the best likeness of Washington.

House of Representatives, a term first employed in colonial and State Legislatures to denote the lower or popular branch. In the Randolph plan, brought before the Convention of 1787, the lower branch of the Federal Legislature is called simply the "first branch." The name House of Representatives first appears in the report of the committee of detail. (See arts. Apportionment, Slave Representation, Previous Question, Mace, etc.) The House has twice chosen the President, in 1801 (Jefferson), and in 1825 (J. Q. Adams). The chief law regulating elections of Representatives was passed in 1875. Reps. in 57th Cong., 357.

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Houston, Samuel (1793–1863), enlisted in the U. S. army in 1813, and was promoted lieutenant for bravery in the Creek War, 1813–1814. He represented Tennessee in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1823 to 1827, and was Governor of Tennessee from 1827 to 1829. He was a member of the Texas Constitutional Convention in 1833. As commander-in-chief of the Texan army he secured the independence of Texas. He was president of Texas from 1836 to 1838 and from 1841 to 1884, secured the annexation of Texas to the United States and represented it in Congress from 1845 to 1859. He was again chosen Governor of Texas in 1859 and served until he refused to espouse the Confederate cause in 1861.

Howard, Jacob M. (1805–1871), was a member of the Michigan Legislature in 1838 and represented that State in the U. S. Congress from 1841 to 1843. He drafted the first Republican platform in 1854 and gave the party its name. He was a U. S. Senator from 1862 to 1871.

Howard, John Eager (1752–1827), colonel, joined the Revolutionary army at the outbreak of the war, and was a captain under General Mercer at White Plains in 1776. He commanded as major at Germantown and Monmouth, fought at Camden in 1780 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and won great fame at Cowpens in 1781. He was Governor of Maryland from 1789 to 1792. In 1796 he declined the portfolio of Secretary of War in Washington's Cabinet. He was a U. S. Senator from 1796 to 1803.

Howard, Oliver Otis, born in 1830, was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1854. He was appointed colonel of a Maine regiment in 1861. He commanded a brigade at Bull Run, and for his gallant service was promoted brigader-general. In 1862 he fought at Fair Oaks and Antietam, and was promoted major-general. He served at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. In 1863 he was assigned commander in the Army of the Cumberland, and later in the Army of the Tennessee. He accompanied Sherman in his march to the sea, and was present at Johnson's surrender in 1865. He was Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau from 1865 to 1874. In 1886 he was commissioned major-general, and assigned to the Pacific Division; in 1888 he was transferred to the Atlantic Division. Retired 1894.

Howe, Elias (1819–1867), born in Massachusetts, was the inventor of the first successful sewing-machine, in 1846. He served as private in

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a Connecticut regiment, which he furnished at his own expense, during the Civil War, and aided the government by large loans.

Howe, George A., Viscount (1724–1758), came to America from England in command of a regiment in 1757. He was promoted brigadier-general and in 1758 served under Commander-in-chief Abercrombie at Fort Ticonderoga, where he met his death. He was a very able and popular officer and exerted a powerful influence over his subordinates.

Howe, Julia Ward, born in 1819, composed the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" in 1861. She is an earnest advocate of woman suffrage and has been prominent in many reform movements.

Howe, Richard (Earl Howe) (1725–1799), a British rear-admiral, was appointed commander-in-chief of the naval forces in North America in 1776. In conjunction with his brother, Sir William Howe, he was commissioned to conciliate the colonies, but found this impossible. He then took possession of Long Island and New York in 1776 and of Philadelphia in 1777. In 1778 he encountered the French fleet, under Count d'Estaing, off the coast of Rhode Island; both fleets were badly shattered by a storm which prevented a decisive engagement. He resigned his charge to Admiral Byron soon afterward and returned to England. He published "Narrative of the Transactions of the Fleet" in 1780, vindicating his conduct during his command in America. He afterward became an admiral, and won the great victory of June 1, 1794, over the French.

Howe, Robert (1732–1785), was a member of the North Carolina Assembly from 1772 to 1773. He was a delegate to the Colonial Congress in 1774. He was appointed colonel, and aided in expelling Governor Dunmore from Virginia. He was excepted in Sir William Howe's proclamation of royal clemency. He commanded the North Carolina troops in the defense of Charleston, and fought at Savannah. He commanded at West Point in 1780.

Howe, Samuel G. (1801–1876), founded a school for the blind in 1832, subsequently called the Perkins Institution, of which he was superintendent till 1876, and at which Laura Bridgman was educated. From 1851 to 1853 he edited the *Commonwealth*. When commissioner to Santo Domingo in 1871 he advocated annexation to the United States. He was author of an "Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution," in which he had participated.

Howe, Timothy O. (1816–1883), was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1845. From 1850 to 1855 he was a Judge of the Circuit and

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Supreme Courts of Wisconsin. He represented Wisconsin in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1861 to 1879, and served on the Committees of Finance, Commerce, Pensions and Claims. He advocated the right of the National Government to establish territorial governments in the seceded States. He was a delegate to the International Monetary Conference in 1881. He was appointed Postmaster-General in Arthur's Cabinet in 1881 and served until his death.

Howe, Sir William (1729–1814), served under General Wolfe at Quebec in 1759. In 1775 he succeeded General Gage as commander-in-chief of the British forces in America. He commanded the British troops at Bunker Hill. In conjunction with his brother, Richard, he defeated the colonial armies at Long Island and at White Plains in 1776, and captured Forts Washington and Lee. He defeated Washington at Brandywine in 1777, and entered Philadelphia. After repulsing the American attack at Germantown he went into winter quarters in Philadelphia, and was accused of spending his time in the pursuit of pleasure. He was removed from command in 1778, and superseded by Sir Henry Clinton. He was a well-educated general and a favorite with his officers, but unsuccessful in strategy and incapable of managing a large army. He is described by General Henry Lee as "the most indolent of mortals, who never took pains to examine the merits or demerits of a cause in which he was engaged."

Howells, William Dean, born in Ohio in 1837, was Consul to Venice from 1861 to 1865. He became an editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1866, and was editor-in-chief from 1872 to 1881. He is perhaps the most prominent of American novelists. He is an advocate of the modern "realistic fiction" which portrays life as it actually is. He has written lives of Abraham Lincoln and Rutherford B. Hayes.

Hoxie, Vinnie R., sculptor, born in 1846, designed the marble statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Capitol at Washington, and modeled the bronze statue of Admiral Farragut in Washington.

Huamantla, Mexico. Here, October 9, 1847, General Santa Anna endeavored to cut off and destroy a convoy commanded by General Lane, of the American army, *en route* from El Pinal to Puebla. The attempt was unsuccessful.

Hubbard, Samuel D. (1799–1855), represented Connecticut in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1845 to 1849. He was Postmaster-General in Fillmore's Cabinet from 1852 to 1853.

Hubbardton, Battle of, July 7, 1777. The fugitive garrison from

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Ticonderoga was overtaken by Fraser with 900 men at Hubbardton, Vt. He was checked until Riedesel, with 1,000 men, came up and put the Americans to flight. This was an episode in Burgoyne's invasion.

Hudson, Henry, was born in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He made two voyages under the direction of the Muscovy Company in search of a northwest passage. In the first expedition, made in 1607, he explored the coast of Greenland, and was the first to suggest the existence of an open polar sea. His second voyage in 1608 was unsuccessful. In 1609 he commanded an expedition for the Dutch East India Company. After coasting along Labrador he sailed southward, touching at Newfoundland, Penobscot Bay, Cape Cod and the Chesapeake. He sailed up the Hudson as far as the present site of Albany. On his last voyage of 1610 he entered the strait and bay which bear his name. His crew became mutinous because of severe hardships and set Hudson adrift in a small boat. Nothing was ever heard from him or his seven companions. He wrote "Divers Voyages and Northern Discoveries" and "A Second Voyage."

Hudson Bay Company, chartered by Charles II. May 16, 1670, for the "discovery of a new passage to the South Sea, and for the finding of some trade for furs, minerals and other considerable commodities." Adopting the suggestion of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, it combined with the Northwest Company in 1821, and obtained a more extensive charter. It was ever the most formidable rival of the United States as a claimant of the northwest regions. Despite the treaty of 1783, which granted that territory to the United States, the company persisted in making settlements, and, being on the disputed ground, it had the advantage of our government. Every possible means was employed, and for a long time successfully, to prevent emigration from the States. The Selkirk settlement in Oregon was made in 1811–12, and later it was decided to seize and hold Oregon by force, turning over the Indians to the Jesuits and furnishing troops to protect the priests and repel intruders. The boundary settlement of 1846 finally excluded the company.

Huger, Isaac (1742–1797), was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the first South Carolina regiment in the Revolution. He was commissioned brigadier-general in the U. S. army in 1779, and engaged in all the important battles of the Southern army. He fought at Stono, Savannah, Charleston, Guilford Court House and Hobkirk's Hill.

Huguenots. The first Huguenots to settle in this country were a small band who had been induced to emigrate under the charter of the

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Carolinas granted to Sir Robert Heath in 1630. Upon reaching Virginia means of transportation failed, so they remained in that colony. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 drove multitudes from France. Other parties came to Virginia about 1700 under Claude Philippe de Richebourg. In Massachusetts they made a settlement at Oxford in 1686, but were massacred and driven away by the Indians. By 1737 they had become an important element in South Carolina, where they founded at Charleston the "South Carolina Society," a benevolent organization. They also made early settlements in the Middle States, notably New York.

Hull, Isaac (1773–1843), born in Connecticut, entered the merchant marine in 1784. In 1798 he was commissioned a lieutenant in the American navy. He commanded the "Argus" in 1804, and engaged in the Barbary Wars. In 1806 he was commissioned captain, and in 1807 assigned to the command of the "Constitution." He was highly honored for successfully evading an attack of a superior British force in 1812. Soon afterward he captured the British ship "Guerrière" with a loss of fourteen men killed and wounded, while the enemy lost seventy-nine. This was the first and most famous naval victory during the war. He afterward commanded the Pacific and Mediterranean squadrons, and served on the Board of Naval Commissioners.

Hull, William (1753–1825), was chosen captain in a Connecticut regiment in 1775. He fought at White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Saratoga, Fort Stanwix and Stony Point. He attained the rank of major. From 1805 to 1812 he was Governor of Michigan. In 1812 he was placed in command of the Army of the Northwest, with headquarters at Detroit. He regarded himself as compelled by superior forces and by lack of proper facilities to surrender Detroit to the British. He was tried by court-martial and sentenced to death, but was reprieved by Madison.

Humphreys, Andrew A. (1810–1883), was assigned to the corps of topographical engineers in 1838 and engaged in the coast survey. He served on the staff of General McClellan in 1862. He commanded a division at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and a corps at Gettysburg. In 1863 he became chief of the staff of General Meade. He was chief of engineers from 1866 to 1879, when he retired.

Hunkers. A name applied originally to conservative Democrats in New York, but also used in other States. Though the name was not in use until 1844 the faction to which it applied existed as early as 1835. The Hunkers, in New York, opposed the "loco-foco" faction, the barn-

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burners and radicals; and finally divided into the "hards" and the "softs." They represented the inertia of the State Democratic party. From 1835 to 1840 they opposed the loco-foco war on bank charters. Later they opposed a revision of the Constitution and the radicals, and were disinclined to oppose slavery. The faction ceased to exist about 1860.

Hunt, Henry J. (1819–1889), was prominent during the Mexican War. He served on McClellan's staff in 1861, and was chief of artillery in the Army of the Potomac from 1862 to 1865, engaging in all its battles.

Hunt, Thomas Sterry (1826–1892), scientist, made valuable original contributions to the advancement of chemical and geological science. He invented the ink with which "greenbacks" were printed.

Hunt, William H. (1824–1884), of Louisiana, was appointed Judge of the U. S. Court of Claims in 1878. He was Secretary of the Navy in Garfield's Cabinet from 1881 to 1882, when he was appointed Minister to Russia.

Hunter, David (1802–1886), commanded the main column of McDowell's army in the Manassas campaign in 1861, and commanded a division at Bull Run. He succeeded General Frémont in command of the Western Department. He commanded the Department of Kansas from 1861 to 1862, when he was transferred to the Southern Department. He organized the first regiment of colored troops. In 1864 he commanded the Department of West Virginia. He was president of the commission which tried the assassins of President Lincoln. He was brevetted major-general in 1865 and retired from service in 1866.

Hunter, Robert M. T. (1809–1887), served in the Virginia Legislature in 1833. He represented Virginia in the Congress of the United States as a Whig from 1837 to 1843 and from 1845 to 1847, and was Speaker from 1839 to 1841. He was a U. S. Senator from 1847 to 1861, and ardently advocated all pro-slavery legislation. He was a member of the provisional Congress at Richmond in 1861. From 1861 to 1862 he was Secretary of State in the Confederate Government. From 1862 to 1865 he served in the Confederate Senate in opposition to the administration of Mr. Davis. He was one of the peace commissioners to confer with President Lincoln in 1865. He was Treasurer of Virginia from 1877 to 1880.

Hunton, Eppa, born in 1823, was commonwealth attorney in Virginia from 1849 to 1862. He was made a brigadier-general in the Con-

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federate service. While a U. S. Congressman from 1873 to 1881 he served on the Electoral Commission as a Democrat. Was appointed U. S. Senator from Virginia to fill out the unexpired term caused by the death of John S. Barbour.

Hurons, a tribe of Indians formerly occupying territory near Lake Huron. Among them the French began the famous Huron mission in 1632. They allied themselves with the Algonquins against the Iroquois, which latter nation destroyed several of their villages, finally dispersing them in 1649. Many found their way to Canada.

Hutchinson, Anne (Marbury) (1600?–1643), came to America from England in 1634. She was expelled from the Massachusetts colony for preaching Antinomian doctrines and accusing the authorities of being under a "covenant of works." She had won a large following. She founded Portsmouth, R. I., on the island of Aquidneck, which she purchased from the Indians. She was afterward murdered by the Indians near Manhattan, where she settled.

Hutchinson, Thomas (1711–1780), Governor, was a member of the General Court of Massachusetts from 1737 to 1739, 1740, and 1741 to 1749. He was Speaker from 1746 to 1748. He restored a healthy condition of trade by redeeming the depreciated paper currency. In 1754 he was one of the commissioners at the Albany Convention, and aided in drafting a plan of colonial union. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts in 1756. In 1760 he was appointed Chief Justice. In 1765 his house was sacked by a mob infuriated by the notion that he was a party to the obnoxious stamp acts, and his valuable library of historical pamphlets and documents was destroyed. In 1770 he was appointed Governor of of the province. The report was circulated that he was largely responsible for the oppressive acts of the Ministry, and this was intensified by Dr. Franklin's publication of some of Hutchinson's letters to England which had fallen into his hands. In 1774 he sailed to England where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a conscientious and high-minded Tory. He wrote a valuable history of Massachusetts.

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I.

Iberville, Pierre le Moyne d' (1661–1706), engaged in the Canadian expedition against the English forts on the Hudson, fought at Fort Mousipi and Fort Quitchilchouen, and in 1688 captured two English vessels. In 1690 he was one of the leaders against Schenectady. In 1694 he took Fort Nelson, and, in command of a frigate, captured three English ships, including the "Newport." He destroyed Fort Pemaquid, and reduced nearly all Newfoundland. In command of the "Pelican," in 1697, he destroyed several British ships, and captured Fort Bourbon. In 1698 he ascended the Mississippi and built Fort Biloxi, the first port on the river. In 1701 he transferred the colony to Mobile. In 1706 he captured Nevis Island.

Icaria, a communistic settlement founded in 1856, in Iowa, by the followers of the Frenchman Étienne Cabet. The latter, in 1848, had persuaded a number of persons to settle with him in the Red River country of Texas. This colony failed because of Cabet's extravagant ideas. In 1850 the colony moved to Nauvoo in Illinois, a deserted village of the Mormons. Thence they moved again in 1856 (Cabet dying that same year at New Orleans) to Corning, Iowa, calling it the Icaria Commune, in reminiscence of Cabet's book, "Icarie." Most of the people, less than 100 in all, are French, though there are a few Germans.

Idaho, a State, was formed from the Louisiana cession. It was organized as a part of Oregon for a time, and later was joined to Washington. It was given a territorial government of its own in 1863, and was admitted as a State July 3, 1890. The population in 1890 was 84,385. Suffrage is denied to Mormons. The Republicans control the State. In 1892 the Cœur d'Alène riots, caused by a strike of the miners, were suppressed by U. S. troops. Pop. 1900, 161,772.

Illinois, a State of the American Republic, was formed from the Northwest Territory, which was organized in 1787. The State was originally a possession of France, who surrendered her claims to England in 1763. The first settlement was a mission at Kaskaskia, founded by Marquette in 1675. In 1679 La Salle built Fort Crèvecœur, and in 1682 established a colony at Cahokia, and in 1700 Kaskaskia was founded. George Rogers Clark, with a Virginia force, seized Cahokia and Kaskaskia in 1778, and Illinois was made a county of Virginia.

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March 1, 1784, Virginia surrendered her claim over Illinois to the United States. In 1809 it was erected into a territory comprising the present States of Illinois, Wisconsin and part of Michigan. December 3, 1818, Illinois with its present boundaries became a State. The Black Hawk War broke out in 1832. Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy was murdered by a mob at Alton because of his attempt to publish an anti-slavery newspaper in 1837. From 1840 to 1844 the Mormons caused excitement which led to the death at the hands of a mob of two of their leaders and the emigration of the sect from the State. The southern part of the State has usually been Democratic, the northern part Anti-Democratic. Down to 1860 the vote of Illinois was invariably Democratic in Presidential elections. Including and since that time it has been Republican until 1892, when it was Democratic. In 1858 Lincoln and Douglas canvassed the State together for election to the U. S. Senate. Douglas won. In 1877 David Davis, an Independent, was elected to the Senate by Democrats and Independents. The present Constitution was made in 1870. The population of Illinois in 1818 was 34,620, in 1900 it was 4,821,550.

Impeachments. There have been seven impeachments made by the Congress of the United States. During the session of 1797–98, William Blount, U. S. Senator from Tennessee, was impeached by the House and tried by the Senate for treasonable negotiations with Great Britain for the transfer of New Orleans. He was acquitted for want of jurisdiction. March 3, 1803, Judge John Pickering, of the Federal Court of New Hampshire, was impeached and removed from the bench for drunkenness and profanity. November 30, 1804, Judge Samuel Chase, of the U. S. Supreme Court, was impeached for arbitrary conduct and the introduction of political disquisitions in his charges to grand juries. He was not removed. December, 13, 1804, Judge James Peck, of the Federal Court of Missouri, was impeached for punishing as contempt of court a criticism of his opinions. He was acquitted. December 29, 1860, Judge West H. Humphreys, of the Federal District Court of Tennessee, was impeached and removed from the bench for aiding the Rebellion. November 25, 1867, the House impeached President Andrew Johnson, charging him with having removed Stanton, Secretary of War, in violation of the Tenure of Office Act, with having appointed General L. Thomas contrary to the same act, with conspiracy with Thomas and others for the intimidation of Stanton and the unlawful disbursement of the War Department's moneys, and with inducing General Emory, commanding the Department of Washington, to disobey orders. The House adopted the resolution of impeachment by a vote of 126 to 42. After the trial before the Senate, the vote stood 35

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to 19. The necessary two-thirds were not secured. But the Senate adjourned *sine die*, without voting upon some of the articles of charge. Hence the Chief Justice entered a verdict of acquittal on the record. March 2, 1876, William W. Belknap, Secretary of War, was impeached on the charge of bribery for appointments. He was acquitted.

"Impending Crisis," a book by H. R. Helper, of North Carolina, appearing in 1857. It earnestly opposed slavery on economical grounds. The book was used as a campaign document by the Republican party in 1860, and 140,000 copies were sold between 1857 and 1861. Helper purported to represent the sentiments of Southern non-slaveholding whites.

Imperialism, see appendix, page 485.

Imports. The specie value of the imports from foreign countries in 1791 was $29,200,000. In 1807, just before the embargo, it was $138,500,000. By 1814 it had sunk to only $13,000,000, but rose to $147,000,000 in 1816. Reduced by the tariff act of that year, it again rose to $190,000,000 in 1836, just before the crash of 1837. In 1857 it was $361,000,000; in 1867, $418,000,000; in 1877, $492,000,000; in 1887, $752,000,000; in 1892, $897,000,000. In 1901, approximated $800,000,000.

Impressment. For many years prior to the breaking out of the War of 1812 the British Government claimed the right of stopping and searching American vessels, and impressing into the British service British seamen who happened to be serving under the American flag. Great Britain refused to allow the right of expatriation and change of allegiance by naturalization. She was then engaged in war with France, and accordingly claimed the services of all her maritime citizens, no matter what ceremonies of naturalization they might have undergone abroad. Hence many American sailors were willfully impressed. This grievance aided in a large measure in bringing about the embargo system and the War of 1812.

Income Tax. But one income tax has been imposed by the Federal Government, and it arose from the necessities of the government incident to the Rebellion. August 5, 1861, Congress authorized a tax of three per cent. on all incomes over $800 per annum. In July, 1862, an act was passed taxing all incomes under $5,000 five per cent., with an exemption of $600 and house-rent actually paid. Incomes in excess of $5,000 and under $10,000 were taxed two and one-half per cent. additional, and incomes over $10,000 five per cent. additional with no exemptions. Further taxes of five per cent. on incomes of Americans living abroad and of one and one-half per cent. on incomes from United States securities were laid, these expiring in 1865. In 1864 a special tax

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of five per cent. was imposed on incomes above $600. A readjustment the same year imposed a five per cent. tax on incomes between $600 and $5,000; ten per cent. on incomes above $5,000. During President Cleveland's second administration a bill was passed and received the Executive's signature imposing a tax upon all incomes above $4,000. This tax was fiercely resisted and the constitutionality of the law was tested before the Supreme Court, which after a protracted hearing decided adversely by a majority of one. A strong dissenting opinion of the minority was submitted.

Independence Hall, Philadelphia, scene of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. The hall was begun in 1732 and completed in 1741. J. Kearsely was the architect, and E. Wooley the builder. It was first occupied as the Pennsylvania State House in October, 1735. The tower was built in 1750. The Constitutional Convention of 1787 also met here.

Independent Treasury. Until 1840 the United States Government had never ventured to assume entire control of its own funds, depending in a great measure upon the two successive banks of the United States, and various State banks selected by the Secretary of the Treasury for depositories. The creation of an independent or sub-treasury system was an outcome of the panic of 1837. President Van Buren's message to Congress that year strongly recommended such a system. Silas Wright, of New York, submitted a sub-treasury bill, which prohibited Government agents from receiving anything but gold and silver. Finally, in 1840, the bill became a law, and sub-treasuries were created at New York, Boston, Charleston and St. Louis, the mint at Philadelphia and the branch mint at New Orleans being also made places of deposit. The Whigs and some Democrats were violently opposed to this system, and effected its repeal in 1841 in favor of the national banking system. It again became a law in 1846 under Polk, and has continued since.

Independents, in recent politics, men independent of both the Republican and the Democratic parties; more especially applied in 1884 to those Republicans who "bolted" the nomination of Blaine.

Indian Affairs, Commissioner of. In 1832 Congress authorized the President to appoint a commissioner who, under the direction of the Secretary of War, should have general superintendence of all Indian affairs. These affairs had formerly been managed by War Department clerks. Since 1849 this commissioner has been under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Indian Bible. In 1661 John Eliot, an English missionary among

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the Massachusetts Indians, published through the Cambridge Press the first edition of the New Testament, which he had translated into the Indian dialect. The whole Bible appeared three years later, and second editions of both were published, the former in 1680, the latter in 1685. Eliot was assisted in the publication of the second edition by John Cotton, of Plymouth, son of the Boston minister. Eliot drew from the Scriptures a frame of government for the commonwealth and for the Indians, but these were suppressed as reflecting on the kingly government. Eliot's "Indian Bible" is now one of the most valued of rarities.

Indian Territory is a portion of the public land of the United States which has been set apart for various tribes of Indians who have been moved thither from various portions of the United States. Jefferson first suggested such a territory, and on June 30, 1834, an Act of Congress set apart for the use of the Indians all the country west of the Mississippi which was not included within Missouri, Louisiana and Arkansas. This has been diminished by the organization of various States and Territories, so that at present (1894) the area is only about 25,000 square miles. The principal tribes are the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks and Chickasaws. During the Civil War many of the tribes made treaties with the Confederate States. In 1870 an attempt was made to organize a State. In 1866 the Indians agreed to grant the right of way through their land to railroads. Agents of the United States live among the Indians and protect them from encroachments from the whites. The United States has jurisdiction over all cases in which a white man is a party. Sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited. In 1881–82 attempts were made by "boomers" from Kansas to force their way into the Territory. An Act of Congress of May 2, 1890, erected the unoccupied portion of the Territory into a separate Territory to be called Oklahoma. The population of the Territory (1900) was 391,360.

Indiana, a State of the Union, often called the Hoosier State, was formed from the Northwest Territory. The first settlement was made at Vincennes in 1702, by the French. This place was captured by Clark during the American Revolution. After the erection of Ohio as a separate Territory, the Northwest was called Indiana, with Vincennes its capital. In 1805 and 1809 the Territories of Michigan and Illinois were organized as separate Territories. November 7, 1811, General Harrison defeated the Indians at Tippecanoe. December 11, 1816, Indiana became a State. Slavery was forbidden by the Ordinance of 1787, by which the Northwest was organized. Except in 1836 and 1840 the electoral votes were cast for Democratic candidates until 1860, when

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Lincoln carried the State, since which date the Republicans have failed in but one Presidential election, that of 1876, until 1884. The Democrats have carried the State in the elections of 1874, 1876, 1878, 1882, 1884, 1890, 1892. The present Constitution was made in 1851. The population of the State in 1816 was 63,805; in 1900 it was 2,516,462.

Indianapolis, Ind., settled in 1819. It became the capital of the State in 1828, and received a city charter in 1847.

Indians. The Indians were so called from the original supposition made that their land was India. They were divided into tribes. In the Northern part of the United States these tribes were either of the Algonquin or of the Iroquois race; in the South, either of that which is called Mobilian or of the Natchez. Their tribal government was loose and weak. They had chieftains, but these had little real power. Confederacies of tribes were sometimes formed, but did not usually last beyond a single war. The Indian was in general in the hunting and fishing stage of civilization. His relations with the settlers were more frequently hostile than friendly, which caused settlement to be more compact than in Spanish-American regions, where the aborigines were less warlike. There was also much trade with the Indian, especially in furs. Likewise there was some effort to convert the Indians to Christianity, though these attempts on the part of the English and Protestant colonies were lamentably small when compared with the work of the French Jesuits. On their part the Indians learned something of civilization, especially in the articles of fire-arms and fire-water,

Individualism, see appendix, page 485.

Ingalls, John J., born in 1833, was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was a member of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention in 1859. He was Secretary of the Kansas Council in 1860, Secretary of the State Senate in 1861 and a member in 1862. He served in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1873 to 1891. Died at Las Vegas, August 16, 1900.

Ingersoll, Jared (1749–1822), was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress from 1780 to 1781. He was a member of the convention which framed the Federal Constitution in 1787. He was twice chosen Attorney-General of Pennsylvania and was U. S. District Attorney for Eastern Pennsylvania. He was defeated as Federal candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1812.

Ingersoll, Ralph I. (1788–1872), was a prominent member of the Connecticut Legislature from 1819 to 1825, a Democratic Representative to Congress from 1825 to 1833, and Minister to Russia from 1846 to 1848.

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Ingersoll, Robert G., was born in 1833. He served in the Civil War as a colonel. In 1866 he was appointed Attorney-General of Illinois. He was counsel for the defense for the "Star Route" conspirators, who were acquitted in 1883. He was a popular orator and acquired fame chiefly through his pamphlet and lecture attacks upon the Christian religion. Died 1899.

Ingham, Samuel D. (1779–1860), represented Pennsylvania in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1813 to 1818, and from 1822 to 1829. He was Secretary of the Treasury from 1829 to 1831 in Jackson's Cabinet.

Ingraham, Duncan N. (1802–1891), entered the U. S. navy in 1812. While commander of the "St. Louis" in the Mediterranean, in 1853, he secured the liberation of Martin Koszta, a prospective American citizen, who had been seized by Greeks at Smyrna at the instigation of Austrian officials. In 1861 he was appointed chief of ordnance, construction and repair in the Confederate navy.

Interior Department, created by law in 1849, and called in the title of the act the Home Department. Its functions were formerly distributed among the departments of State, Treasury, War and Navy. These functions are the regulation of patents, copyrights, the census, public documents, public lands, mines, mining, judicial accounts, Indian affairs, bureau of education, etc.

Internal Improvements, at Federal Expense. The Constitution did not provide for internal improvements, hence they have become a party question. Since 1789 money has been steadily appropriated by Congress for improvements lying strictly within Federal jurisdiction, as for light-houses, buoys, beacons and public piers. The first actual appropriation for other internal improvement was in 1806, when a sum was appropriated for the construction of the Cumberland Road, which should penetrate the Western States and be the means of transmitting emigrants and mails in time of peace, and troops in time of war. About the same time a road was begun through Georgia on the route to New Orleans. Congress passed a resolution in 1818, declaring its power to appropriate money for the construction of roads and canals, and for the improvement of water-courses. March 3, 1823, the first act for harbor improvement passed Congress. April 13, 1824, $30,000 was appropriated for the survey of such roads and canals as the President should deem of national importance, and $300,000 was subscribed to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. In May, 1822, President Monroe vetoed the Cumberland Road Bill, declaring that Congress had no power under the Constitution to carry out a system of internal

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improvements at Federal expense. This, and Jackson's veto of the Maysville Turnpike Road Bill in 1830, threw the matter into the hands of the States.

Internal Revenue. The receipts from internal revenue steadily rose during the period from 1791 to 1801, reaching $1,000,000 in the latter year. They then declined to almost nothing. In the War of 1812 they rose again, reaching $5,000,000 in 1816; and again declined to nothing in 1849 and the subsequent years to 1862. Under the new system then inaugurated they rose to $309,000,000 in 1866, and have been above $100,000,000 in every year since ($154,000,000 in 1892). By the imposition of taxes to meet the expenses of the war with Spain the receipts from internal revenue for 1900 were $295,316,107. The annual receipts were lowered by the 56th Congress some $40,000,000 (1901).

Interstate Commerce Commission, a commission appointed by Act of Congress February 4, 1887. It has jurisdiction of rates on interstate traffic, and can inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of "An act to regulate commerce."

Interstate Commerce Law. In 1884 Representative Reagan, of Texas, submitted a bill to the House for the regulation of interstate commerce, and about the same time a similar bill was proposed in the Senate. Both bills failed. Thereafter yearly debates took place concerning these and similar bills, until, February 4, 1887, the Reagan bill was finally passed and approved. It provides for the appointment of a commission, consisting of five persons, who shall see to it that railroad and other such companies establish and preserve a just and uniform rate of transportation. This particularly affects such corporations as control continuous lines from one State to another, either by land or by water, or both. The law has been very effective in preventing gross discriminations in charges for freight and issuing of passes.

Inventions. The American gift for invention is remarkable, and has been much stimulated by our patent system. On the whole, the most important inventions may be said to have been: Whitney's invention of the cotton gin in 1793; McCormick's reaper, patented in 1834; the steam hammer in 1838; Goodyear's method of vulcanizing rubber (1839); the telegraph, brought into use in 1844; the sewing machine (1846); the power loom (1846); the surgical use of anesthetics (1846); the rotary printing press (1847); the telephone about 1876, and more recently the phonograph and cineometograph.

Iowa, one of the United States, was formed from the territory ob-

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tained from France by the purchase of Louisiana. Its name, signifying the beautiful country, is derived from the river of the same name. The first settlement in the State was made by Dubuque, a Frenchman from Canada, in 1788, on the site of the city which now bears his name. After the organization of Missouri, in 1820, the territory to the north was neglected by Congress until 1834, when it was made a part of Michigan. In 1836 it was added to the Wisconsin Territory, and in 1838 the Territory of Iowa was created. Application for admission as a State was refused by Congress until December 28, 1846, when Iowa became a State. From 1846 to 1854 the State was solidly Democratic. Since 1854 the Republicans have controlled the State until the election of Boies as Governor in 1889. In 1882 an amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors was adopted by a large popular majority, but was declared void because of informalities in its passage. The present Constitution was made in 1857. The population of Iowa in 1846 was 81,920, in 1890 it was 1,911,-895 , and in 1900, 2,231,853.

Ireland, John, Archbishop, see appendix, page 485.

Iron. The first iron manufactured in the United States was forged at the bloomery of the Virginia Company, on the James River, in 1622. This foundry was burned by the Indians. The Massachusetts Bay colonists erected a foundry at Lynn in 1631. John Winthrop, Jr., built a blast furnace at Hammersmith in 1644, and works at Braintree two years later. In 1702 a successful furnace was established at Plymouth, pig-iron being obtained chiefly from Pennsylvania. In 1732 there were four furnaces in successful operation in Virginia between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers. The iron manufactured there was exported to England, but the Massachusetts trade in iron was almost wholly domestic. The Ancram Works, built in New York in 1740, to use Salisbury ore, made, between 1750 and 1756, 3,318 tons of pig-iron and 1,302 tons of bar iron. It was here that the great chain, weighing 186 tons, which was stretched across the Hudson in 1778, was forged in six weeks. The first iron works of Pennsylvania were established on the Schuylkill in 1717. The Revolution gave a great impetus to the iron trade. Rolling mills for the manufacture of steel rails were first used in 1840 at the Mount Savage Works and at the Great Western Works. Since then the manufacture of iron and particularly of steel has made wonderful progress. The Bessemer steel made in this country is considered most excellent. The Carnegie system, consisting of the enormous works at Homestead, Pa., and a number of minor plants, the Bethlehem Steel and Iron Company, of Bethlehem, Pa., have been unusually successful in the manufacture of steel rails and platings, the latter plant having received the contracts for the steel plates of many of

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the United States war-ships. Many flourishing iron and steel works are now in operation in most of the Northern and Middle States, notably Pennsylvania, and in some Southern States. The annual output is enormous. In 1890 the United States produced 18,000,000 tons of iron ore, 9,202,703 tons of pig-iron and 4,277,071 tons of steel. Our total sales abroad of iron and steel in 1890 amounted to $23,712,814. So rapid has been the increase of our foreign trade that in 1899 our export of these two metals aggregated the surprising sum of $105,689,645, which was nearly one-fourth of the export of all American manufactures for that year.

"Ironsides, Old," the popular name for the frigate "Constitution," a name made additionally famous by Dr. Holmes' poem.

Iroquois, or Six Nations, an Indian confederation occupying Central New York, and consisting, when first known, of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. Later the Tuscaroras were added. In the seventeenth century they carried on extensive hostilities against the French and suffered severe losses. They allied themselves with the Dutch and subsequently with the English, though they afterward joined Pontiac. Peace was restored, but in 1774 a part of the Western bands took up arms against the whites. During the Revolution the Iroquois, with the exception of those in Canada, favored England. They fought against the colonists and committed extensive ravages. At the close of the war nearly all emigrated to Canada, except the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, with whom the Government made a treaty in 1784. In 1785 and 1788, the Indians began to cede lands. In the War of 1812, the English and American Iroquois were arrayed against each other, but peace was soon restored. The tribes became scattered, some going west and still others seeking their relatives in Canada.

Irving, Washington (1783–1859), born in New York, spent a large part of his life abroad. In 1807, in copartnership with his brother, he established the *Salmagundi*. In 1808 he published his "Knickerbocker History of New York." In 1819 appeared the "Sketch Book," which proved a great success. This was followed by "Tales of a Traveler," "Life of Columbus," which is his best historical work; "The Conquest of Granada," and "The Alhambra." From 1829 to 1832 he was Secretary of Legation in London. He served as Minister to Spain from 1842 to 1846. His greatest work is a "Life of Washington" in five volumes (1855). He is one of the most popular of American authors.

Irwinsville, Ga., scene of the capture, May 11, 1865, of Jefferson

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Davis, President of the Confederacy, by Colonels Harnden and Pritchard, who had been dispatched in pursuit of the fleeing President after the surrender of Lee's and Johnston's army. There was no bloodshed, except the accidental killing of two Federal soldiers by their comrades.

Island No. 10, Mississippi River, had been fortified by General Polk, Confederate, and was commanded by General Mackall with about 8,000 troops of Beauregard's army. It was bombarded three weeks by Commodore Foote, commanding seven Federal gunboats, and surrendered April 10, 1862. The evacuation was forced by Pope with a large land force. He, under cover of a vigorous fire from two gunboats, which had run past the island by night, brought his men across the river in transports. The defenders of the batteries fled, and were pursued into the swamps. Nearly 6,300 prisoners were taken, together with an immense quantity of ammunition and supplies. The island disappeared several years ago through erosion of the river current.

Italy. The United States was prompt to recognize the new kingdom of Italy, and in 1868 a consular convention was concluded, and another in 1878, which were both superseded by that of 1881. A commercial convention was concluded in 1871. Extradition conventions were concluded in 1868 and 1884. The murder of Italian citizens in New Orleans in 1890 and the refusal of the U. S. Government to interfere with the course of State judicial procedure led to the temporary withdrawal of the Italian Minister, but though none of the murderers were brought to justice, diplomatic relations were soon restored.

"Itata." During the struggle between the President and Congress of Chili, in 1891, the "Itata," Congressional cruiser, put in at San Diego, Cal., for supplies of ammunition. Violation of United States neutrality was alleged and an officer seized the vessel. The "Itata" put him ashore and escaped. Pursued by the "Charleston" it surrendered. But a United States court afterward decided that its arrest was unwarranted.

Iuka, Miss., an encampment of several thousand Confederate troops under General Price. Grant sent Rosecrans with 9,000 men to destroy Price's army and prevent his co-operation with Bragg. Rosecrans, after some delay, attacked the Confederates and a fierce battle followed, September 19–20, 1862, both sides losing heavily. At night the Federals lay down on their arms, expecting to renew the fight next day, but the Confederates moved during the night. Rosecrans pursued, but did not overtake them.

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Jackson, Andrew (March 15, 1767—June 8, 1845), seventh President of the United States, was born on the border of North and South Carolina. He began his military career at the early age of thirteen at the battle of Hanging Rock; occupations of a miscellaneous nature followed, and in 1788 he was public prosecutor in the western district of North Carolina, now Tennessee. He was in 1796–1797 the first Congressman from the State of Tennessee, and in 1797–1798 was U. S. Senator. From 1798 to 1804 he was a Judge of the State Supreme Court. His life as a planter, not infrequently chequered with disputes and duels, was broken by the War of 1812. Jackson, "Old Hickory," as he was called, commanded the Southwestern troops against the Creeks, whom he overwhelmed at the Horse-Shoe Bend of the Tallapoosa, March 27, 1814. He was made a major-general, stormed Pensacola, and held New Orleans against Pakenham's invasion. The sweeping victory, January 8, 1815, of his riflemen over the flower of the Peninsular army, made Jackson for all time an American hero of the country in general and of the Democratic party in particular. General Jackson's actions in Florida, capture of St. Marks in 1818, and summary execution of two British subjects, led to considerable discussion. He was appointed Governor of Florida in 1821, and became U. S. Senator in 1823. In 1824 he received ninety-nine electoral votes for President, but was beaten in the House of Representatives. (See Adams, J. Q.) Elected in 1828 over the President, he entered office in 1829, the first Representative of the new West and of the "masses." In his Cabinet, outside of Van Buren, there were few names of note; Jackson's real advisers were a coterie of practical politicians, Lewis, Kendall and others of the so-called "Kitchen Cabinet." In 1831 he reorganized his Cabinet, and the next year was re-elected over Clay. The chief features of his eight years, 1829–1837, were his vigorous opposition to nullification and to the United States Bank, his censure by the Senate, his introduction of the "Spoils System," his settlement of the French spoliation dispute, and his "Specie Circular" of 1836. After his retirement he continued to be regarded as the leader of the party, and died at the "Hermitage" near Nashville.

Jackson, Thomas Jonathan (1824–1863), a native of Virginia, was graduated at West Point in 1846, in time to see service in the Mexican War. He taught in the Virginia Military Institute, and was,

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like so many other West Pointers, lifted by the Rebellion from obscurity. Having sided with the Confederacy he was intrusted with a brigade, whose firm stand at the first battle of Bull Run led to its commander's epithet, "Stonewall Jackson." His military fame was well grounded by the extraordinary rapidity of his movements in the Shenandoah campaign of 1862, where he outgeneraled the Federals Frémont, Banks and others, gained the battles of Front Royal, May 23, Winchester, May 25, Cross Keys, June 8, and Port Republic, June 9. Hastily joining Lee before Richmond, he decided the victory at Gaines' Mills, June 27. On August 9 he defeated the Federals at Cedar Creek. His bold march ended in the victory over Pope at the second battle of Bull Run. In the invasion he seized Harper's Ferry, September 15, and commanded the left wing at Antietam. At Fredericksburg he led the right wing of Lee's army, and at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, his flanking movement around Hooker's right resulted in success. But "Stonewall" Jackson was by mistake shot by his own men in this battle and died a few days later at Guinea Station, Va. (May 10th).

Jackson, Fort, La., a Confederate stronghold on the south of the bend in the Mississippi River. It was garrisoned by a small force under the command of General Duncan, and was bombarded during Farragut's expedition against New Orleans, finally surrendering to General Butler, April 27, 1862.

Jackson City, Miss., scene of a battle and sack during the Civil War. The battle took place May 12, 1863, between McPherson's division of Grant's army then operating along the Mississippi River, and a South Carolina brigade of Johnston's army, commanded by Walker. Crocker's troop bore the brunt of this fight, defeating the Confederates by their impetuous and untiring charges. The latter fled to their defenses in the town, but were shelled out of these by Sherman. July 10–17, after the fall of Vicksburg, Johnston had again retreated to his intrenchments. There he was invested by Sherman's troops, who partially surrounded the town and opened fire upon it. Ammunition gave out, however, and Johnston, taking advantage of a lull, destroyed as much of the town as he could and retreated under cover of a dense fog, July 17.

James I. (1566–1625), King of Great Britain from 1603 to 1625, granted, April 10, 1606, to a company of London merchants a patent for the colonization of America. Of this company were formed the Virginia and Plymouth Companies, the efforts of the latter failing totally. The Virginia Company was granted a charter to establish a plantation between 41° and 34° north latitude, the Plymouth between 45° and 38°.

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The first settlement made by the Virginia Company was at Jamestown in 1607. The persecutions of the Separatists in England caused a body of that sect to obtain a grant of land from the Virginia Company. These Pilgrims intended to settle between the Hudson and the Delaware, but storms drove them to the north, and they established the Plymouth colony in 1620. The king permitted this, but would not give a special charter. He became hostile to the Virginia Company, and in 1624 brought it to an end by *quo warranto* proceedings.

James II. (1633–1701), King of Great Britain from 1685 to 1688, had in 1664, as Duke of York, received from his brother, Charles II., a proprietary grant of New Netherland, then recently conquered from the Dutch. Under his authority was promulgated the code called the "Duke's Laws." His grant included all the territory between the Connecticut and the Delaware, Long Island, Eastern Maine, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. As king, he adopted a policy for annulling the colony charters and solidifying the English possessions in America. Sir Edmund Andros was sent over in 1686 with orders to ignore all colonial political machinery and to govern the country through a council. The charters of Connecticut and Rhode Island were immediately demanded for annullment, the latter colony only complying. In 1688 Andros was made Governor of New York and New Jersey, as well as New England, his jurisdiction extending from Delaware Bay to the confines of New France.

James, Thomas L., born in New York in 1831, edited the *Democratic Republican* from 1856 to 1866. While postmaster of New York, from 1873 to 1881, he inaugurated many reforms. He was appointed Postmaster-General in Garfield's Cabinet in 1881, and served until Arthur's administration in 1882. He introduced thorough reform in the postal service.

James Island, S. C., scene of two brief engagements during the Civil War. In the first, which occurred June 10, 1862, during the advance of the Federals under Hunter against Charleston, Lamar, holding the island with 25,000 Confederates, easily defeated, at Secessionville, and drove from the island, Benham, leading 6,000 Federals. In the second, July 16, 1863, Terry, who had made a lodgment upon the island with a small force, was expelled by the Confederates under Hagood. Terry's movement was a feint to draw the Confederates' attention from Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, in an assault upon which he intended to join General Gillmore.

Jamestown, Va., first English settlement in the United States, was

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founded in 1607 by 105 colonists under Christopher Newport. During the first season the colony was saved from destruction by the efforts of Captain John Smith. On July 30, 1619, the first colonial assembly in America was held here. On March 22, 1622, several hundred colonists were massacred by the natives. The town was burned in 1676 during Bacon's rebellion. In 1699 it ceased to be the capital.

Japan. The United States was among the first of foreign powers to obtain rights of intercourse with Japan. Commodore Perry concluded a treaty of friendship and commerce March 31, 1854. The rights of Americans in Japan were further extended by the Convention of 1857, and a still more extensive treaty was concluded in 1858, by which the former treaties were partially or wholly abrogated. In 1860 a Japanese embassy was sent to the United States. By the Convention of October 22, 1864, Japan agreed to pay an indemnity of $3,000,000 to the United States, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands for damages. (See "Shimonoseki.") The share of the United States was returned to Japan in 1883. Commercial treaties were concluded in 1866 and 1878, the latter not now binding. An extradition treaty was signed April 29, 1886.

Jasper, William (1750–1779), enlisted in a South Carolina regiment in 1776. In the attack of Fort Moultrie he exposed himself to the fire of the enemy in order to recover the State flag, which had been shot from the parapet. He was very successful in detachment service. He was mortally wounded in the assault on Savannah.

Jay, John (December 12, 1745—May 17, 1829), Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in New York City, of Huguenot descent. He graduated at King's (Columbia) College in 1766, and in the Revolutionary period was prominent on the patriotic side as a member of the Committee of Correspondence. As delegate to the first Continental Congress of 1774 he was an author of the "Address to the People of Great Britain." He was a member of the Second Congress, and as delegate to the New York Convention he helped in drafting the State Constitution. In 1777 he was Chief Justice of the State. In 1780 he became Minister to Spain, and was soon associated with Adams and Franklin in negotiating the peace; Jay's services in this treaty were conspicuous. During the years 1784–1789 he was Secretary of Foreign Affairs. With Hamilton and Madison he wrote the *Federalist*, of which five essays are indisputably by Jay. He was a member of the New York Convention of 1788, which ratified the Constitution, and in 1789 Washington appointed him first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1792 he was

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the unsuccessful Federalist candidate for Governor of New York. In 1794 Jay was sent as special envoy to England to negotiate the treaty which, under the name of the "Jay Treaty," became an object of such fierce abuse. His last public service was as Governor of New York, 1795–1801.

Jay Treaty, a treaty concluded in 1794 by John Jay and Lord Grenville, representing the United States and Great Britain respectively. The treaty provided for peace and friendship between the two countries; an evacuation of the British posts in the United States by June, 1796; free commercial and Indian intercourse on the American continent; unrestricted navigation of the Mississippi; indemnity by England to American citizens for recent unlawful captures; corresponding indemnity by America for certain Genêt captures of 1793, by privateers fitted out in our ports; and a limited trade between the United States and the British West Indies, by which our carrying trade was sadly curtailed. The treaty was generally unpopular in this country.

Jay-hawkers, guerrilla bands which carried on an irregular warfare in and around Eastern Kansas during the early part of the Civil War and before that time.

Jefferson, Joseph, actor, born in 1829, was employed in strolling theater companies from 1832 to 1850. He made his first success as "Asa Trenchard" in "Our American Cousin." He has won his greatest fame as an actor by his rendering of Rip Van Winkle and Bob Acres. His acting is marked by variety, vivacity and naturalness.

Jefferson, Thomas (April 2, 1743—July 4, 1826), third President of the United States, was born at Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va. He was graduated at William and Mary College, studied law, and entered upon its practice and the care of his estate. In 1769 he entered the House of Burgesses, and became active in the Revolutionary agitation; but his activity then and later was as a writer rather than as a speaker. He drafted the instructions to the Virginia delegates to the first Continental Congress, and was in consequence proscribed in Great Britain. As a delegate to the second Continental Congress he is of course chiefly remembered for his draft of the Declaration of Independence. Soon after signing that document he left Congress to re-enter the Virginia Legislature, where he labored strenuously for democratic reforms in the laws respecting the church and the descent of landed property. While Governor of Virginia, 1779–1781, he was called upon to resist the British invasion of the State. He was again in the Legislature, and for a short time in Congress. In 1784 he went to France as Plenipotentiary, and

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there wrote his "Notes on Virginia," and observed the outbreak of the Revolution. At the end of 1789 Jefferson returned to America, and entered upon his duties as Secretary of State in Washington's first Cabinet. In the ensuing years he became the central figure in the Democratic-Republican party which was forming in opposition to the Federalists. Hamilton, ablest of the Federalist leaders, was also in the Cabinet, and between the two divergence of views developed into continual disputes. Jefferson finally resigned in 1794. The great party of which he was the head gave him, in 1796, almost as many electoral votes as were given to Adams. He became accordingly Vice-President. At this epoch he prepared a "Manual of Parliamentary Practice," was president of the Philosophical Society, and drafted the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798. In the election of 1800–1801 Jefferson's party defeated Adams and the Federalists, but the defective provisions of the Constitution gave to Jefferson and Burr seventy-three electoral votes each, and there was no election; the House of Representatives accordingly took up the matter, and a bitter struggle ended in the choice of Jefferson for first place. In his Cabinet Madison was Secretary of State, Gallatin of the Treasury, Dearborn of War, Robert Smith of the Navy, and Lincoln Attorney-General. His administration was marked by the abolition of some usages of an aristocratic nature, by the Tripolitan War, the Louisiana Purchase, the Lewis and Clark expedition, the "Chesapeake" incident, and the Embargo. President Jefferson was re-elected in 1804, and retired from office in 1809, but continued to be regarded as the adviser of the party. He was interested in later life in plans for education in Virginia, and superintended the planting of the University of Virginia. He died at Monticello in his native State. His political theories have had more influence upon the public life of America than those of any other one man.

Jenkins Ferry, Ark. Here, April 30, 1864, while Steele, with a small Federal force, was attempting to cross the Saline River, Kirby Smith fell upon him. Steele turned and, ordering a counter-charge, succeeded in dispersing the Confederates.

Jenkins, Thornton A., born in 1811, served during the Mexican War. He commanded in Farragut's fleet from 1862 to 1865. He was chief of the Bureau of Navigation from 1865 to 1869.

Jersey Prison Ship, an unseaworthy sixty-four-gun ship, lying off the Brooklyn shore of New York harbor from 1776 to 1783, and used by the British as a prison for captured American sailors. Their treatment was most inhuman. Eleven thousand are said to have died of cold and starvation.

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Jesuits. The efforts of the Jesuits to convert the Indians belong in general rather to the history of New France and Canada than to that of the United States. But their expeditions extended into the West, where they had missionary establishments at Green Bay, Wisconsin, and elsewhere. In the two English colonies in which Catholics were tolerated, Pennsylvania and Maryland, all the priests seem to have been Jesuits down to the suppression of that order by the Pope in 1773.

Jewell, Marshall (1825–1883), was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1869, 1871 and 1872. He was Minister to Prussia from 1873 to 1874. In 1874 he was appointed Postmaster-General; after introducing numerous reforms, he resigned in 1876. He was a member of the Republican National Convention in 1880, and was elected chairman of the National Republican Committee.

Jews. Settlements began to be made by these people early in the eighteenth century in South Carolina and Georgia. About 1734 they began to come in considerable numbers to Georgia, but the trustees of the Oglethorpe grant objected to them, and promptly checked their immigration on religious grounds. In 1749 they had established a flourishing body at Charleston, and had built a meeting-house. By 1765 a small number had also established themselves at New York. Others settled at Newport. In 1900, Jewish communicants numbered 1,043,800.

Jogues, Isaac (1607–1646), came to Canada from France in 1630, and spent his life among the Indians as a Jesuit missionary. He was twice taken captive by the Mohawk Indians, terribly tortured, and finally killed by them.

Johnson, Andrew (December 29, 1808—July 31, 1875), seventeenth President of the United States, was born at Raleigh, N. C. He had no advantages of education, and was in early life a tailor; his energy triumphed over drawbacks, and in Tennessee, where he had settled, he became a member of the Legislature, and represented the State in Congress in 1843–1853. In 1853–57 he was Democratic Governor of the State, and immediately thereafter was U. S. Senator, serving until 1862. He was a strong Unionist, and was by President Lincoln appointed military Governor of Tennessee in 1862. In 1864 he was selected by the Republicans for the second place on the ticket, was elected, and by the startling death of Lincoln he was lifted into national prominence. President Johnson took the oath of office April 15, 1865. Though elected as a Republican he had never ceased to hold many Democratic principles; Congress was heavily Republican; their divergence of views, accented by Johnson's peculiarities of temper, caused a bitter

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quarrel between executive and Congress. The veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and of the Civil Rights Bill in 1866, the veto of the Congressional plan of reconstruction and the Tenure of Office Bill in 1867 mark the stages of the controversy. In 1867 President Johnson suspended and then removed Secretary Stanton, and was forthwith impeached by the House of Representatives. The trial before the Senate, March–May, 1868, resulted in his acquittal, as the President's enemies mustered one less than the necessary two-thirds vote. Johnson lived in retirement after 1869, except for a short term as U. S. Senator in 1875.

Johnson, Cave (1793–1866) represented Tennessee in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1829 to 1837, and from 1839 to 1845. He was Postmaster-General in Polk's Cabinet from 1845 to 1849.

Johnson, Herschel V. (1812–1880), represented Georgia in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1848 to 1849. He was Judge of the Georgia Supreme Court from 1849 to 1853. He was Governor of the State from 1853 to 1857. He was defeated as Democratic candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1860, on the Douglas ticket. He served in the Confederate Senate.

Johnson, Sir John (1742–1830), was knighted in 1765 and succeeded to the baronetcy of Sir William Johnson, his father, in 1774. He fled from New York to Canada in 1776 on account of his loyalist principles. In 1777 he invested Fort Stanwix and fought at Oriskany. In 1780 he superintended the atrocious depredations in the Cherry Valley and conducted the raids in the Mohawk Valley. He was afterward Governor of Upper Canada.

Johnson, Reverdy (1796–1876), lawyer and diplomatist, reached a high rank at the Maryland bar, and was U. S. Senator 1845–1849, and Attorney-General in President Taylor's administration, 1849–50. He was a member of the Peace Conference, and in 1863 re-entered the Senate as a Republican. He held a prominent position among the leaders, and in 1868 was sent to represent this country at London. Besides achieving great popularity in England, he negotiated the so-called Johnson-Clarendon Treaty, which, however, failed of ratification by the U. S. Senate. Mr. Johnson returned in 1869.

Johnson, Richard M. (1781–1850), served in the Kentucky Legislature in 1804. He represented Kentucky in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1807 to 1819. In 1812 he commanded a regiment in the war. In 1813 he fought at Chatham and in the battle of the Thames, where he is said to have killed Tecumtha. He served in the U. S. Senate from 1819 to 1829, and in the U. S. House of Representatives from

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1829 to 1837. He was elected Vice-President of the United States by the Senate in 1837, and served from 1837 to 1841, with Martin Van Buren as President.

Johnson, Sir William (1715–1774), was born in Ireland, and, having emigrated to America, settled in the Mohawk Valley. In this region, then mainly an Indian wilderness, Johnson's tact, ability and knowledge of the Indian character made him the central personage. He was colonel of the Six Nations, commissary of Indian affairs, and member of the Governor's council. His headquarters was Fort Johnson, near Amsterdam. The influence of the Johnson family held the Six Nations to the English alliance in the French and Revolutionary wars. Johnson attended the Albany Congress in 1754, and the next year was appointed to command in the north. For the victory at the head of Lake George, September 8, 1755, really won by General Lyman, Johnson received the credit together with a baronetcy and a sum of money. In 1759, after the fall of Prideaux, he succeeded to the command in the attack on Fort Niagara.

Johnston, Albert Sidney (1803–1862), a distinguished Confederate general, was born in Kentucky, and graduated at West Point in 1826. He served in the Black Hawk War, entered soon after the army of Texas, and became Secretary of War for that republic. He passed through the Mexican War, was for a short time a planter, and again in the U. S. army rose to be paymaster and colonel. He commanded skillfully the expedition to Utah, and was in charge of the Department of the Pacific when the war broke out. Having espoused the Confederate cause he was appointed a general and intrusted with command in the West. He fortified the strategic point of Bowling Green, but his forces were driven back, and he was compelled to concentrate at Corinth. From this point he planned a surprise on Grant's army lying at Pittsburg Landing. The attack was executed in one of the fiercest battles of the war, but General Johnston was killed in the afternoon of the first day while leading a charge.

Johnston, Joseph Eggleston (February 3, 1807—March 21, 1891), a celebrated Confederate general, was born in Virginia, and graduated at West Point in 1829. He had a long career of service in the old army in the wars with Black Hawk, the Seminoles, as engineer in Scott's campaign in Mexico, where he distinguished himself at Chapultepec, and finally as quartermaster-general. The Confederate Government appointed him a major-general, and he commanded at the first battle of Bull Run. He had charge of the operations in Virginia down to the middle of McClellan's Peninsula campaign, when he was severely

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wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, and was replaced by General Lee. He had meanwhile been raised to the full rank of general, and in 1863 he was sent to relieve Pemberton before Vicksburg, but failed. In the following December he succeeded to the command of Bragg's defeated army; with this force he was the next year opposed to Sherman in the mountains of northern Georgia, and the skillful maneuvering of these two great masters of strategy has elicited warm praise. President Davis, displeased with Johnston, put Hood in his place; but the next winter the two old antagonists were again pitted against each other in North Carolina, where Johnston surrendered April 26, 1865. Subsequently he was a railroad president and a Congressman from Virginia. He wrote a "Narrative of Military Operations."

Johnston, Mary, see appendix, page 486.

Joliet, Louis (1645–1700), a noted French explorer, was born in Quebec and educated at a Jesuit college. The scope of his explorations was the same as Marquette's and La Salle's, the linking together of the great systems of the St. Lawrence lakes and the Mississippi. With Marquette he started from Mackinaw, ascended Lake Michigan and descended the Illinois River in 1673 to its mouth in the "Father of Waters"; thence he descended the great river to the present State of Arkansas, and returned to Canada. The chief credit of the exploration of the Mississippi, whether due to Joliet, his distinguished associate, or to La Salle, is a controverted question.

Jonathan, or **Brother Jonathan.** The use of this expression, to denote the Yankee or American, is said to have sprung from General Washington's habitual use of it to designate Governor Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, a valued helper in the conduct of the war.

Jones, Jacob (1768–1850), entered the U. S. navy in 1799. He was a lieutenant of the "Philadelphia" from 1801 to 1803. In command of the "Wasp" he captured the British brig "Frolic" in 1812. This was one of the first important naval victories of the war. In 1813 he commanded the "Macedonian" in Decatur's squadron.

Jones, Jas. K., see appendix, page 486.

Jones, John Paul (July 6, 1747—July 18, 1792), a naval hero, was born in Scotland, and had been engaged in the merchant marine previous to his settlement in Virginia, shortly before the beginning of the Revolutionary War. On the opening of hostilities he volunteered with enthusiasm in the service of his adopted country, was appointed first lieutenant, and made a number of successful cruises. In 1777 he sailed to France. From Brest as headquarters he conducted in his ship, the "Ranger," a remarkable expedition to the British coasts, for which his old acquaintance with the localities had well fitted him. In St.

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George's Channel he took prizes, landed at Whitehaven and terrorized the seaboard for a short time. He captured the British "Drake," and his success led him in 1779 to start in command of a small fleet against the eastern shore of the island; his own vessel was the "Bon Homme Richard." With this fleet he encountered off Scarborough a British convoy and ships of war. One of the fiercest naval fights on record followed between Jones' vessel and the British "Serapis" on the evening of September 23, 1779. The "Serapis" finally struck, but the American ship was completely disabled, and the losses in the close-range struggle were great. Jones received the thanks of Congress and a gold sword from Louis XVI. After the war he was a rear-admiral in the Russian navy, and died in Paris.

Jones, William (1760–1831), served in the battles of Trenton and Princeton during the Revolution. He represented Pennsylvania as a Democrat in the U. S. Congress from 1801 to 1803. He was Secretary of the Navy in 1813 and 1814. Subsequently he was president of the U. S. Bank.

Jonesboro, Ga. A series of short but sharp engagements during Sherman's investment of Atlanta in 1864, the town being then held by Hood with some 60,000 Confederates. Sherman's force was nearly 100,000 strong. There was some fighting between Atlanta and Jonesboro August 19 and 20, Kilpatrick having been dispatched to destroy the Macon railroad and encountering a cavalry troop under Ross, whom he defeated. Kilpatrick was in his turn defeated the next day by a Confederate infantry force. Meantime Hardee had been sent from Atlanta to Jonesboro by Hood to guard his communications. On August 31 Hardee fell upon the Federal right under Howard and a desperate battle took place, in which Hardee was decidedly worsted. Hardee retreated that same night.

Jouett, James E., born in 1828, served during the Mexican War. In command of the "Santee" in 1861, he captured the "Royal Jacket," and was active at Mobile under Commodore Farragut. In 1886 he became a rear-admiral.

Journals of Congress. "The Journals of Congress" from 1774 to 1788 were first published at Philadelphia in thirteen volumes, octavo, 1777–1788, but they were reprinted at Washington in four volumes, octavo, 1823. The proceedings of the Constitutional Convention were published at Boston in 1819, entitled "Journal, Acts and Proceedings of the Convention Assembled at Philadelphia which Framed the Constitution of the United States." There was also published at Boston, in

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1821, a work in four volumes, entitled "Secret Journals of the Acts and Proceedings of Congress from the First Meeting thereof to the Dissolution of the Confederation by the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States." The Journals of the Congress under the Constitution have been printed each session, according to the requirement of the Constitution.

Judiciary. Except in the earliest days of the Puritan colonies, the judiciary in the colonies was modeled on that of England. In each, the Governor (in the general case) constituted the court of admiralty, the court of equity, and the ecclesiastical and highest probate court. There was a supreme or superior common-law court, from which appeals lay to the Governor and council, and ultimately to the King in Council. County courts were commonly held after the forms of the justices' courts of quarter session in England; and there was a similar system of lowest courts, held by individual justices. When, at the beginning of the Revolution, the States made their new Constitutions, they either abolished those courts which were not common-law courts or reorganized them, or gave their functions to the common-law courts. Otherwise little change was made in the system. Under the Continental Congress the beginnings of a Federal judiciary are seen in the operations of the commissions which decided land cases between States, and in those of the commissioners of appeal in prize causes, which, in 1781, under the Articles of Confederation, was erected into a more regular court. The Constitution of 1787 provided for a supreme court, and such inferior courts as Congress might establish. By the Judiciary Act of 1789, Congress established circuit and district courts. (See arts. Supreme Court, Circuit Courts and District Courts.) These constituted the Federal system until 1891, when the Circuit Courts of Appeal were added. Colonial judges were mostly appointed by the Governors. In some States this feature was retained; in most, it has now become the rule that judges are elected by the people. Beside the strictly Federal courts provided by the Constitution, Congress has established a system of Territorial courts, and the Court of Claims.

Judson, Adoniram (1788–1850), was a successful American missionary to Burmah from 1813 to 1850. He thoroughly mastered the Burmese language and translated a number of books, including the entire Bible.

Juilliard vs. Greenman, a case involving a question of legal tender, brought by plaintiff on writ of error from the Circuit Court of New York to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1884. Juilliard having contracted a sale to Greenman, the latter offered payment in

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United States notes, which the plaintiff refused, demanding payment in gold or silver. The Circuit Court found a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that notes issued by the United States are legal tender for payment of any debt. The Supreme Court confirmed this judgment, thus affirming the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act of 1862.

Julian, George W., born in 1817, was a Free-Soil Representative to Congress from Indiana from 1849 to 1851. He was the Free-Soil candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1852. He was Vice-President of the first Republican convention in 1856 and chairman of the organization committee. He was a Republican member of the U. S. Congress from 1861 to 1871. Died in 1899.

Jumonville, N. Coulon de (1725?–1754), was sent by the French in 1754 to summon Washington to surrender the fort at Great Meadows. He was killed in an attack which was represented as a violation of international law by the French, but probably was not.

Justice, Department of. This department was not created until June 22, 1870, though the office of Attorney-General, who is at its head, was created September 24, 1789. The earlier Attorneys-General had leisure to practice as attorneys. An assistant was first given the Attorney-General in 1859, a second in 1868, a third in 1871. In 1861 the Attorney-General was given supervision of all U. S. district attorneys and marshals.

K.

Kalakaua, David (1836–1891), was made king of Hawaii in 1874 and established his government with the aid of American and English ships. He died in San Francisco while negotiating a treaty of reciprocity with the United States.

Kalb, Johann, self-styled **Baron de Kalb** (1721–1780), visited America as a secret agent of the French Government in 1768. He was encouraged by Franklin and Silas Deane to join the Continental army, and accompanied Lafayette to the United States in 1777. He was appointed major-general and served under Washington in New Jersey and Maryland. In 1780 he was dispatched to South Carolina in command of the Delaware and Maryland troops. At Camden his troops defeated the opposing British force, but were subsequently surrounded and DeKalb was mortally wounded.

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Kane, Elisha K. (1820–1857), served in the navy as a surgeon from 1843 to 1850. He accompanied E. J. DeHaven in 1850 on his Arctic expedition. In 1853–55 he commanded the "Advance" in an Arctic exploring expedition. He reached latitude 80° 35′, and made valuable and accurate scientific observations, which he published in his reports.

Kansas. The territory of the State of Kansas formed a part of the Louisiana and Texas cessions. The greater part was acquired by the United States in 1803. The portion lying south of the Arkansas River and west of longitude 100° W. was ceded to the United States by Texas in 1850. The region was explored in 1541 by Coronado, a Spaniard. In 1819–1820 it was partly explored by Major Long, of the United States Army. In 1854 Stephen A. Douglas introduced a bill into Congress providing for the organization of the Kansas and Nebraska territories, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, whereby slavery was prohibited north of 36° 30′. The existence of slavery was left to the decision of the people of the State when admitted. The introduction and passage, May 30, 1854, of this bill caused intense political excitement. Emigrants from Arkansas and Missouri immediately began to move into Kansas to hold the State for the pro-slavery party. On the other hand the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society sent out colonies to keep slavery out of the State. The "Kansas struggle" then began. The pro-slavery men, aided by bands from Missouri, elected the Territorial delegate to Congress, November 29, 1854. March 30, 1855, an election took place for a Territorial Legislature, in which the pro-slavery men were again successful. At this election 5,427 votes were cast for their candidates, and 791 for their opponents, and yet there were but 2,905 legal voters in the country. This Legislature met at Pawnee in July, and immediately proceeded to vote Kansas a slave Territory. On the other hand, the anti-slavery men met in convention at Topeka, and adopted a State Constitution which prohibited slavery, October–November, 1855. This Constitution was ratified by popular vote, December 15. An election for a Legislature was held under this Constitution in January. May 21, Lawrence was pillaged. In the same year a party under John Brown murdered five men. A bill for the admission of the State was defeated in the Senate, and the State Legislature was dispersed by Federal troops in 1856. A pro-slavery convention adopted the Lecompton Constitution, which was submitted to a popular vote with or without slavery. The anti-slavery men refused to vote, and the Constitution was adopted. At a second election, January 4, 1858, it was defeated, and again on August 3, at another election ordered by Congress. In 1859 a constitutional convention at Wyan-

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dotte adopted a Constitution prohibiting slavery, which was ratified October 4. January 29, 1861, Kansas was admitted into the Union. The State was steadily Republican until 1882, when the Democrats carried the election. In 1892 the electoral votes of the State were cast for the candidate of the People's party. The population of the State in 1890 was 1,427,096; in 1860 it was 107,206; in 1900, 1,470,495.

Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Under the provisions of this bill, which was passed by Congress May 22, 1854, Kansas and Nebraska were separated and organized into Territories. The importance of this bill lay in the fact that it practically repealed the Missouri Compromise. In the bill as reported by Stephen A. Douglas, the question of slavery in the two Territories was to be settled within the Territories, and if adopted the fugitive slave law was to apply. The status of Nebraska was easily settled as a free Territory, but the question caused much trouble in Kansas. The passage of the act had much to do with bringing on the Civil War.

Kaskaskia, Ill., a French settlement, settled in the latter part of the seventeenth century, garrisoned in 1778 by British soldiers. Colonel George Rogers Clark captured it with three companies of Kentucky recruits on the night of July 4, after a short struggle and with but little bloodshed.

Kasson, John A., born in 1822, was chairman of the Iowa Republican Committee from 1858 to 1860. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster-General in 1861 and served till 1862. He represented Iowa in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1863 to 1867, from 1873 to 1877 and from 1881 to 1884. He was Minister to Austria from 1877 to 1881 and to Germany from 1884 to 1885.

Kautz, August V., born in Germany in 1828, was brevetted colonel U. S. army for services during the Civil War. He engaged in the Peninsular campaign in 1862, at South Mountain, Petersburg and Richmond, and was noted for his cavalry raids in southern Virginia in 1864. Died 1895.

Kearny, Lawrence (1789–1868), served in the navy during the War of 1812. He was successful in destroying piracy and smuggling. He was influential in negotiating the Treaty of 1845 with China.

Kearny, Philip (1815–1862), entered the army in 1837. He was sent by the U. S. Government in 1839 and 1840 to report upon the cavalry tactics of the French. During the Mexican War he was brevetted major for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. In 1861 he

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was assigned command of a brigade in the Army of the Potomac. He engaged at Williamsburg and served with the Army of Virginia. In 1862 he was assigned command of a division and fought at Bull Run. He was killed in the battle of Chantilly.

Kearny, Stephen W. (1794–1848), served throughout the War of 1812. He was promoted brigader-general in 1846, with command in the West. During the Mexican War he established a provisional government in Santa Fé and fought the battle of San Pasqual, after which he was made major-general. In 1847 he was Governor of California. He wrote a "Manual of the Exercise and Maneuvering of U. S. Dragoons."

"Kearsarge," the U. S. man-of-war which destroyed and sunk the Confederate cruiser "Alabama," off Cherbourg harbor, in France, June 19, 1864. In 1894 it was wrecked on Ricondor reef in the Caribbean Sea.

"Kearsarge" and "Alabama," a famous naval battle of the Civil War occurring June 19, 1864, just off the harbor of Cherbourg, France. The Confederate war-ship "Alabama" was at that time engaged in destroying Union vessels in European waters. She was commanded by Semmes; had eight guns and sixty men. Winslow commanded the "Kearsarge," the National ship having been dispatched in search of the "Alabama." The "Kearsarge" had seven guns and sixty-two men. The "Kearsarge" lay waiting for the Confederate ship outside the harbor. The battle took place some seven miles out at sea. The "Alabama" began the firing without much effect upon her opponent. When the "Kearsarge" opened fire, her superiority in point of management and gunnery was at once evinced. One of her shells cut off the Alabama's mizzenmast and another exploded, killing half her crew. She was speedily disabled and sunk. Semmes escaped.

Kelley, Benjamin F. (1807–1891), during the Civil War fought at Philippi, Romney and Blue Gap. In 1863 he commanded the Department of West Virginia. He was brevetted major-general in 1864 for services at Cumberland, New Creek and Morefield.

Kelley, William D. (1814–1890), was admitted to the bar in 1841. He was Judge of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas from 1846 to 1856. He was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1860, and represented Pennsylvania in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1861 to 1890. He published "The New South" and many influential political writings, and was noted as a strong protectionist.

Kellogg, William P., born in 1831, represented Louisiana in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1868 to 1871. Kellogg was recognized

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by the U. S. Government as Governor of Louisiana in 1872 in opposition to the rival government led by McEnery. He served until 1877. He again served in the U. S. Senate from 1877 to 1883, and in the House of Representatives from 1883 to 1885.

Kendall, Amos (1789–1869), of Kentucky, born in Massachusetts, earnestly supported Jackson in 1824. In 1829 he was appointed an auditor in the Treasury Department. He was one of the chief men in Jackson's administration, guiding the anti-bank policy, and advising and directing the President in all his duties. He was Postmaster-General of the United States from 1835 to 1840 in the Cabinets of Jackson and Van Buren. He was an ardent anti-slavery advocate ; and, though a Jackson Democrat, earnestly supported the administration during the Civil War. He wrote a " Life of Andrew Jackson, Private, Military and Civil."

Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. To this strong position General Johnston had retreated about June 11, 1864, with about 60,000 Confederates, Sherman following him closely with 100,000 Federal troops. Johnston succeeded in fortifying himself quite strongly. A smart skirmish took place June 14, and General Polk, of Confederate fame, was killed. On the 17th an assault was ordered by Sherman, which caused Johnston to contract his line. After this, during ten days, Johnston's cannon kept booming away from the heights, while Sherman's army lay in the valley below, almost untouched. On the 22d an ineffectual attack was made by Hooker and Schofield, in which the Nationals lost heavily. This is known as the affair of " Kulp's House." Again on the 27th Sherman caused two attacks to be made simultaneously and from different quarters. So Hooker and McPherson advanced against the Confederates' left and center. Both assaults failed disastrously. Nearly 2,600 Federals were missing in killed and wounded. July 1, however, McPherson made a more successful attack and Johnston was compelled to retire.

Kennebec Expedition, an expedition along the Kennebec River, sent out by Washington under Benedict Arnold, in 1775, to co-operate with Montgomery's Canada expedition. Arnold was assisted in this campaign by a number of Indians. With 1,100 men Arnold reached Fort Augusta, Maine, and thence proceeded through the wilderness along the Kennebec toward Quebec. Upon reaching that place, which was garrisoned by a small force, he made the ascent at Wolfe's Cove and demanded a surrender. The garrison refused and Arnold, becoming frightened, drew off. He dispatched Burr to Montreal, which had been captured by Montgomery. The latter joined Arnold at Quebec and

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together they assaulted the town. Montgomery was killed and his force drew off under Campbell. Arnold kept Carleton, the English commander, shut up in Quebec for three months, till he was driven away by Burgoyne.

Kennedy, John P. (1795–1870), was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates from 1820 to 1823. He represented Maryland in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1838 to 1839, and from 1841 to 1845. He was Secretary of the Navy in Fillmore's Cabinet from 1852 to 1853. He wrote a life of William Wirt and one of George Calvert.

Kent, Jacob Ford, born at Philadelphia, September 14, 1835, entered army as 2d lieutenant 3d Infantry, May 6, 1861, promoted 1st lieutenant, brevetted captain and made a major as a reward for gallant conduct at Marye's Heights. He was promoted to colonel for gallantry at Spottsylvania, and after the close of the war entered the regular army as colonel of the 24th Infantry. He served in command of the 1st Division, 5th Corps in Cuba, as major-general of volunteers, leading the fight at San Juan, Cuba, and on October 4 was made brigadier-general in the U. S. Army. Retired October 15, 1898, on his own application after forty years of active service.

Kent, James (1763–1847), jurist, was a member of the New York Legislature in 1790 and 1792. He was a Judge of the New York Supreme Court from 1798 to 1804, and Chief Justice from 1804 to 1814. He was Chancellor of New York from 1814 to 1823. He published "Commentaries on American Law," which is the standard general treatise on American law.

Kenton, Simon (1755–1836), a Kentucky pioneer, served as a scout in the colonial army till 1778. He commanded a Kentucky battalion from 1793 to 1794. He was engaged in the battle of the Thames in 1813.

Kentucky was originally a part of Virginia. The first settlements were made by James Harrod and others at Harrodsburg in 1774, and by Daniel Boone at Boonesborough in 1775. A land company in 1775 attempted to organize a separate government under the name of Transylvania. In 1776 Kentucky became Kentucky County of Virginia. The refusal of Virginia and the National Government to allow a separate government and the indignation over the provision concerning the navigation of the Mississippi led to efforts being made to form an independent republic with alliance with Spain or Canada. June 1, 1792, the State was admitted into the Union. The close union of political feeling with Virginia was shown by the passage of the "Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions" of 1798 and 1799, which protested against the

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passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts by the Federalists. The Democrats controlled the State until 1830, except in 1824, when the electoral votes were cast for Clay. Kentucky became a Whig State, and so remained until 1856, when the Democrats carried the State. In 1860 the electoral votes were cast for Bell. In 1861 the Governor sympathized with the South, but the Legislature refused to call a convention, and elected delegates to the Peace Congress at Washington. For a time the State attempted to remain neutral, but the State Legislature in September, 1861, pronounced emphatically in favor of the Union. Since the war the State has been uniformly Democratic. A new Constitution was made in 1890–91. The population of the State in 1792 was 73,077; in 1890, 1,858,635; in 1900, 2,147,194.

Kentucky Resolutions. These resolutions were the outgrowth, together with the Virginia Resolutions, of a feeling that the Federal party was making a strained and illegitimate use of the powers granted to the Federal Government by the Constitution. The resolutions were directly due to the passage of the Alien and Sedition laws. The Kentucky Resolutions were framed by Thomas Jefferson, and introduced, in 1798, into the Kentucky Legislature by John Breckenridge. They were passed for the purpose of defining the strict-construction view of the relative powers of State and Government. They were nine in number. They declared that the Union was not based on the "principle of unlimited submission to the General Government;" that the Constitution was a compact, to which each State was a party as over against its fellow States; and that, in all cases not specified in the compact, each party had a right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress. They proceeded to set forth the unconstitutionality of the Alien and Sedition Acts, and invited other States to join in declaring them void. No favorable response was evoked. In 1799 the Kentucky Legislature went further, and declared a nullification of a Federal law by a State to be the rightful remedy in cases of Federal usurpation. Upon these resolutions the doctrines of nullification and secession were later founded.

Keokuk (1780?–1848), chief of the Sacs and Foxes tribes of Indians, possessed extraordinary courage and powers of oratory. He used his influence to prevent the Black Hawk War in 1832. In 1837 he made a tour through the principal cities in the East and attracted great attention by his eloquent speeches. He always maintained friendship for the whites.

Kersaint, Gui Pierre de P. (1742–1793), French naval com-

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mander, served in Canada in 1762, and aided the colonists from 1777 to 1783. He captured two British ships in 1777. He commanded a fleet in Chesapeake Bay in 1783.

Key, David M., born in 1824, served in the Confederate army throughout the war. He represented Tennessee in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1875 to 1877. He was Postmaster-General in Hayes' Cabinet from 1877 to 1880. From 1880 to the present time (1894) he has been a U. S. District Judge in Tennessee.

Key, Francis Scott (1780–1843), wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner" after watching the bombarding of Fort McHenry by the British in 1814. The song became immensely popular and was adopted as a National Hymn.

Keyes, Erasmus D., general, was born in Massachusetts in 1810. He served under General Scott from 1860 to 1861. He fought at Bull Run and commanded a corps at Fair Oaks and Richmond. Retired 1864. Died 1895.

Kickapoos, a tribe of Algonquin Indians who early centered around the Illinois. In 1779 they joined Colonel Clark against the English, but soon manifested hostility toward the new government. Peace was not fully made until after Wayne's victory in 1795. They then ceded a part of their lands, as they did also in 1802, 1803 and 1804. They joined Tecumseh and fought at Tippecanoe in 1811. In the War of 1812 they allied themselves with the English, but suffered disastrous defeats. In 1815, 1816 and 1819 they ceded more territory, and in 1822 the majority removed from the Illinois to the Osage. Some became roving bands. In 1854 they were removed to Kansas, and in 1863 a party migrated to Mexico, whence 400 returned to Indian Territory in 1873.

Kidd, William, born in Scotland, died in 1701. He early proved himself a bold and skillful navigator. He received a reward from the New York Council in 1691 for his services to the colonies. In 1696 he was placed in command of the "Adventure," of thirty guns and 154 men, to destroy piracy. He was led to engage in the traffic he was commissioned to destroy, and became one of the most noted of pirates. In 1699 he returned to New England, was arrested and sent to England, where he was hanged.

Kieft, Wilhelm (1600?–1647), the fifth Dutch Governor of New Netherlands, ruled from 1638 to 1647. He concentrated the government in himself. He improved the condition and appearance of New Amsterdam, repaired the forts, prohibited illegal traffic, enforced obe

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dience to the police ordinances of the town, erected public houses and improved the system of land tenure. His rule was nevertheless tyrannical and despotic, and he was detested by the people. He organized the first representative assembly in New Netherlands in 1641, but dissolved it in 1643. He was recalled in 1647 at the request of the colonists.

Kilbourn vs. Thompson, an important case decided by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1880. Kilbourn was summoned as a witness before the House of Representatives of the United States in 1876, and required to answer questions and produce certain papers. This he refused to do, and accordingly Thompson, sergeant-at-arms of the House, was ordered to arrest and imprison him for forty-five days in the common jail of the District of Columbia. He was released on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and brought suit before the Supreme Court against Thompson and certain Congressmen on the plea of illegal imprisonment. The court decided that the House might punish its own members for disorderly conduct, but that the Constitution did not invest either House with a general power of punishment for contempt.

Kilpatrick, Hugh Judson (1836–1881), cavalry officer, engaged at Big Bethel, Falmouth and Bull Run. He commanded a cavalry brigade at Leesburg in 1862, and at Richmond, and a division at Gettysburg, Boonesborough and Resaca. He took part in Sherman's march to the sea. He was Minister to Chili from 1865 to 1868, and in 1881. He was a popular Republican campaign orator.

Kilpatrick's Raid, a cavalry expedition, February 25 to March 4, 1864, led by the Federal general of that name, who with 5,000 horsemen swept around Lee's army, then lying near Richmond. The object of this raid was to relieve the Union troopers imprisoned in Libby prison. This purpose was not accomplished, but Kilpatrick succeeded in inflicting considerable loss upon the Confederates by destroying railroads and bridges and cutting up several of their regiments.

Kimball, Herbert C. (1801–1868), was chosen one of the twelve Mormon apostles in 1835. He aided in establishing the Mormons in the valley of the Great Salt Lake. In 1847 he became a counselor of Brigham Young.

King, Horatio, born in 1811, was a clerk in the U. S. Postal Department from 1839 to 1854. He was First Assistant Postmaster-General from 1854 to 1861. In 1861 he was Postmaster-General in Buchanan's Cabinet. Died 1897.

King, Rufus (1755–1827), was born in Maine, and graduated at

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Harvard. He came prominently forward as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature and a delegate to the Continental Congress. In the latter body he moved in 1785 the provision against slavery in the Northwest Territory, afterward adopted in 1787. He was a leading member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and went home to work zealously for the ratification of the Constitution by Massachusetts. Having removed to New York he was a Federalist U. S. Senator from that State in 1789–1796, and wrote some of the "Camillus" papers. He was Minister to London, 1796–1803, and again in the Senate 1813–1825. In 1816 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor, and the same year received thirty-four electoral votes for President, having been the Federalist candidate for Vice-President in 1804 and 1808. His last service was again at the Court of London in 1825–1826.

King, William R. (1786–1853), represented Alabama in the U. S. Congress as a War Democrat from 1811 to 1816. He was Secretary of Legation to Russia from 1816 to 1818. He was a U. S. Senator from 1819 to 1844, and Minister to France from 1844 to 1846. He was a U. S. Senator from 1846 to 1853, when he was elected Vice-President of the United States, but soon died.

King George's War. Immediately upon the breaking out in Europe of the war of the Austrian succession (1744), there began between the English and French colonies a frontier war known as King George's. The French made an attack in 1744 upon the northeastern settlements, and privateers from Louisbourg, in Cape Breton, harassed the New England coast. In 1745 the General Court of Massachusetts proposed a colonial expedition against Louisbourg, the strongest French fort north of the Gulf of Mexico. Massachusetts voted 3,250 men and the other colonies a proportionate number. William Pepperell, of Maine, commanded the expedition. After a siege of two months Louisbourg capitulated, June 17, 1745. Another expedition was contemplated against Quebec, but the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle terminated the war (1748).

King William's War. In 1689, upon the accession of William and Mary, war was declared between England and France, and at once spread to the colonies. During 1690 Governor Frontenac, of Canada, sent three Indian expeditions against the English frontiers. Many settlers were killed and scalped. A colonial Congress, the first ever held, assembled at New York in 1690, and the next summer Sir William Phipps was sent with a fleet and 1,800 New England men against Acadia and Port Royal, both of which he captured. Acadia was retaken by the French the next year. In 1696 the French took Newfoundland, and

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massacred the inhabitants of Andover, Mass. The trouble ended with the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697.

King's Mountain, Battle of, October 7, 1780. Colonel Ferguson, with 1,200 men, had been dispatched by Cornwallis to scour the highlands of South Carolina and enlist the Tories. Ferguson soon found the backwoodsmen rising against him, and was closely beset by 3,000 militia. He took a position at King's Mountain on the border between the Carolinas. In his rear was a precipice, and in front woods and broken ground. One division of the Americans lured him from his position, and the other two then attacked his flanks. Ferguson himself fell, and 389 of his men were killed or wounded, and 810 were taken prisoners. The Americans lost their brilliant leader, Colonel James Williams. Of their troops twenty-eight were killed and sixty wounded.

Kingston, N. C. Here, December 14, 1862, General Foster, *en route* with 11,000 Federals to destroy the important railroad junction at Goldsboro, fell in with the Confederate General Evans, commanding 6,000 troops. An engagement was immediately begun. Evans was posted between a dense swamp and the bridge over the Neuse River. This was speedily captured and the Confederates dispersed.—Again, March 27 and 28, 1865, there was some sharp fighting between the Federals under Cox, of Schofield's army, and the Confederates under Bragg and D. H. Hill. Bragg was in full retreat from Wilmington when he was overtaken by Cox. Bragg was compelled to retire to Goldsboro March 29, There were about 12,000 men engaged on either side.

Kipling, Rudyard, see appendix, page 486.

Kirkwood, Samuel J., born in 1813, was prosecuting attorney of Richland County, Ohio, from 1845 to 1849. He was Governor of Iowa from 1859 to 1863. He represented Iowa in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1866 to 1867. He was Governor of Iowa from 1875 to 1877, and a U. S. Senator from 1877 to 1881, when he became Secretary of the Interior in Garfield's Cabinet, serving till 1882. Died September 1, 1894.

Kitchen Cabinet, a coterie of intimate friends of President Jackson, who were supposed to have more influence over his actions than his official advisers. They were: General Duff Green, editor of the *United States Telegraph* at Washington, the confidential organ of the administration; Major William B. Lewis, of Nashville, Tenn., Second Auditor of the Treasury; Isaac Hill, editor of the *New Hampshire Patriot*, and Amos Kendall, of Kentucky, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

Kittaning, Burning of, September, 1756. During the French and Indian War, an attack was made in early September, 1756, by Colonel

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Armstrong upon Kittaning, a nest of Delaware Indians. The place was completely surprised, the houses burned, the chief killed, and much ammunition furnished by the French destroyed. The English loss was about twenty.

Klamaths, a name given to several Indian tribes living in Oregon and California. The influx of whites into California led to troubles in 1851, but a treaty soon restored peace. In 1864 they ceded large tracts of land and went on a reservation.

Knights of Labor, an order founded in Philadelphia in 1869 by Uriah S. Stevens and formally organized in 1871 for the protection of working people and the development of educated labor. It was secret until the name was made public in 1881. By that time nearly all trades were represented. It is governed by a national executive board and local assemblies which have power to order "strikes" and "boycotts." The membership is over 500,000. The chief strike so ordered was that on the Missouri Pacific system in 1886. It failed.

Know-Nothings, Know-Nothing Party, a name given to the members of the American party, because, being members of a secret order, when they were asked anything about its organization or concerns they professed to know nothing about the matter.

Knox, Henry (1750–1806), an American cabinet officer, was born in Boston and was a bookseller before the Revolution. He exchanged this occupation for that of an artillery officer, fought at Bunker Hill, and obtained much credit for his transfer of ordnance in the winter of 1775–1776 from the Canadian frontier and the Lake George region to the army around Boston. He was made a brigadier-general of artillery, fought with distinction at Trenton, Brandywine, Monmouth and Yorktown, and received the grade of a major-general. He was active in the Cincinnati Society, and became Secretary of War under the old Congress in 1785. Washington reappointed him to this position, which he filled until 1795.

Knox, John Jay (1828–1892), was Deputy Comptroller of the Currency from 1867 to 1872 and Comptroller from 1872 to 1884. He drafted and prepared the Coinage Act of 1873. He wrote a "History of Banking in the United States."

Knox, Philander C., lawyer, Pittsburg, Pa., made U. S. Attorney-General, 1901.

Knoxville, Tenn., occupied by Burnside with a strong Federal force, 12,000 men, in 1863, and beleagured and assaulted without success November 17 and 29, by Longstreet, who had pursued the Federal general thither. The first assault proving a failure, Longstreet decided to

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reduce Burnside by siege, but, fearing Grant might come up and destroy him, he attempted another assault on the 29th. The Confederates made a desperate charge, pushing each other up the parapet and many forcing their way through the embrasures. They were hurled back each time with heavy loss, and at last drew off to bury their dead. The siege continued, however, for some days. Grant had ordered Sherman to go to Burnside's assistance. Sherman started to do so, but meantime the battle of Chattanooga took place, and Sherman did not arrive until December 4. Then, after a short battle, Longstreet was compelled to raise the siege and retire.

Knyphausen, Baron Wilhelm von (1716–1800), came to the United States as second in command of the Hessians in 1776. In 1777 he was placed in command of the German auxiliaries. He fought at Long Island, White Plains, Fort Washington, Brandywine and Monmouth. During the absence of Sir Henry Clinton in 1780, he was in command of New York. He returned to Europe in 1782.

Kosciuszko, Tadeusz (1746–1817), came to America from Poland in 1775. He was commissioned colonel under General Gates in 1776, and distinguished himself by his engineering skill. He superintended the fortification at West Point. He was brevetted brigadier-general in 1783. He was afterward prominent in the defense of Poland in 1794, in which service he was killed.

Koszta, Martin. In 1853 Koszta, an Hungarian refugee, was captured in the harbor of Smyrna and confined on an Austrian brig. The U. S. agent demanded his release, on the ground that he had taken the preliminary steps for becoming an American citizen. Captain Ingraham, commanding an American war-sloop, threatened to fire on the brig unless Koszta was released. He was therefore turned over to the French Consul until the matter could be arranged, and was afterward released. Ingraham's action was approved by both Houses of Congress the next year, May 7.

Ku-Klux Klan, also called the "White League," the "Invisible Empire," the "Knights of the White Camelia," a society founded at Pulaski, Tenn., in 1866, during the reconstruction period. It was originally organized for purposes of amusement, but spread rapidly and terrorized the whole South by its mysterious movements. It opposed such organizations as the "Loyal Union League" and "Lincoln Brotherhood," formed among the newly freed negroes by the more disreputable class of whites through the South. The negroes were in some cases persecuted and frightened nearly to death and prevented from voting.

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The Klan was disbanded in 1869 by the order of the Government. Some members were arrested, but not convicted of misdemeanor.

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Labor Department, at first a bureau connected with the Department of the Interior. It was established as a department June 27, 1884. The chief officer is the Commissioner of Labor, whose duty it is to diffuse useful information among the people on labor questions, and to report the effect of customs laws upon the currency and agricultural interests.

La Colle Mill, Canada, March 30, 1814, War of 1812. To clear the way to Montreal, General Wilkinson, with 4,000 Americans, pushed on against the British intrenched at La Colle Mill. The place was defended at first by 200 men, but this number was increased to almost 1,000 men during the battle by reinforcements. The British position was so well fortified that the assaults were easily repulsed; countercharges were likewise unsuccessful. After two hours of desperate fighting the Americans withdrew with a loss of thirteen killed and 128 wounded; the British lost eleven killed and forty-six wounded. The military career of General Wilkinson ended with this battle; he was relieved from command, tried by court-martial, but acquitted.

La Corne, Pierre, a French-Canadian soldier who defeated the Indians at Lachine Rapids in 1747, and commanded at Grand Pré. He was an emissary to the Acadians in 1749. He fought at Quebec.

Lafayette, Marquis de [Marie Jean Paul Joseph Roche Yves Gilbert du Motier] (September 6, 1757—May 20, 1834), a French general, was born in Auvergne of a noble family distinguished in the service of the State. As a boy he was a page to the queen. He was still a mere youth when the outbreak of the American Revolution excited the sympathy of many high-spirited young Frenchmen, Lafayette among others. Having equipped a ship at his own expense, he sailed from Bordeaux, with the nominal disapproval of the French Government, in April, 1777. Landing in South Carolina, he proceeded northward, was in July appointed a major-general, and soon became a fast friend of Washington. He was wounded at Brandywine, served at Monmouth and in the Rhode Island campaign, and sailed for France in 1779, returning in time to sit on the board of judges against André. In 1781 he commanded in Virginia against Arnold and then against Cornwallis, and earned distinction by his conduct of affairs against the able

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British general. After the war he returned to France, paid in 1784 a short visit to America, and on the breaking out of the French Revolution he was for a time one of the foremost figures. He commanded the National Guard, but by 1792 the Jacobins removed him, as a moderate, from the eastern department; escaping to Belgium he fell into the hands of the Prussians and Austrians and was imprisoned, chiefly at Olmütz, until 1797. He did not accept office during the Napoleonic régime; but was a member of the Chamber of Deputies in the Restoration period. In 1824–25 he visited the United States and was received with the utmost enthusiasm. His last conspicuous service was as commander of the National Guard in the revolutionary days of 1830.

Lafitte, Jean (1780?–1826), pirate, came to New Orleans from France about 1809. With his brother Pierre he engaged in smuggling and piracy. Attempts to destroy their traffic were unsuccessful and they made a settlement at Barataria, on the island of Grand Terre. In 1814 the British made him tempting offers to engage against the United States during the war, but they were refused, and the documents containing the proposals were sent to the Congress. Believing them forgeries the Government sent an expedition against the buccaneers and destroyed their settlement. They afterward joined the forces of General Jackson and served during the war, on promise of pardon. From 1817 to 1821 Lafitte occupied Galveston, nominally as Mexican Governor.

Lake Borgne, Naval Battle on. Here Admiral Cochrane, with his fleet to attack New Orleans, had his passage disputed by some small war-vessels, carrying in all 182 men and twenty-three guns, Lieutenant Jones commander. He at once sent, December 14, 1812, sixty barges with 1,200 men under Captain Lockyer to capture the American fleet. The engagement was long and desperate, but resulted in a victory for the British at an expense of 300 killed and wounded. The American loss was six killed and thirty-five wounded.

Lake Erie, Battle on, a celebrated naval battle of the War of 1812. The American fleet, hastily built and equipped for the occasion, consisted of eight small vessels, two of twenty guns each, the rest only fourteen guns in all. The "Lawrence," Commodore Perry, was the flagship. The British squadron, Commodore Barclay, consisted of six vessels of seventy guns in all. The battle for the mastery of the lake began September 10, 1813. Perry's ship was flying the motto, "Don't give up the ship." The "Lawrence" for two hours bore the brunt of the battle till it was almost a total wreck. In a small rowboat, amid

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the fire of the British fleet, Perry now crossed over to the "Niagara," which was almost untouched. On reaching this, he at once hoisted his pennant and dashed through the British line. Within ten minutes the flagship and three other British ships had surrendered. The other two were pursued and captured. Perry at once sent his famous dispatch: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." The American loss was twenty-seven killed and ninety-six wounded; the British, 200 killed and 600 made prisoners.

Lake George, Battle at. In the French and Indian War, on August 26, 1755, William Johnson, with about 2,000 men, appeared at Lake George. His purpose was to advance upon Ticonderoga. Dieskau, the French commander, advanced with 1,500 men to cut off Johnson's communications. A division sent out to prevent this was cut to pieces. The French followed the retreating force to Fort William Henry, but were repulsed. Johnson did not follow up his victory. The English loss was 242, the French 228.

Lake of the Woods. By the Treaty of 1782–83 the boundary line between the British and American possessions ran along the forty-ninth parallel on a line with the source of the Mississippi. The Louisiana Purchase in 1803 broke up conclusions as to the fairness of this line. Much dispute and negotiation followed. Finally, by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842, the line was agreed upon which ran across Lake Superior, then up a waterway agreed upon, thence down a stream to the Lake of the Woods and across that lake to a point at the northwest corner (49° 23′ 55″ north latitude), and then south to the 49° parallel and along it westerly to the Rocky Mountains.

Lamar, Lucius, Q. C. (1825–1893), represented Mississippi in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1857 to 1861. He became a colonel in the Confederate service. In 1863 he was sent as a commissioner to Russia. He was a member of the U. S. House of Representatives from 1872 to 1877, and a Senator from 1877 to 1885. He was an effective speaker and an opponent of the "inflation policy." He was Secretary of the Interior in Cleveland's Cabinet from 1885 to 1888, when he became a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Lamar, Mirabeau B. (1798–1859), was commissioned major in the Texan revolution. He was vice-president of Texas from 1836 to 1838, and president from 1838 to 1841. He was prominent at Monterey during the Mexican War.

Lamont, Daniel S., of New York; was born in 1851. He was pri-

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vate secretary to President Cleveland during his first administration. He became Secretary of War in Cleveland's Cabinet in 1893.

Lancaster, Pa., was founded in 1718, and was called Hickory Town until 1730. In 1777 Congress sat here for a few days, and from 1799 to 1812 it was the capital of the State. It became a city in 1818.

Land Bank. In 1714, during Governor Dudley's rule of Massachussetts, the downfall of credit and general scarcity of circulating medium induced certain merchants to suggest the erection of a Bank of Credit in Boston, founded on land security, and to promote subscription promised £200 annually to Harvard College. Dudley was greatly opposed to this measure and his son wrote an able paper setting forth the objections to such a scheme. To forestall the action of the bank, the province, by law, issued £50,000 to be let out on mortgages of real estate, and these bills were in circulation during thirty years. The Land Bank scheme was thus prevented.

Land Office. This office is charged with the surveying and disposal of the public lands of the United States. Until 1812, no such office existed, the Secretary of the Treasury acting as the agent in the sale or disposal of the public lands. When the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office was created, it remained a bureau of the Treasury Department, though reorganized in 1836, until 1849, when, on the creation of the Interior Department, the Land Office became a part of it.

Lander, Frederick W. (1822–1862), conducted several trans-continental explorations for the United States. He was appointed brigadier-general during the Civil War, and won distinction at Philippi, Hancock and Blooming Gap.

Lands, Public. After the Revolution the Federal Government found great difficulty in regulating the enormous tracts of public lands, which had been acquired through purchase and conquest from the Indians and by the cessions of the various States of their outlying territories. In 1787 the price of public land was 66⅔ cents per acre, and large tracts north of the Ohio were disposed of. Unauthorized entries were frequently made, however, and force had to be used for dislodgment. In 1790 Hamilton proposed that the public lands should be set apart in townships ten miles square, and disposed of to suit different classes of purchasers on a credit basis. The rectangular system was in fact adopted in 1796. Up to the year 1800 all sales had been made from the territory now included in Ohio and amounted to 1,484,047 acres. In 1800 local registers were established. The credit basis of sale caused

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numerous purchases, but payment was slow and in discouragingly small amounts, while the debtors constantly cried for relief. The States, too, claimed a share in the profits. Upon the question of ceding public lands to new States, Henry Clay prepared for the land committee a report reviewing the history of the public lands and concluding that it was inexpedient either to reduce the price of the lands or to cede them to the new States. In 1835 speculation in the public lands became popular, owing to the inflated condition of the currency, which proved injurious to the public interests. In 1836 Jackson issued his "specie circular." It was not until in 1840 that the right of pre-emption was accorded to settlers. By 1850 it became common to make grants of lands to States, corporations and individuals for public improvements, such as railroads and canals. In 1862 the homestead laws, granting free settlement on public lands, tended greatly to simplify matters and to promote real settlement.

Lane, James Henry (1814–1866), commanded a brigade at Buena Vista in the Mexican War. He represented Indiana in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1853 to 1855. He was a leader of the Free-Soil party and prominent in the Kansas disturbances from 1855 to 1859. He represented Kansas in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1861 to 1866.

Lane, Joseph (1801–1881), served in the Indiana Legislature from 1822 to 1846. He was brevetted major during the Mexican War. He was engaged at Buena Vista, Huamantla and Matamoras and commanded at Atlixco. He was a delegate from Oregon to the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1851 to 1857. He was a U. S. Senator from 1859 to 1861. He was defeated as candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the Breckinridge ticket in 1860.

Langlade, Charles M. de (1729–1800), led the Ottawas in the defeat of General Braddock in 1755. He aided Montcalm during the siege of Quebec, and was active in the battle on the Plains of Abraham. In 1777 he led a band of Indians in aid of the English under Burgoyne. From 1780 to 1800 he was commander-in-chief of the Canadian militia.

Lanier, Sidney (1842–1881), poet, served in the Confederate army during the Civil War. He composed the ode for the opening of the Centennial Exhibition in 1876.

Lansing, John (1754–1829), was a delegate from New York to the Continental Congress from 1784 to 1788. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, which framed the Constitution, but refused to sign it and opposed its ratification. In 1790 he was appointed

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a Justice of the New York Supreme Court, and in 1798 became Chief Justice. From 1801 to 1814 he was Chancellor of the State.

La Perouse, Jean T. de G. (1741–1788), commanded "L'Amazone" in D'Estaing's flotilla in the Revolutionary War. In 1780 he destroyed five English vessels, and in 1782 captured the British posts on Hudson Bay. From 1786 to 1788 he explored the Pacific.

La Salle, Sieur de [Robert Cavelier] (1643–1687), a distinguished French explorer, was born at Rouen. In 1669 he emigrated to Canada, and began the series of his remarkable journeys in the West. He visited Lake Michigan and the Illinois River, but whether he at this early stage saw the Mississippi is a disputed problem. In 1673 he received a grant of the station at Fort Frontenac (now Kingston). He was again in France in 1677, but the next year was back in Canada and had reached Niagara. He ascended the chain of lakes to Mackinaw, thence up Lake Michigan and down the Illinois River to Peoria. Disappointments followed; but he was able to renew the canoe voyage, descend the Illinois and Mississippi to its mouth, which he reached in April, 1682, and to claim the entire region for Louis XIV. Returning to France, he organized an expedition which, in 1684, sailed directly for the mouth of the great river. But the explorers landed by mistake at Matagorda Bay, and after harassing wanderings La Salle was murdered by his followers within the limits of Texas.

Las Quasimas, a village near Santiago, Cuba, where, on June 24, 1898, a regiment of New York Volunteers were ambushed by the Spaniards and seventeen killed. Notwithstanding the fierce and unexpected attack the Americans charged up the hill, driving the enemy before them and captured a blockhouse which was one of the outlying defenses of Santiago. The Spanish loss was estimated to be forty.

Laud, William (1573–1644), Archbishop of Canterbury from 1633 to 1641, sought to establish uniformity of worship by enforcing conformity to the Church of England. He increased the power of the clergy and punished all dissenters. His persecutions of the Puritans, who maintained liberty of conscience, caused them to seek refuge in other lands and many came to America. He was impeached in 1642 and executed in 1644.

Laudonniere, Rene de (d. after 1586), founded a Huguenot colony in 1564 at Fort Caroline, Florida (Port Royal, S. C.), which was destroyed by the Spaniards under Menendez in 1565. He published a history of Florida in 1586.

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Laurens, Henry (1724–1792), was a member of the first South Carolina Provincial Congress in 1775. He was a delegate from South Carolina to the Continental Congress from 1777 to 1780, and was its president from 1777 to 1778. He was appointed Minister to Holland in 1779; was captured during the voyage by the British, and confined in prison for fifteen months. In 1781 he was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain. In 1782 he signed the preliminary Treaty of Paris. Impaired health forced him to retire from public life.

Laurens, John (1756–1782), became an aide to Washington at the outbreak of the Revolution, and is said to have engaged in all of Washington's battles. He fought at Brandywine, Monmouth, Germantown, Charleston and Savannah. In 1781 he was appointed a commissioner to France, and obtained aid in money and supplies. He fought at Yorktown, and while serving under General Greene, was killed in a skirmish.

Law, John (1671–1729), established a private bank in Paris in 1716. In 1718 his plan of a National Bank and an issue of paper money was adopted by the French regent. In 1719 depreciated national currency was received at its par value in payment for shares in Law's scheme for colonizing the Mississippi Valley. Speculation and the inflated currency caused a panic in 1720.

Lawrence, Abbott (1792–1855), represented Massachusetts in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1835 to 1837. He was Minister to Great Britain from 1847 to 1852. He founded the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard College.

Lawrence, James (1781–1813), was engaged in naval warfare on the Barbary coast from 1804 to 1809, commanding the "Argus," "Vixen" and "Wasp." In 1813, while commanding the "Hornet," he captured the British brig "Peacock" after an engagement of fifteen minutes with a loss of only one killed and two wounded. When placed in command of the "Chesapeake" he accepted a challenge from Captain Broke of the "Shannon." His defeat was caused by the imperfect discipline of the newly shipped crew. Lawrence was mortally wounded. His last injunction was, "Don't give up the ship."

Lawrence, Kan., was founded in 1854, and became the headquarters of the anti-slavery settlers during the struggle which followed. On August 25, 1863, the town was burned by Confederate guerrillas under Quantrell, and 145 of the inhabitants massacred.

Lawton, Henry W., a native of Ohio, joined the army from Indiana as sergeant Company E., 9th Indiana Volunteers, April, 1863.

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Became 1st lieutenant in 30th Indiana regiment and promoted to captain May 17, 1862, and brevet colonel March, 1865. He entered the regular service July 28, 1866, as 2d lieutenant, 41st Infantry; captain, March, 1879; major, 1888; lieut.-colonel, 1889. He was appointed major general of volunteers, July 8, 1898, and corps commander in the Philippines, 1899. General Lawton distinguished himself fighting the Spanish in Cuba, and added to his reputation for gallantry by his resolute pursuit of the Filipinos, by whom he was killed while leading an attack against a strong force at San Mateo, December 19, 1899. The loss of this brave and capable officer caused great public sorrow throughout the United States. A fund of $92,000 was promptly raised by popular subscription for his widow, and his remains were brought back to America, where, after lying in state at several cities, they were buried in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, February 9, 1900, the funeral being attended by the President and his Cabinet.

Lea, Henry C., born in 1825, of Philadelphia, organized the system of municipal bounties during the Civil War. He wrote "Superstition and Force," a "History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages," and other scholarly works on medieval history.

"Leander." April 25, 1806, while the feeling in this country was intensely bitter toward Great Britain, a shot from the British war-ship "Leander," then lying off Sandy Hook, killed John Pierce, helmsman on an American coaster. The citizens of New York denounced the outrage in a mass meeting, and called upon the National Government for better protection of the harbor. A proclamation of the President interdicted British supplies and ordered the arrest of the "Leander's" captain, if found within our jurisdiction.

Lear, Tobias (1762–1816), became private secretary to Washington in 1785, and for several years superintended his domestic affairs. He was a commissioner to conclude peace with Tripoli in 1805.

Leary, Richard P. A captain in the United States navy, who was appointed by President McKinley military governor of the Island of Guam, July, 1899, with headquarters at Agana, the capital.

Leavenworth, Kan., was settled in 1854. Fort Leavenworth was established near the site of the city in 1827.

Leavitt, Joshua (1794–1873), was an ardent temperance reformer and anti-slavery advocate. He was chairman of the national committee of the Liberty party from 1844 to 1847. He was connected with the New York *Independent* from 1848 to 1873.

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Lechford, Thomas (1590?–1644), came to America from England in 1638, but returned in 1641. He wrote "Plaine Dealing or Newes from New England," which contains much valuable information.

Lecky, William E. H., born in 1838, English historian, wrote a "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe," and a "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne," but is of especial interest to Americans as the author of a "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," publication of which began in 1878, which gives an admirable account of the American Revolution from the modern English point of view.

Lecompton Constitution, a Constitution adopted by the pro-slavery party of Kansas in a convention held at Lecompton, September 5, 1857. The Constitution sanctioned slavery, and prohibited the passage of emancipation laws by the Legislature. It was provided that the Constitution should not, as a whole, be submitted to the people of the territory; they were only to vote for "the Constitution with slavery" or "the Constitution without slavery." Free-State settlers abstaining, the former alternative prevailed by a large majority. Later, without authorization from the convention, the Territorial Legislature ordered a vote on the Constitution as a whole. It was voted down by a large majority, slave-State settlers now abstaining.

Ledyard, William (1750–1781), defended Fort Griswold, Conn., with 157 untrained men against the British in 1781. After the surrender the British, commanded by Major Bromfield, massacred the entire garrison.

Lee, Ann (1736–1784), founded the "Shakers" in 1771. She declared herself the "second appearing of Christ." She emigrated from England to the United States in 1774 and established her colony at Watervliet, N. Y.

Lee, Arthur (1740–1792), of Virginia, brother of R. H. Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee, was prominent as author of the "Monitor's Letters," "An Appeal to the English Nation" and "Junius Americanus." In 1770 he was appointed London agent of the Massachusetts colony. In 1776 he was appointed with Franklin and Deane to secure a treaty of alliance with France. In 1777 and 1778 he was commissioner to Spain and Prussia. From 1782 to 1785 he was a member of the Continental Congress. From 1784 to 1789 he was a member of the Board of Treasury of the Confederation. He opposed the adoption of the Constitution. He was a man of learning and talents, but vain and captious. Life by R. H. Lee.

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Lee, Charles (1731–1782), was born in England, and served in the army at Braddock's defeat and through the French and Indian War. Some years of miscellaneous experiences in the Portuguese service and on the Polish staff, interspersed with pamphleteering, left him a lieutenant-colonel on half-pay. Removing to America in 1773 he contrived to pose as a great military light, and was in 1775 appointed the second in rank of the major-generals. He was at the siege of Boston, commenced the fortifications of New York, and received the credit of the victory at Charleston in 1776. In the autumn campaign of that year he disregarded Washington's orders to leave Northcastle, and was soon afterward captured at Baskinridge in New Jersey. He had intrigued against Washington, and it has recently been proved that in captivity he negotiated with the Howes. He was exchanged in time to receive command of the van at Monmouth; his disgraceful retreat there is well known. After the battle he was suspended for disobedience, misbehavior and disrespect, and was eventually dismissed from the army. He died in obscurity at Philadelphia.

Lee, Charles (1758–1815), was a delegate from Virginia to the Continental Congress. He was naval officer of the Potomac till 1795. He was U. S. Attorney-General from 1795 to 1801.

Lee, Fitzhugh, born in 1835, was promoted major-general in the Confederate army, and served as a cavalry commander in all the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1885. He was a nephew of Gen. R. E. Lee. Consul-General at Havana 1896, major-general of volunteers 1898, Governor of Havana province 1900

Lee, Francis Lightfoot (1734–1797), brother of R. H. Lee and A. Lee, was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from 1765 to 1772. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1779. He signed the Declaration of Independence, and aided in drafting the Articles of Confederation.

Lee, Henry (1756–1818), a Revolutionary partisan hero, was a member of the Virginia family of Lees, and graduated at Princeton. He attained distinction in the latter half of the war as major of a partisan corps called "Lee's Legion," whence he derived his epithet of "Light-Horse Harry." He performed a brilliant exploit in 1779, in the capture of Paulus Hook, and received a gold medal. In 1781 he ably covered the retreat of Greene's army, took a distinguished part at Guilford, Eutaw Springs, and the operations in the Carolinas and Georgia. He was a member of the Continental Congress, of the rati-

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fying convention of 1788, was a Federalist, and Governor of Virginia in 1792–1795. In 1794 he led the expedition to suppress the Whiskey Rebellion. As Congressman, 1799–1801, it was his lot to pronounce the eulogy on Washington, containing the famous characterization, "First in war," etc. His death was caused by injuries inflicted by a Baltimore mob in 1814.

Lee, Richard Henry (1732–1794), a member of a noted Virginia family, was educated in England. For many years, 1761–1788, he was a leader in the Virginia House of Burgesses and Legislature. He earnestly opposed the slave trade, the Stamp Act, and was one of the first among the patriot chiefs to suggest the employment of the famous committees of correspondence. As a delegate to the first Continental Congress he was on the committee to draft the address, and in the Second Congress he drew up the address to the people of Great Britain. On June 7, 1776, he moved the resolutions of independence. Meanwhile, as the war proceeded, Lee was active in strictly Virginian as well as in national matters, and opposed vigorously the paper-money policy in his State. He was president of Congress, and in 1788 he was an Anti-Federalist champion for the rejection of the Federal Constitution. From 1789 to 1792 he was U. S. Senator.

Lee, Robert Edward (January 19, 1807—October 12, 1870), the great general of the Confederacy, was the son of Henry Lee ("Light-Horse Harry") and was born at Stratford, Va. He was graduated with high standing at West Point in 1829. In the Mexican War he served as chief engineer on the staff of General Wool, and was distinguished in the advance on the capital, especially at Chapultepec. From 1852 to 1855 he was commandant at West Point. In 1859 he was sent against John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry, and he had reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel by 1861. When his State seceded, Lee resigned, April 20, from the U. S. army, accepted the command of the State forces, and in May was appointed a general in the Confederate army. For a year he was inconspicuously employed in Virginia and South Carolina. The wounding of General J. E. Johnston at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, called Lee to supreme command. Henceforth his history is that of the Army of Northern Virginia. He commanded in the Seven Days' battles, beat Pope at the second battle of Bull Run, and immediately began his first invasion of the North. Chance revealed his plans to McClellan. His prestige was not impaired by the drawn battle of Antietam, and the army and its general gained new honors by the victories of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. His second invasion of the North resulted disastrously at Gettysburg. In the next

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year, 1864, he was pitted against Grant, whom he opposed stubbornly at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor. The long siege of Petersburg and Richmond followed. Lee's efforts to ward off the break-up of the Confederacy were unavailing. Compelled to evacuate Richmond on April 2, 1865, he sought to effect a junction with Johnston, but was hemmed in by Grant's army and forced to surrender at Appomattox April 9. Soon afterward he became president of Washington College in Lexington, Va. (now Washington and Lee University), and remained there until his death. Lee was a man of singularly noble character, and much revered and beloved.

Legal-Tender Cases. After the breaking out of the Civil War Congress was compelled in 1862 to issue $150,000,000 in Treasury notes, and made them legal tender for payment of private debts and all public dues except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. These notes became the circulating medium to a large extent. The constitutional validity of these Legal-Tender Acts was strongly contested, especially in their application to debts contracted prior to their passage. Their constitutionality was generally maintained by the State courts, however. In 1869 this question came before the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Hepburn *vs.* Griswold. The validity of the acts was in this instance maintained only in so far as it did not affect the obligations of contracts made prior to their passage. A year later, in the case of Knox *vs.* Lee, this decision was overruled, and the constitutionality of the act was upheld in its applicability to pre-existing debts, though by a majority of the court only. The composition of the court had meantime been altered, two new judges having been appointed.

Legare, Hugh S. (1789–1843), was an anti-nullification member of the South Carolina Legislature from 1820 to 1822 and 1824 to 1830. He was State Attorney-General from 1830 to 1832. He was chargé d'affaires at Brussels from 1832 to 1836. Was a member of the U. S. Congress as a Union Democrat from 1837 to 1839,and was Attorney-General of the United States in Tyler's Cabinet from 1841 to 1843, and Secretary of State in 1843.

Legislature. The first elected representative legislature in America was that which met at Jamestown, Va., in 1619. The colonies of Southern New England started with primary assemblies, from which representative assemblies were soon developed. In New York the first true legislature was assembled in 1683. In general the colonial legislatures were modeled on the British Parliament, the procedure of which

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they followed closely. To king, lords, and commons corresponded the governor, the council appointed by him, and the representatives of the people, variously called house of burgesses, house of delegates, assembly, or house of representatives. These last were elected by voters having a property qualification, two members or more for each county in the Middle and Southern States, one or two from each town in New England. The Revolution broke up the upper houses or councils, and the new constitutions substituted what in Virginia (1776) and then in the other States was called a senate. Pennsylvania and Georgia had at first legislatures of but one house. The legislatures of the Southern States were generally given the power to choose the governor. The Constitution of 1787 gave the State Legislatures the right to choose U. S. Senators. All the amendments to the Federal Constitution have been ratified by them. In general it has been felt that State Legislatures have been declining in excellence during the last two generations. State constitutions have imposed more and more restrictions upon their action.

Leland Stanford Jr. University, Palo Alto, Cal., was founded by means of the gifts of Senator Stanford in memory of his son. These gifts in land and money are estimated at twenty million dollars. The university opened in October, 1891.

Lenox, James (1800–1880), was founder of the Lenox Library, New York, which in many respects surpasses in value any other library of Americana. The collection of rare books and manuscripts is valued at nearly a million dollars.

Levis, Francois G., Duc de (1720–1787), was second in command at Quebec when it was captured by the British in 1759, and succeeded Montcalm in command of the French forces. In 1760 he was forced to capitulate to the English.

Lewis, Meriwether (1774–1809), explorer, was secretary to President Jefferson from 1801 to 1803. He commanded an expedition with William Clark across the continent from 1803 to 1806. They ascended the Missouri River, named three of its tributaries the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin Rivers, and descended the Columbia River to its mouth. From 1807 to 1809 he was Governor of Missouri Territory.

Lewis, Morgan (1754–1844), served in the Continental army from 1776 to 1783, commanding at Stone Arabia and Crown Point. He was Chief Justice of New York from 1801 to 1804 and Governor from 1804 to 1807. He was a major-general in the Niagara campaign and commanded at Sackett's Harbor and French Creek.

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Lewis and Clark Expedition. In 1804-06, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, under orders from President Jefferson, ascended the Missouri to its sources, crossed the Rocky Mountains, struck the head waters of the Columbia River, floated down that river to its mouth and explored a great deal of the Oregon country. Their explorations covered nearly all the country south of the 49° parallel. Their company was composed of nine Kentuckians and fourteen soldiers. They started for the East March 23, 1806, having explored nearly the whole of the Northwest regions. History, edited by Coues.

Lewisites, in New York political history, the followers of Morgan Lewis, who was related by marriage to the Livingstons, and was Governor of New York from 1804 to 1807. In the latter year the Lewisites and Burrites united and became known as "Martling men," later Bucktails.

Lexington, Mass., Battle of, April 19, 1775. On the night of April 18, 1775, 8,000 British regulars were secretly dispatched from Boston to arrest Samuel Adams and John Hancock at Lexington, and to seize the military stores collected at Concord. News of their approach was spread through the intervening towns by Paul Revere, and at daybreak, when the British arrived at Lexington, they found fifty minute-men drawn up on the village green. The advance guard, under Major Pitcairn, fired upon them, but they held their ground until the main body of the British, under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, appeared. They then gave way, and the regulars pushed forward to Concord. Here they were unable to discover any military stores, and while they were committing some depredations affairs took a sudden turn. 200 regulars, who guarded Concord bridge, were routed by some 400 minute-men who had hastily collected from neighboring towns. The position of the British thus became perilous. About noon they started for Boston, subjected to a galling fire from all sides. Exhausted by their march of eighteen miles and their fast of fourteen hours, they fell into a disorderly flight, and were saved only by the timely assistance of Lord Percy, who came from Boston with 1,200 reinforcements and two cannon. Seven miles from Boston their passage was for a while disputed by a force of militia. The whole countryside was out against them; once more their retreat became a rout, and at sunset they entered Charlestown under the welcome protection of the fleet, on the full run, just in time to avoid an encounter with Colonel Pickering and 700 Essex militia. The loss of the British was 273, that of the Americans ninety-three. In the first place the battle showed that the colonists could not be frightened into submission. It also showed the

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efficiency and promptness of the town militia. Twenty-three towns were represented among the wounded and slain, and by the end of the week 16,000 men were besieging Gage in Boston.

Lexington, Mo., assaulted and captured August 20, 1861, by 28,000 Confederates, led by McCulloch. Mulligan, with a National force of 3,000, held the town. Repeated attacks were made and thirteen pieces of artillery were brought to bear upon the besieged, but the latter held out bravely for a long time. Finally the Confederates constructed movable breastworks of hemp bales, and, rolling these before them, they compelled Colonel Mulligan to surrender unconditionally, the water supply of the town having given out and he being severely wounded.

Leyden, an inland city of Holland, where the Pilgrims, after leaving England and living for a time in Amsterdam, settled in May, 1609. They were about 100 English men, women and children. A church was organized in 1611 and for a time things went well. But controversies arose and they could not accommodate themselves to the conditions of life in Leyden. In 1617 Carver and Cushman were dispatched to London to negotiate with the Virginia Company for settlement on their territory. An agreement was speedily concluded. In July, 1620, a small ship, the "Speedwell," was bought and fitted out in Holland, and the Pilgrims left Leyden for Delfthaven, thence to embark for Southampton, where the "Mayflower" awaited them.

Libby Prison, a large building in Richmond, Va., named for its owner, who used it as a ship-chandlery before the Civil War. During the war it became famous as a Confederate military prison, in which many Federal soldiers were confined. In 1892 it was removed, brick by brick, and set up in Chicago as a museum, but the enterprise proved a failure.

Liberal Republican Party, an abortive offshoot from the regular Republican party in 1870–72. Its origin was a reaction from the coercive measures to maintain the newly-granted rights of the negroes and suppress the Ku-Klux organizations. A union of the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats was first formed with considerable success in Missouri in 1870–71. They advocated universal suffrage, universal amnesty, a reform of the tariff and a "cessation of the unconstitutional laws to cure Ku-Klux disorders." A general convention assembled at Cincinnati in May, 1872, and nominated Horace Greeley for President, whom the Democrats also nominated. He was defeated because many

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Democrats refused to vote for him. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, was the candidate for Vice-President.

Liberia, a negro republic on the west coast of Africa. It was at first a colony of free negroes founded by the American Colonization Society in 1816 for the betterment of the negroes in the United States. It was at first governed by the whites, but became independent in 1847. After the Civil War many of the freed slaves in the United States were permitted and, indeed, encouraged to migrate to Liberia, and financial aid was afforded them to do so. A treaty of commerce was concluded in 1862.

Liberty Bell, cast in London and received at Philadelphia in August, 1752, when it was hung in the Pennsylvania State House, afterward known as Independence Hall. The bell was broken up and recast in April, and again in June, 1753. It announced the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. It was cracked July 8, 1835, while being tolled in memory of Chief Justice Marshall. The bell was exhibited in the Pennsylvania State Building at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

Liberty Tree, the tree on which a Boston mob hanged the effigy of Andrew Oliver, of Boston, in August, 1765. Oliver had agreed to become distributor of stamps under the famous Stamp Act passed that year.

Libraries. The first library established in the United States was that of Harvard College, founded in 1638. In 1700 a public library was founded in New York City. It was afterward converted, in 1754, into a subscription library. Dr. Franklin and his associates, in 1731, started in Philadelphia a library company and the first subscription library. The Library of Congress was begun in 1800, on the establishment of the seat of government at Washington. The Public Library of Boston, founded in 1848, stands next to the Library of Congress in point of the number and value of its collections. It contains over 500,000 volumes and has eleven subsidiary branches. The school-district library system originated in New York State in 1838 and has been adopted by a large number of the other States. From 1820 to 1870 twenty-nine subscription or mercantile libraries were established in various cities. There are now in the United States nearly 4,000 libraries of 1,000 volumes or more, which are more or less free and public. Their increase and success throughout the Union has been enormous.

Library of Congress. Founded by Act of Congress April 24, 1800, and permanently organized on the basis of a report made by John Ran-

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dolph December 21, 1801, $5,000 being appropriated for the purchase of books. It was located in the Capitol Building. When the British held Washington for a single day, August 25, 1814, the Capitol was burned and with it the library. The same Congress bought 6,700 volumes from Thomas Jefferson for $23,950. In 1824 an Act of Congress provided for an annual appropriation of $5,000 for purchasing books, and the library was placed in the central Capitol Building. In 1851 a second fire destroyed about 30,000 volumes. In 1852 $75,000 were appropriated for the reconstruction of the rooms and $75,000 for the immediate purchase of books. By Act of April 18, 1888, a new and separate library building was ordered. This was completed in 1897, at a cost of $6,932,000, and the books moved into it–750,000, with 250,000 pamphlets. Its capacity is 4,000,000 volumes.

Lick, James (1796–1876), bequeathed his immense fortune to philanthropic enterprises. He founded the famous Lick Observatory at Mount Hamilton, Cal.

Lieber, Francis (1800–1872), born and educated in Germany, came to America in 1827. He published the Encyclopædia Americana in 1832. He ardently upheld the Union during the Civil War, and was often consulted by the executive. He wrote many important political works, among them a "Manual of Political Ethics," "Legal and Political Hermeneutics" and "Civil Liberty and Self-Government." He was professor in the South Carolina College from 1838 to 1856 and in Columbia College from 1857 to 1872.

Lieutenant-General. This office was first created in 1798, General Washington being chosen to fill it. It was abolished in 1799, and was not revived until 1855, being then filled by General Winfield Scott. In 1864 General Grant was appointed to this grade, and on his appointment to the generalship, William T. Sherman was chosen lieutenant-general in 1866. General Philip H. Sheridan was made lieutenant-general in 1883. With his death in 1888 the office became extinct.

Lightning Rod. The first one ever used in the world was set up by Benjamin Franklin on his dwelling-house southeast corner of 2d and Race Streets, Philadelphia, 1752.

Liliuokalani, born in 1838, succeeded to the throne of Hawaii in 1891. She was deposed and a provisional government established in 1893. She charged the U. S. Minister with complicity in the revolution, and attempted in vain to secure restoration.

Lincoln, Abraham (February 12, 1809—April 15, 1865), the sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin County, Ky.

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Both there and in Indiana, to which in 1816 the family removed, as well as in Illinois, whither they went in 1830, Lincoln had the privations and also the training of a backwoodsman's life. His later epithet of the "rail-splitter" is a reminiscence of this early period, and he also about this time made a flat-boat voyage to New Orleans. In the Black Hawk War of 1832 he served as captain and private. He tried keeping store and failed, studied law, was postmaster of New Salem in Illinois, and deputy surveyor of the county. As a politician he had better success, and after one defeat served in the Legislature from 1834 to 1842. Meanwhile he removed to Springfield and built up a law practice. From 1847 to 1849 he was a Whig Congressman, but was not notably prominent. His importance dates from the Kansas-Nebraska controversy. In its progress he became the Republican State leader, and in 1858 he took part with Stephen A. Douglas in a series of joint debates in canvassing for the U. S. Senatorship. Lincoln was defeated, but the discussion had aroused great interest, and his utterances, *e. g.*, "a house divided against itself cannot stand," brought him into national prominence. In February, 1860, he delivered a remarkable political speech at Cooper Institute, New York. He was pressed for the Presidency by many Western Republicans in the Chicago Convention in May, though Seward was in the lead at the outset. Amid great excitement Lincoln was nominated on the third ballot, and elected, by 180 electoral votes, over Douglas, Breckenridge and Bell. This first victory of the Republicans decided the Secessionists, and when the new President delivered his conciliatory inaugural address the country was drifting toward civil war. In the Cabinet Seward had the Department of State, Chase the Treasury, Cameron, and soon afterward Stanton, War, Welles the Navy, Caleb B. Smith the Interior, Edward Bates was Attorney-General, and Montgomery Blair Postmaster-General. Immediately on the fall of Fort Sumter the President, April 15, 1861, called for 75,000 volunteers to put down the Rebellion. He soon issued a call for additional troops, instituted a blockade, and summoned Congress to meet in extra session July 4. As the "War President" Lincoln is identified with a great part of the history of the struggle. Foreign complications, military and naval movements, domestic politics, as well as routine administrative duties, all claimed his attention; to the people and the armies he was endeared as "Father Abraham"; innumerable anecdotes are related bearing on his humor, strong common sense and sympathy. On September 22, 1862, profiting by the partial success of Antietam, he issued a preliminary proclamation fixing the coming January 1 as the date for freeing slaves in insurgent States. The Emancipation Proclamation to that effect accordingly appeared at the open-

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ing of 1863. On the nineteenth of November, 1863, he pronounced on the battle-field of Gettysburg his short but famous eulogy. He was renominated by the Republicans June 8, 1864, and elected over McClellan, receiving 212 electoral votes. "Malice toward none, charity for all" was the burden of his second inaugural. He had visited Richmond after its fall, and was pondering the questions of reconstruction, when on the night of April 14 he was shot by Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theater at the capital, and died the next morning. Among the many lives may be mentioned those by Raymond, Morse, Herndon and the extended one by Nicolay and Hay.

Lincoln, Benjamin (1733–1810), was major-general of the Massachusetts militia from 1774 to 1775 and commanded them at White Plains in 1776. In 1777 he was second in command under General Gates at Bemis Heights. He commanded the Southern army from 1778 to 1780, when he was besieged by the British at Charleston and forced to capitulate. He received the sword of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781. He was Secretary of War from 1781 to 1784. He was a member of the Massachusetts Convention that ratified the Constitution.

Lincoln, Mary Todd (1818–1882), married Abraham Lincoln in 1842. Her family sympathized with the Confederate cause, and this, together with the death of her husband and of three sons, unsettled her reason.

Lincoln, Robert T., born in 1843, is the son of Abraham Lincoln. He served in the Federal army from 1864 to 1865. He was admitted to the Illinois bar and practiced until 1881. He was Secretary of War in the Cabinets of Garfield and Arthur from 1881 to 1885. He was appointed U. S. Minister to Great Britain in 1889, serving till 1893.

Lincoln, Neb., was laid out in July, 1867, and shortly after became the capital of the State.

Lincoln's Prophecy. In the second inaugural address of President Lincoln he used the following prophetic words: "I see in the near future a crisis arising which unnerves me, and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until *all the wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed.* I feel at this time more anxious for my country than even in the midst of war."

Linn, Lewis F. (1795–1843), served during the War of 1812 as a surgeon. He was a member of the Kentucky Legislature in 1827. He

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represented Kentucky in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1833 to 1843.

"L'Insurgente." (See "Constellation.")

Little Crow, chief of the Sioux tribe of Indians, led an outbreak of the Indians on the Upper Minnesota in 1862, but was defeated at Wood Lake. He was shot while making a raid in 1863.

Little Giant, a nickname for Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, because of his small stature and great abilities.

"Little James," a small vessel, which, in company with the "Ann," brought reinforcements to the Pilgrims at Plymouth in August, 1623.

Little Magician, a nickname given to Martin Van Buren on account of his dexterity in political manipulations.

Little Rock, Ark., founded in 1820, became the capital of the then Territory the same year. During the Civil War it was held by the Confederates until it was captured by General Steele (September 10, 1863).

"Little Sarah," a privateer fitted out in 1793, at Philadelphia, by Citizen Genêt, the newly arrived French Minister. She sailed under French colors and was manned by American seamen, and cruised for British vessels. This was done against the prohibition of the American Executive.

Little Turtle, chief of the Miami Indians, died in 1812. He commanded at the defeat of General Harmar on the Miami in 1790, and of General St. Clair at St. Mary's in 1791. He was one of the signers of the Greenville treaty in 1795.

Little Van, a nickname for Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States.

Livermore, Mary A., born in 1821, distinguished herself during the Civil War by her labors in the Sanitary Commission. She is one of the foremost lecturers upon woman suffrage and temperance reform.

Livingston, Brockholst (1757–1823), served at Ticonderoga, and with Benedict Arnold at the surrender of Burgoyne in 1777. In 1807 he was appointed an Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, and served till his death.

Livingston, Edward (1764–1836), a brother of Robert R. Livingston, graduated at Princeton, and reached early in life a commanding position at the New York bar. From 1795 to 1801 he was a Democratic

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Congressman. While district attorney in the following years he became entangled in business, was deeply indebted to the Government, and removed to Louisiana to retrieve his fortunes. He was Congressman from that State in 1822–1829, U. S. Senator 1829–1831, Secretary of State 1831–1833, and Minister to France 1833–1835. His rank as a lawyer was very high, and his influence by his codes and legal writings was profound upon law here and in Europe. (See Batture Cases.)

Livingston, Philip (1716–1778), was a member of the New York Assembly from 1758 to 1769. He was a delegate to the Stamp-Act Congress of 1765, and a member of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1778. He was one of the committee to prepare an address to the people of Great Britain, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Livingston, Robert R. (1746–1813), graduated at King's (now Columbia) College and became a lawyer, member of the New York Assembly, and delegate to the Continental Congress. He served on the committee of five which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1781–1783, and was a prominent Federalist in the ratifying convention at Poughkeepsie in 1788. Meanwhile from 1777 to 1801 he was Chancellor of the State of New York, and in this position he administered the oath of office to Washington in 1789. While U. S. Minister to France in 1801–1805 he helped to negotiate the Louisiana Purchase. He is remembered also for his connection with many societies in New York City, and his association with Fulton in the beginnings of steamboat navigation.

Livingston, William (1723–1790), was a delegate from New Jersey to the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1776. He was Governor of New Jersey from 1776 to 1790. In 1787 he was a delegate to the convention that framed the Constitution and signed that instrument.

Livingston Manor, in New York, adjoining that of Rensslaerswyck, was granted by Governor Dongan in 1686 to Robert Livingston, an immigrant from Scotland.

Local Government. England, at the time when the first settlements were made in the United States, had well-developed local institutions, the country being subdivided into counties, the counties into hundreds, the hundreds into parishes or townships. In the Southern colonies, where the plantation system prevailed and the settlers were scattered over a large area, it was natural that, of the institutions to which the settlers were accustomed, they should keep in use rather those of the county. In the New England colonies, where population was

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more compact, it was rather the township's set of officers and institutions that were employed. Hence there grew up in the United States two types of local government,—in New England the township system, in the South the county system. In the Middle colonies a form of local government was instituted which kept in active existence both sets of institutions, and this is the type now most common in the West. History by Howard.

Local Option, the determination by the people of a town or other minor political community as to whether or not any licenses to sell intoxicating liquors shall be granted. This principle is established in many sections of the various States.

Locke, David R. (1833–1888), was author of a series of patriotic satires known as the " Nasby " letters. They exerted great influence during the Civil War.

Lockwood, Belva A. B., born in 1820, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court and the Court of Claims in 1879. She was the candidate of the Women's National Rights party in California for President of the United States in 1884.

Lockwood, James B. (1852–1884), accompanied the Lady Franklin Bay expedition with A. W. Greely in 1882, and, with Lieutenant Brainard, attained the most northerly point of land ever reached, at 83° 24′ N. until the Nansen expedition, 1895.

Loco-foco, the radical faction, 1835–1837, of the Democratic party, properly of New York, though the name was afterward made national. During the Federalist control of the Government, the method of granting bank charters and controlling banks was charged by the opposing faction with favoritism and corruption. Upon their gaining control, things did not, in the opinion of many, improve ; and in 1835 there was formed in New York the " Equal Rights party," opposed to special privileges in granting bank charters to corporations. At a meeting in Tammany Hall, October 29, 1835, the regular Tammany Democrats tried to gain control. Finding themselves outnumbered, they turned out the lights and retired. The Equal Rights men produced candles and " loco-foco " matches, and continued the meeting. Hence the name. This party was beaten at the elections, but nevertheless exercised considerable influence.

Locust Grove, Va., a battle of the Civil War during Meade's operations in Northern Virginia. This battle was desultory and lasted during two days, November 27–29, 1863. Meade's army had crossed the Rapidan, and at Payne's Farm, near Locust Grove, French's division

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had encountered the Confederate troops of Lee under Edward Johnson and Lee. That night Sedgwick and Warren were ordered to meet at Locust Grove for a co-operative attack on the Confederates. They intended to mass their forces and assault the Confederate flank, but the move failed. On the twenty-eighth there was a sharp battle of batteries, which accomplished little. The Federals were then ordered to retire.

Lodge, Henry Cabot, born in 1850, was assistant professor of history at Harvard College, and in 1880 and 1881 a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. He was elected as a Republican to the Congress of the United States from Massachusetts in 1886 and served till 1893, when he entered the Senate. He has published a "Short History of the English Colonies in America," "Studies in History" and lives of George Cabot, Alexander Hamilton and Daniel Webster.

Log Cabin and Hard Cider. In the campaign of 1840 the Whig candidate, Harrison, was a military man of plain manners. One of the Democratic papers, scoffing at the Whigs for taking a candidate not of the first caliber, advised that Harrison be given a log cabin and a barrel of hard cider, and he would stay contentedly in Ohio. This was taken up by the Whigs, and really helped to make their candidate popular with the masses. Log cabins were erected in great numbers in the cities, and were carried in processions, accompanied with barrels of cider.

Logan, Benjamin (1752–1802), a Kentucky pioneer, renowned for his great courage and endurance. He distinguished himself at Fort Logan, Chillicothe and Bryan's Station during Indian troubles.

Logan, John (1725?–1780), chief of the Mingo tribe of Indians, lived peacefully among the whites until 1774. In 1774 his family were massacred by Ohio settlers, and Logan instigated a war. The terrible barbarities were terminated by the defeat of the Indians at the Great Kanawha. He sent a famous pathetic message to Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, reviewing his wrongs.

Logan, John A., Jr. son of General Logan, went to the Philippines with a major's commission and participated in several engagements against the Filipinos. He was killed November 14, 1899, in a sharp fight with the natives near San Jacinto, and his body was brought back, with that of General Lawton's, for burial in America.

Logan, John Alexander (1826–1886), volunteered in the Mexican War, and became thereafter a lawyer and politican in Illinois. He was a Democratic Congressman in 1859–1861, but left Congress for the army, fought at Bull Run, and was made a colonel of Illinois volun-

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teers. At Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and in the Western army generally he was prominent, was appointed major-general, commanded a division in the Vicksburg campaign and a corps under Sherman in 1864, and on the battlefield of Atlanta succeeded McPherson in the Army of the Tennessee. "Black Jack" Logan was, in fact, one of the most noted non-West-Pointers of the war. He was Republican Congressman 1867–1871, and Senator 1871–1877 and 1879–1886. He received some votes at the Convention of 1884, and was nominated for second place on the ticket with Blaine, but not elected. He wrote "The Great Conspiracy."

Lone Jack, a hamlet of Jackson County, Missouri, that was the scene of a bloody encounter 1863 between a detachment of the Confederate General Price's command and 300 Union soldiers under Major Emory Foster. The Confederates were attacked at daylight, surprised and driven to the cover of houses, but they soon rallied and bitterly contested at every point. Both sides lost heavily, and though the Confederates, being inferior in number, withdrew, the battle ended without material advantage to either side.

Long, John D., lawyer and statesman, born 1838 in Maine. Speaker Massachusetts Legislature three terms. Lieutenant-Governor 1879, and Governor 1880–1881–1882. Congressman 1883 to 1889. Became Secretary of Navy March 5, 1897.

Long Island, N. Y., was settled about 1636 by the Dutch. The English settled the eastern portion of the island in 1640. Long Island passed into the hands of the Duke of York in 1664, and again came under Dutch control in 1673. In 1674 the island was again acquired by the British. At the beginning of the Revolution Washington made efforts to defend it against the English. It was taken by Howe in 1776, and was held by Great Britain until the close of the war.

Long Island, Battle of, August 27, 1776. The British plan of campaign was now to crush Washington in New York, seize the Hudson and thus divide the colonial forces. As Washington was inferior in numbers and efficiency he occupied Brooklyn Heights, with 9,000 men. Howe's only course was to dislodge him. He landed his men at Gravesend, L. I., and after four days' reconnoitering advanced in three divisions, 20,000 strong. Two divisions met the American outposts, 5,000 in number, under Stirling and Sullivan. On the arrival of the third division in their rear they utterly routed the Americans and captured Stirling and Sullivan and 1,000 of their men. The British now appeared before the American position, but refrained from an assault,

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preferring a siege. Clearly perceiving the danger of such a course Washington conveyed his army over to New York under cover of night, thus brilliantly snatching from the enemy the fruits of his victory; for, although New York had been taken, the colonial army was still unsubdued.

Longfellow, Henry W. (1807–1882), became a popular poet by the production of "The Psalm of Life" in 1838. This was followed by "Hyperion," "Hiawatha," "Tales of a Wayside Inn," "The Courtship of Miles Standish," etc., and a translation of Dante. The historical Craigie House was his home. He was a poet of genial temperament, beloved by all.

Longstreet, James, born in 1821, a Confederate general, graduated at West Point in 1842. He fought in the Mexican War, and had reached the rank of paymaster when he entered the service of the Confederacy. He distinguished himself at Bull Run, Williamsburg, the Seven Days' battles, led a corps at the second battle of Bull Run, and was renowned as a hard fighter. He commanded the Confederate left at Fredericksburg, the right at Gettysburg, and the left at Chickamauga. Soon after he was sent against Knoxville, but failed to take it. Returning to the Army of Northern Virginia he fought at the Wilderness and almost constantly down to Appomattox. After the war he held various offices in the customs and revenue service, was postmaster and marshal, and under President Hayes was U. S. Minister to Turkey.

Longwoods, Canada. Here Captain Holmes, while on the way to attack Fort Talbot, was attacked by the British March 3, 1814. The British lost more men, but the Americans were forced to return empty-handed.

Lopez, Narciso, a military adventurer and refugee from Havana, who in 1849, 1850 and 1851 planned, with the aid of Governor Quitman, of Mississippi, and other Southerners, the capture and annexation of Cuba. The first expedition was frustrated by President Tyler. The second, 300 strong, landed at Cardenas and captured the town, but was quickly expelled. Lopez was arrested in Savannah, Ga., but released for want of evidence. The third expedition landed at Las Pazas in 1851. The inhabitants fled instead of giving their aid. The invaders were set upon by the Government troops and quickly dispersed. Lopez fled to the mountains, but was captured and executed at Havana, September 1, 1851.

Los Angeles, Cal., was settled by the Spaniards in 1781. Gold

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discovered here in 1842 was the first authentic finding of the precious metal in California. The city was occupied by Stockton in 1846, but was retaken by the Californians. It was again captured in 1847.

Losantiville, Ohio, the name originally given to the settlement which is now the city of Cincinnati, by its founders, Patterson, Denman and Filson, of New Jersey, who had purchased land from the Scioto Company in 1788. The name is compounded of "os," Latin for mouth; "anti," Greek for opposite; "ville," French for city; and "L," the initial of the Licking River. The name was changed in 1790.

Lossing, Benson J. (1813–1891), of New York, author and wood-engraver, published "Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution," and others of the Civil War and War of 1812, a "National History of the United States," the "Statesman's Manual," lives of Zachary Taylor, Winfield Scott, Washington, etc., a history of New York, and "Biographies of Eminent Americans."

Lotteries. The history of American lotteries begins with that which the charter of 1612 authorized the Virginia Company to hold for the benefit of its colonizing schemes. In the eighteenth century they were extraordinarily popular in America. Legislatures authorized lotteries for every species of public improvement, for the building of churches and colleges, for the repair of losses to individuals by fire and otherwise; *e. g.*, Faneuil Hall, after the fire of 1761, was rebuilt by lottery. The Continental Congress tried to raise money by lottery in 1777. The sums annually employed by Americans in lottery speculations probably amounted to hundreds of thousands. The last lottery supported by governmental encouragement was the Louisiana State Lottery. An Act of Congress passed in 1890 attempted to crush it by forbidding it the use of the U. S. mails, which act compelled its removal to Honduras.

Loudon, Forts. There were two fortifications of this name during the colonial period. Both were erected for the purpose of defense against the Indians. One was erected in Loudon County, Tenn., on the Tennessee River, about 1750, and was the scene of an Indian massacre a few years later. The other was built in 1752 near Winchester, Va., for the protection of the town. It was a square with four bastions, mounting twenty-four guns and large enough to contain 450 men.

Louis XVI. (1754–1793), succeeded to the throne of France in 1774. He gave the American colonies very considerable aid during the Revolution, and burdened France with a debt in their behalf. His war with Great Britain lasted from 1778 to 1782. He was executed in 1793 during the French Revolution.

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Louisbourg, Cape Breton, Canada, a fort erected by the French in 1720. Upon the breaking out of King George's War in 1744, privateers were sent out from Louisbourg to harass the New England coast. Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, succeeded in raising, in 1745, a strong force of men and ships, to which all the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania contributed, either in money or supplies. An army of 3,250 men was dispatched against the fort under the command of William Pepperell, of Maine. This force began the siege April 30. Five unsuccessful attacks were made. Finally, the French garrison becoming mutinous, the commander of Louisbourg surrendered, June 17. The fort was restored to the French by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. It was again captured by Shirley in 1758, during the French and Indian War. On June 2, 1758, the British appeared before this fortress with 10,000 men under Amherst, and forty-one sail under Boscawen. The fort was defended by 3,080 regulars, five ships and seven frigates. On June 8, in spite of surf and a spirited resistance, the British gained a foothold on the island. The outposts were soon captured and lines drawn around the citadel. The French ships were burned or captured. The garrison attempted a sortie, but was repulsed. Half the men were in hospitals. On July 27 the fort capitulated, and the strongest point in America, and great stores, fell into the hands of the English.

Louisiana, the Creole State, was acquired by purchase from France in 1803. It was first visited by the Spaniard De Soto in 1541, who was buried in the Mississippi. In 1682 La Salle descended the river and took formal possession of the region in the name of Louis XIV., in whose honor it was named. In 1706 New Orleans was founded by Bienville. John Law secured control of the colony as a part of his Mississippi scheme in 1717. In 1762 France transferred her title to Spain, who restored the country again to France in 1800. Napoleon, following the plan of La Salle, proposed to found a new France in America, but was finally induced to sell the entire territory to the United States for $15,000,000 (1803). The following year the Territory of Orleans was formed from the portion of this vast purchase south of 33° north latitude. The northern portion was organized as the Louisiana Territory, the name of which was afterward changed to Missouri. In April, 1812, the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana. The final battle of the War of 1812 was fought at New Orleans after peace had been made at Ghent, but before the news had reached America. General Jackson repulsed with great slaughter the attack of the British under Sir Edward Pakenham upon New Orleans. From 1812 until 1830 the State was Democratic. After 1830 until 1850 the

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Whigs were usually in the majority. The State was carried for Polk in 1844 by fraud. The sugar planters wished for protection against foreign sugar. An ordinance of secession was passed in convention January 26, 1861. New Orleans was captured by United States forces April 25, 1862. The State was restored to its place in the Union, June 25, 1868. The present Constitution was made in that year. In July, 1871, the Republican party became divided into two factions, led by Warmoth and Kellogg. In January, 1872, there were two rival Legislatures; open conflict had been prevented by troops. Two candidates, McEnery and Kellogg, were nominated for Governor, and on January 14, 1873, both were inaugurated as Governor. Two rival U. S. Senators were elected. The Kellogg government was supported by the President at Washington. In 1876 the vote of the State was claimed by both parties, but was finally given to the Republicans by the Electoral Commission. Since 1876 the State has been Democratic in all elections. The population in 1812 was 76,556; in 1890, 1,118,587; 1900, 1,381,625.

Louisiana, District of. Included in the territory purchased of France by Jefferson, 1803. In 1804, when that southern part of the Louisiana Purchase which is now called the State of Louisiana was organized as the Territory of Orleans, all that was north of this was organized as the "District of Louisiana," under the Governor of Indiana Territory. In 1805 it was given a separate government as the Territory of Louisiana. In 1812 its name was changed to Missouri Territory.

Louisiana vs. Jumel, an important case before the U. S. Supreme Court, decided in 1882. The plaintiffs, holding bonds issued under the act of the Louisiana Legislature of 1874, known as Act No. 3, demanded payment of these bonds in 1880. Payment was refused in obedience to Article 3 of the Louisiana State Debt Act of 1880, carrying out provisions contained in the new Constitution of that State. This article recited that coupons of consolidated bonds falling due in January, 1880, were remitted. Suit was brought against officers of the State. The Circuit Court of Louisiana decided for the defendant, and its decision was confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground that relief could not be awarded against officers obeying the supreme power of the State; that the money is the State's property, not held in trust by the officers, except in the capacity of her servants.

Louisville, Ky., founded in 1778 by a company of settlers under Colonel George Rogers Clark. It became a city in 1828. The introduction of steam navigation on the Ohio in 1812 gave it importance as a center of river trade.

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Lourenzo Marquez Railway Seizure. In 1883 Colonel Edward McMurdo, an American living in London, obtained a concession from the King of Portugal for the construction of a railway from Lourenzo Marquez to the Transvaal frontier. Two months after the death of Colonel McMurdo in 1889 the railroad, with all connecting property, was seized by the Portuguese Government, on the ground that the road had not been built to the Transvaal frontier, as the conditions demanded. This was generally regarded as a pretext for seizure of a great property, for the boundary was not fixed until two years afterward. Many Englishmen were interested with Colonel McMurdo, and joint demands for reparation were made by the British and American Governments. The Portuguese Government abandoned its charge of technical breach of contract and confessed unwarranted seizure of the road. The case was submitted to arbitration in 1890, when the President of the Swiss Republic appointed as jurists of a tribunal Messrs. Blaesi, Hensler and Goldau. These jurists were simply to fix the amount of indemnity. Delagoa Bay is sometimes called the front door of the Transvaal, and the Delagoa Railroad is regarded as the most valuable sixty miles of trackage in the world. The Arbitration Commissioners did not render a decision in this very important case until March 29, 1900, when they found in favor of the claimants and condemned the Portuguese Government to pay to the heirs of McMurdo and others having rights the sum of $4,747,340.

Lovejoy, Elijah P. (1802–1837), established the St. Louis *Observer* in 1833, in which he ardently attacked slavery. He was compelled by violent pro-slavery sentiment to remove his paper to Alton, Ill., in 1836, where his establishment was sacked three times by a mob. At the fourth attack one of the mob was killed, whereupon he was shot by his assailants.

Lovelace, Francis (1618?–1675?), became Governor of New York in 1668. He established an arbitrary rule, and so oppressed the people that New York surrendered to a Dutch fleet in 1673 without opposition. He returned to England in 1673.

Lovell, Mansfield (1822–1884), fought at Chapultepec and Monterey in the Mexican War. He surrendered New Orleans to Admiral Farragut in 1862, commanded at Coffeeville and fought against Sherman at Kenesaw.

Low, Seth, born in 1850, while mayor of Brooklyn from 1881 to 1885, introduced many reforms and carefully guarded public interests. He became president of Columbia College in 1890.

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Lowell, James Russell (1819–1891), was born at Cambridge, graduated at Harvard, and devoted himself to belles-lettres, becoming eventually professor of that department and of modern languages at his university. Aside from his work as editor of the *Atlantic* and of the *North American Review*, his essays, "Among My Books," etc., his poems, "Fable for Critics," "Cathedral," "Commemoration Ode," etc., his political activity is to be noted. His "Biglow Papers," 1846–1848, helped powerfully the anti-slavery cause; a second series appeared in the period of the war. Lowell won general esteem as U. S. Minister to Spain 1877–1880, and to England 1880–1885. The volume, "Democracy and Other Essays," contains some of his contributions to political philosophy.

Lowell, Mass., was made a town in 1826 and incorporated as a city ten years later. The first cotton mill was started in 1823, and this industry has since grown to mammoth proportions.

Lowndes, Rawlins (1722–1800), was appointed a Judge in South Carolina by the crown, and affirmed the validity of unstamped public papers. He was president of the province from 1778 to 1780. He opposed the adoption of the Constitution as fatal to liberty.

Lowndes, William J. (1782–1822), was a member of the South Carolina Legislature from 1806 to 1810. He represented South Carolina in the U. S. House of Representatives from 1810 to 1822. He served on the Committee of Ways and Means from 1818 to 1822. He earnestly supported the War of 1812. He was a brilliant debater, and called by Henry Clay "the wisest man he had ever known in Congress."

Loyalists. From 1688 on, there was in every colony a party favorable to the crown. When the Revolutionary movements began, this party became more active. In no colony was there an overwhelming majority in favor of revolution. In some the majority was unfavorable. The loyalists in New England and the Middle States comprised a large part of the most respectable and eminent men. It is now recognized that a large number of them were patriotic in their resistance to the efforts to overturn the existing government. As the Revolution progressed they were treated with increasing harshness. Tories were ostracized, and in some cases tarred and feathered. Acts banishing them and confiscating their property were passed by most of the colonial conventions and legislatures. During the British occupation of New York, Philadelphia and the Southern States, loyalist regiments and more irregular organizations were formed and took part in the war, often with great bitterness. Exasperation against them was so great that at the

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end of the war most of them felt obliged to go into exile when the British troops withdrew. Thousands from the North went to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Canada. From the South many went to the Bahamas and West Indies. In the Treaty of 1783 the British endeavored to have articles inserted which should provide compensation for the dispossessed loyalists, but no more was secured than a promise to recommend the matter to the States. The States refused to do anything in the matter, though subsequently some ameliorations of their hardships were secured.

Luce, Stephen B., rear-admiral, born in 1827, was engaged in the battle of Port Royal, on the "Wabash," in 1862. He commanded the monitor "Nantucket" in 1863, and the "Pontiac" from 1864 to 1865. He was rear-admiral U. S. N. from 1885 to 1890.

Ludlow, William, major-general U. S. A., born Riverside, Long Island, November 27, 1843. Graduated at West Point, 1864, and commissioned 1st lieutenant corps of engineers. Chief engineer of Sherman's army in Savannah and the Carolinas campaign, 1864–5. He filled many civil positions, as engineer of public works, attaché U. S. Embassy, London, president of the U. S. Nicaragua Canal Commission, 1895, and author of several important public reports. In 1899 he was appointed Military Governor of Havana, and inaugurated a system of free schools in that city.

Lundy's Lane, Canada, a battle in the War of 1812. After the defeat of the British at Chippewa, General Drummond advanced to meet the victorious American army led by General Jacob Brown. The latter sent forward General Scott to menace the forts on the Niagara River. Near the Falls, July 24, 1814, he fell in with General Riall with 1,800 men, who were posted on a hill near Lundy's Lane. Scott sent forward Major Jesup, who by a flank movement gained the British rear and kept back reinforcements. Meantime Scott was hotly engaged against a much larger force. The American main army soon arrrived, and Colonel Miller stormed a battery which was the key to the British position. The British, with the reinforcements that now had arrived, attempted in vain to recapture this position. At midnight, after six hours of fighting, the battle ceased. The British next day took possession of the battle-field and four of the cannon captured. Both parties claimed the victory. The Americans lost about 850 men, the British nearly 900 in all.

Luther vs. Borden, a celebrated case in the U. S. Supreme Court. In 1842 Luther, of Massachusetts, brought action of trespass in the Cir-

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cuit Court of Rhode Island against Borden for entering his house by force. In 1841 a portion of the people of Rhode Island had framed a new Constitution and elected Thomas W. Dorr Governor in opposition to the charter government. That government, King being the executive, declared the State under martial law, and Luther's house was searched, he being implicated in the armed conspiracy against the constitutional government. Luther pleaded the constitutionality of the new government, but the Circuit Court found judgment against him, and this the Supreme Court of the United States confirmed, 1842. But it was decided that the question of the constitutionality of a State government lay rather with Congress than the judicial courts. Also it was decided that under martial law suspected persons might be legally arrested by State authority.

Lutherans in America. Dr. H. M. Mühlenberg is generally regarded as the founder of this church in America. Lutherans had settled in the country as early as 1621, and sent out probably the first missionaries to the Indians, but they remained unorganized till 1742, when Dr. Mühlenberg was induced to leave Halle, in order to organize the churches scattered throughout the colonies. The first synod was held in 1748, and others were held annually thereafter. The church grew rapidly under the care of its organizer. Schools were established, churches built, ministers ordained, and its numbers steadily increased till his death in 1787. The Civil War broke the church into Northern and Southern Synods, and doctrinal questions divided the former into two sects, but there is now a movement on foot to unite all bodies into one General Conference. Membership in 1900, 1,575,778.

Lyddite (from Lydd, England, its birthplace), called also melinite, peroxilene, and other names, is the most powerful of explosives used in war. It is made by boiling carbolic acid with an equal quantity of oil of vitriol, to which mixture some aquafortis is added. When cool it solidifies in yellow crystals which, after a course of washing, becomes pure picric acid. When this composition unites with oxide it forms lead picrate and a fearful explosion instantly takes place. In using the mixture the liquid picric acid is poured into empty cases, and, solidifying, it is transported without danger. The solidified acid, in proper charge, is placed in the gun and a small detonating charge of lead oxide is inserted in the shell, when it is to be fired.

Lyman, Phineas (1716–1774), of Connecticut, in 1755 was commander-in-chief of the Connecticut forces at Crown Point, and erected Fort Edward. He succeeded Sir William Johnson in command at Lake

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George in 1755. He commanded the Connecticut troops at Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1759, and at Oswego and Montreal. He commanded in the Havana expedition in 1762.

Lynch, William F. (1801–1865), planned and carried out the exploration of the Jordan and the Dead Sea in 1848. He entered the Confederate navy, commanding at Roanoke Island, at Albemarle Sound and at Smithville.

Lynch Law, the law administered during the Revolutionary period by Charles Lynch, a Virginia planter, and his associates, to Tories and other British sympathizers. The victims were hung up by their thumbs until they shouted: "Liberty forever!" but were never killed. In later years and at the present time the term is applied to summary executions without trial and usually by mob violence.

Lyon, Nathaniel (1818–1861), served with distinction at Contreras, Churubusco and the city of Mexico during the Mexican War. He served in Kansas during the political struggles and supported the cause of the Free-Soil party. In 1861 he was placed in command of the U. S. arsenal at St. Louis, and soon afterward succeeded General Harney in command of the department. He defeated the Confederates at Booneville and at Dug Spring under McCulloch. He sustained a defeat at Wilson's Creek by a superior force, and during the battle was killed.

Lyons, Richard B. P., Viscount (Lord Lyons) (1817–1887), was British Minister at Washington from 1858 to 1865. During the trying times of the Civil War he successfully conducted intricate negotiations and laudably discharged the duties of his position.

Lyon's Creek, Canada. An American force sent to destroy some supplies was here attacked October 19, 1814, by the British under Colonel Murray. The latter was defeated with the loss of 150 men, the Americans lost sixty-seven.

M.

McClellan, George Brinton (December 3, 1826—October 29, 1885), a noted American general, was born at Philadelphia, educated at the University of Pennsylvania and at West Point, where he was graduated in 1846. His service in the Mexican War was followed by duty as

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instructor in the Military Academy. He was sent to Europe as an expert to follow the course of the Crimean War, and published as a result "The Armies of Europe." For a few years he was engineer for the Illinois Central Railroad, and a railroad president. Appointed major-general, and intrusted with command in West Virginia at the beginning of the Civil War, he broke up Garnett's army, and was summoned to Washington after the Bull Run catastrophe. In August, 1861, he became commander of the Army of the Potomac, and in November he succeeded General Scott as commander-in-chief. McClellan's services in organizing the army were invaluable. Excess of caution and friction between the Washington authorities and himself led to disappointments in his achievements against the enemy. He commanded through the Peninsula campaign, executing his famous "change of base," was relieved of the command, reappointed September 7, 1862, after Pope's disasters, and commanded in the Antietam campaign. On November 7 he was removed and placed on waiting orders. He resigned from the army in 1864, and was the same year the Democratic candidate for President, receiving twenty-one electoral votes. He was Governor of New Jersey 1878–1881. "Little Mac" was phenomenally popular with the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac in spite of outside criticism.

McClelland, Robert (1807–1880), represented Michigan in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1843 to 1849. He was Governor of Michigan from 1852 to 1853. He was Secretary of the Interior in Pierce's Cabinet from 1853 to 1857.

McClernand, John A., born in 1812, represented Illinois in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1843 to 1851 and from 1859 to 1861. He organized a brigade in 1861, and commanded it at Belmont and Fort Donelson. He commanded a division at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post and on the Big Black River. He retired in 1864.

McCook, Alexander McD., general, born in 1831, commanded a regiment at Bull Run, and a division at Shiloh and in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaigns. He commanded a corps at Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga.

McCormick, Cyrus H. (1809–1884), born in Virginia, invented the reaping-machine in 1831.

McCosh, James, born in 1811, came to America from Scotland in 1868 to assume the presidency of the College of New Jersey (Princeton), and held that position till 1888. He wrote "The Methods of the Divine

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Government," and "An Examination of Mill's Philosophy." Died 1894.

McCrary, George W. (1835–1890), represented Iowa in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1869 to 1877. He was Secretary of War in Hayes' Cabinet from 1877 to 1879. He was a U. S. Circuit Judge from 1879 to 1884.

McCrea, Jane (1753–1777), was taken prisoner by Indians led by Le Loup, a Wyandotte chief, in 1777. On the way to the English camp they were met by other Indians led by Duluth, sent by David Jones, Miss McCrea's lover, to escort her to the English camp, where they were to be married. During the ensuing quarrel Le Loup shot Miss McCrea. The versions of this event are many.

McCulloch, Benjamin (1811–1862), commanded a company during the Mexican War at Monterey, Buena Vista and the city of Mexico. He was a U. S. Marshal from 1853 to 1857. He was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate service in 1861 and fought with distinction at Wilson's Creek and Pea Ridge, where he met his death.

McCulloch, Hugh, born in 1808, was cashier and manager of a bank at Fort Wayne, Ind., from 1835 to 1856, and president of the Indiana State Bank from 1856 to 1863. While Comptroller of the Currency (a new office) from 1863 to 1865 he organized the bureau and inaugurated the national banking system. He was Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinets of Lincoln and Johnston from 1865 to 1869. He successfully accomplished the funding of the national debt. He was again Secretary of the Treasury from 1884 to 1885. Died 1895.

MacDonough, Thomas (1783–1825), commodore, served in the Tripoli expedition under Decatur from 1803 to 1804. He gained a celebrated victory over a superior British squadron under Commodore Downie at Plattsburg on Lake Champlain in 1814. The British fleet consisted of sixteen vessels with ninety-five guns and 1,000 men, and lost about 200, besides prisoners. The American force consisted of fourteen vessels, carrying eighty-six guns and 850 men, and lost 112 men.

McDowell, Irvin (1818–1885), graduated at West Point in 1838 and served, like so many other West-Pointers, in the Mexican War. In 1861 he was appointed brigadier-general, and placed in charge of the Army of the Potomac. His plans for the first battle of Bull Run were admittedly excellent, but nothing could check the demoralization of the

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green troops. His reputation as a general was unjustly involved in the collapse of the army, and he was never again intrusted with high command. He was a corps commander in Virginia in 1862, fought at the battles of Cedar Mountain and second Bull Run; after the war he was a commander of various military departments, was promoted major-general in 1872, and retired in 1882.

McDuffie, George (1788–1851), represented South Carolina as a Democrat in the U. S. House of Representatives from 1821 to 1834. While chairman of the Ways and Means Committee he favored the maintenance of a U. S. bank. He drafted the address of South Carolina to the people of the United States in 1832. He was Governor of South Carolina from 1834 to 1836, and was a U. S. Senator from 1842 to 1846.

Mace. The mace used in the House of Representatives from 1789 on (ebony fasces surmounted by a silver eagle upon a silver globe) was destroyed when the British burned the Capitol in 1814. The present one was made in 1842.

McGillivray, Alexander (1740–1793), chief of the Creek Indians, aided the British during the Revolution. He afterward conducted atrocious raids along the Cumberland River. He had a strong mind, but was treacherous and cruel.

McGlynn, Edward, Roman Catholic priest, born in 1837, aided in founding the Anti-Poverty Society in 1887. He was removed from the pastorate of St. Stephen's Church, New York, on account of discountenancing parochial schools and advocating in public the land theories of Henry George, but was restored to favor in 1892.

McHenry, James (1753–1816), came to Philadelphia from Ireland about 1771. He served during the Revolution as surgeon and aide. He was a member of the Maryland Senate from 1781 to 1786, a delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress from 1783 to 1786, and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787. He was Secretary of War from 1796 to 1801 in the Cabinets of Washington and Adams.

McHenry, Fort, Baltimore, garrisoned by 1,000 men under Major Armistead during the War of 1812, guarded Baltimore against an attack by sea. September 13, 1814, Admiral Cochrane with sixteen heavy war-vessels opened bombardment upon the fort. Its guns failed to reach the fleet till some of the British vessels approached nearer. They met so warm a reception that they withdrew, badly damaged. A force

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of 1,000 men, landed to surprise the fort in the rear, was repulsed. At midnight the firing ceased; next day the British withdrew and Baltimore was safe. The only damage was on the American side, four killed and twenty-four wounded. During the bombardment Francis S. Key, a prisoner on board the British fleet, wrote the "Star-Spangled Banner."

MacArthur, Arthur, Major General, born in Massachusetts 1843, enlisted 1861, as private in the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin and fought with great bravery at Franklin, Perryville, Stone River and Missionary Ridge; at the latter he planted his regiment's colors on the enemy's works, for which gallantry he was voted a gold medal. He rose by promotions to colonel, and after the close of the civil war he joined the regular army and became a famous Indian fighter. At the opening of the Spanish-American War the President appointed him a brigadier general, and in 1898 sent him to the Philippines, where he was soon after made a major general of volunteers. Major General Otis resigned the post of Military Governor of the Philippines on May 1, 1900, to which position General MacArthur was immediately appointed. Succeeded by Gen. Chaffee in 1901.

McKean, Thomas (1734–1817), Governor, was prominent in the Stamp-Act Congress of 1765 as a delegate from Delaware, and aided in drafting the memorial to the lords and commons. He was a member of the Continental Congress from Delaware from 1774 to 1783, and its president in 1781. He aided in drafting the Articles of Confederation, and was prominent in securing the Declaration of Independence, of which he was one of the signers. He was Chief Justice of Pennsylvania from 1777 to 1799, and Governor from 1799 to 1808.

McKinley, Wm., Congressman and Governor of Ohio, was born at Niles, O., on Jan. 29, 1843, and served as a volunteer in the Civil War. He was a member of the House of Representatives from 1877 to 1891, and as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means had the chief hand in framing the Tariff Act of October 1, 1890, commonly called the McKinley Act. From January, 1892, to January, 1896, he was Governor of Ohio. Elected President of the United States November 3, 1896, inaugurated March 4, 1897, and renominated at Philadelphia, June 21, 1900. Re-elected in November, and re-inaugurated March 4, 1901. Shot by anarchist Czolgosz at Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., September 6, 1901, and died from effect of the wounds September 14, 1901, at 2.15 A. M. Buried at Canton, O., September 19.

McKinley Act, the bill regulating duties on imports, submitted to Congress by Representative McKinley, of Ohio, and which became a law October 1, 1890.

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McLane, Louis (1786–1857), of Delaware, was Representative in Congress from 1817 to 1827, Senator from 1827 to 1829, Minister to England from 1829 to 1831, and Secretary of the Treasury in Jackson's Cabinet from 1831 to 1833, when he resigned rather than order the removal of the deposits. He was then Secretary of State for a year. In 1845–46 he was again Minister to England.

McLaws, Lafayette, born in 1821, was graduated at West Point, resigned from the U. S. army in 1861, and became a major-general in the Confederate service. He distinguished himself as a division commander at Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Died 1897.

McLean, John (1785–1861), born in New Jersey, but brought up in Ohio, was a Representative from Ohio from 1813 to 1817, and Postmaster-General from 1823 to 1829, in the administrations of Monroe and John Quincy Adams. From 1830 to 1861 he was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. In the Dred Scott case he dissented from the opinion of Chief Justice Taney.

McLeod, Alexander, a Canadian temporarily in New York State in 1841, was arrested and indicted for participation in the "Caroline" affair. The British Minister demanded his release, alleging that, the case being international, jurisdiction over it belonged to the U. S. Government, not to the State courts. Such was also the view of the U. S. Government. But the courts of New York held, on the contrary, that the burning of the "Caroline" was not an act of magistracy on the part of the Canadian Government, that McLeod was therefore individually responsible and amenable to the New York courts. He proved an alibi.

McMaster, John Bach, born in 1852, is the author of a "History of the People of the United States from the Revolution to the Civil War," of which three volumes have appeared, and a "Life of Benjamin Franklin."

Macomb, Alexander (1782–1841), entered the U. S. army in 1799, and at the outbreak of the War of 1812 was adjutant-general of the army. Taking service in the field he, in September, 1814, won the victory of Plattsburg over Sir George Provost, and was made major-general. From 1835 to 1841 he was commander-in-chief of the army.

Macon, Fort, N. C., captured from the Confederates by General Parke, commanding 35,000 troops from Burnside's army, April 23, 1862. The fort was garrisoned by 500 Confederates under Colonel White.

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"Macon Bill No. 2," a bill so called from its author, Nathaniel Macon, was passed by Congress on May 1, 1810, as a means of extricating the United States from the difficulties caused by the aggressions of England and France. It provided that commerce should be free, but that if either England should withdraw her Orders-in-Council or France her Berlin and Milan Decrees, intercourse should be prohibited with the nation which retained them.

Macon, Nathaniel, see appendix, page 487.

Macon Road, Ga., a battle during Sherman's investment of Atlanta, July 26, 1864. McCook, commanding 4,000 Federals, was defeated and captured by 6,000 Confederates of Hood's army under Ransom.

McPherson, James B. (1828–1864), a brilliant young general of the Civil War, was graduated from West Point in 1853. In 1862 and 1863 he was with Grant in the Tennessee and Vicksburg campaigns, commanding a corps with distinguished success. In the spring of 1864 he was put in command of the Army of the Tennessee, and assisted Sherman in his advance into Georgia. He had a most important part in the fighting against Johnston at Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain. He was killed in the battle against Hood at Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

MacVeagh, Wayne, lawyer, born in Pennsylvania in 1833, was U. S. Minister to Turkey from 1870 to 1871, headed a commission of investigation in Louisiana appointed by President Hayes in 1877, was Attorney-General of the United States under Garfield in 1881, and in 1893 was appointed Minister to Italy.

Madison, Dorothy Paine (1772–1849), wife of President Madison, was a beautiful and accomplished Quakeress. Her first husband was John Todd, a Philadelphia lawyer. She married Mr. Madison in 1794, and was unusually successful as a President's wife.

Madison, James (1751–1836), fourth President of the United States, was born in King George County, Va. He was well educated, graduated at Princeton in 1772, and was early distinguished for sound judgment, discretion, acquirements, industry and patriotism. In 1774 he was a member of the Committee of Public Safety of Orange County, and in 1776 became a member of the Virginia Convention. From 1780 to 1784 he was a member of the Continental Congress, and, in spite of his youth and modesty, had a leading share in its deliberations, and especially its committee-work, for which his sensible and methodical mind was peculiarly apt. In the Virginia Assembly (1784–87) he did

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great service in securing religious liberty and in promoting the movement toward a better union of the States. Probably no one else contributed more to this end in all America. He was a member of the Alexandria-Mount-Vernon Conference of 1785, of the Annapolis Convention of 1786, and of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, in which he had the most influential part, through his own talents for constructive statesmanship and also through his persuasive and conciliatory spirit. In 1788 he wrote a portion of the *Federalist*, and did more than any one else to secure the ratification of the Constitution by Virginia. From 1789 to 1797 he was a leading member of Congress, inclining more and more to the doctrines and party of Jefferson. He wrote the Virginia resolutions of 1798. From 1801 to 1809 he was Secretary of State in Jefferson's Cabinet, and from 1809 to 1817 he was President of the United States, being elected over C. C. Pinckney in 1808, and over DeWitt Clinton in 1812. The chief event in his administration was the War of 1812, which he managed feebly. His Cabinet consisted of Robert Smith (1811–17 James Monroe), Secretary of State; Albert Gallatin (1814 G. W. Campbell, 1814 A. J. Dallas, 1816 W. H. Crawford), Secretary of the Treasury; William Eustis (1813 John Armstrong, 1814 J. Monroe, 1815 W. H. Crawford), Secretary of War; Paul Hamilton (1813 William Jones, 1814 B. W. Crowninshield), Secretary of the Navy; Cæsar A. Rodney (1811 William Pinckney, 1814 Richard Rush), Attorney-General. The Vice-Presidents were George Clinton, 1809–1813; Elbridge Gerry, 1813–1814. From 1817 to his death Madison lived in retirement at Montpelier, Va.

Madison, Fort (near St. Louis). Attacked September 5, 1812, by a party of Winnebagoes. After three days' fighting the Indians withdrew. The American loss was one man.

Madoc, or **Madog,** a Welsh prince, son of Owain Gwynedd, is said, in accordance with a tradition first published in the sixteenth century, to have sailed west about 1171 and discovered America. The first mention of this Madog is in a Welsh poem of the fourteenth century. He is not known to have existed, and the story of his discovery is not now believed by the most competent authorities.

Magazines. The first American literary periodical was the "General Magazine and Historical Chronicle," issued by Franklin at Philadelphia in 1741. In the same year and place appeared the "American Magazine," but neither lived a year. In 1743 an "American Magazine and Historical Chronicle" began to be published in Boston. The first which appeared in New York was the "Independent Reflector," weekly,

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1752. Other important magazines of the eighteenth century were the "Pennsylvania Magazine" of 1775, the "American Museum," 1787-1797; the "Massachusetts Magazine," 1789-1796, and the "New York Magazine," 1790-1797. Of much more value were the "Portfolio," Philadelphia, 1801-1825, and the "Monthly Anthology," Boston, 1803-1811. The first important review was the "North American Review," founded in 1815 at Boston. The chief predecessor of the modern literary and miscellaneous magazines of America was the "Knickerbocker," 1832-1860. Of the leading magazines of the present time, Harper's was founded in 1850, Scribner's (later the "Century Magazine") in 1870, the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1857.

Magoffin, Beriah (1815-1885), a prominent member of the Democratic party, was Governor of Kentucky from 1859 to 1862. His sympathies inclined toward the Confederates, but he maintained a policy of neutrality.

Magruder, John B. (1810-1871), Confederate major-general, commanded the forces in the Peninsula in 1862, the Department of Texas during the remainder of the war, after which he served under Maximilian in Mexico.

Maguaga, Mich., about fourteen miles from Detroit, scene of a minor engagement in the War of 1812, August 9, 1812. Colonel Miller, attempting to clear the road to Detroit, attacked the British and Indians, under General Proctor and Tecumseh. Though successful he was obliged to give up his advance movement.

Mahan, Alfred Thayer, born in 1840. Rose to be captain in the U. S. navy. Authority on naval strategy and history and the author of many books.

Mahone, William, born in 1826, Confederate major-general, and noted for hard fighting in several battles, especially at Petersburg, about 1878 organized and became the leader of the party called Readjusters, advocating repudiation of the State debt of Virginia. From 1881 to 1887 he was a Senator from Virginia. Died October 8, 1895.

Maine, name probably meaning main-land, as distinguished from the islands off its coast. It was first settled by a party led by George Popham in 1607, but this was temporary. By grants of 1622, 1629 and 1639, Sir Ferdinando Gorges obtained the territory between the Piscataqua and the Kennebec. In 1652 and again in 1668, Massachusetts obtained possession of this part of Maine. Eastern Maine, held by the

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Duke of York from 1664, fell to Massachusetts in 1691. The "District of Maine" remained a part of Massachusetts till 1820, when it was admitted to the Union as a separate State on April 15. Its Constitution, framed in that year, is still in operation. In 1842 the Ashburton Treaty settled the long-standing dispute regarding its northeast boundary. Its boundary with New Hampshire had been settled in 1737. The "Maine law," prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, was passed in 1851 and permanently in 1858. Maine was almost constantly Democratic from 1820 to 1854; almost constantly Republican from 1856 to the present time (1894). In 1880 a Democratic Governor and council "counted in" a Democratic-Greenback Legislature, and for a brief period there were two bodies claiming to be Legislatures. In 1790 the population of Maine was 97,000, in 1820 298,000, in 1890 661,000, in 1900, 694,466.

Maine Law, a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, first adopted in Maine in 1851.

"Maine," U. S. battleship, was blown up in the harbor of Havana on the night of February 15, 1898, by a mysterious explosion from without, and 266 men were lost, including officers. Captain Charles D. Sigsbee was in command.

Mallory, Stephen R. (1813–1873), of Florida (though of New England parentage), was a Senator from Florida from 1851 to 1861. During most of this time he was chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. On the formation of the Confederate Government he was appointed by President Davis Secretary of the Navy, which office he held during the continuance of the Confederacy.

Malolos, a town of nearly 4,000 inhabitants 20 miles north of Manila, on the Deguypan railway. On September 15, 1898, it was made the capital of the Philippine revolutionary government, the ceremonies of opening the Congress being witnessed by many Americans, towards whom Aguinaldo and his followers were at the time distinctly friendly. After the uprising of February 9, 1899, Aguinaldo garrisoned the place with nearly 5,000 troops, which was attacked by General MacArthur's brigade on the morning of March 31. After a slight defense the Filipinos set fire to the Presidentia and other stately buildings, and then hastily fled. The American troops entered the town about noon, but too late to save the capitol building from destruction, but the flames were prevented from spreading further.

Malvern Hill, a battle in the Civil War, the last of the "Seven

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Days' " battles, July 1, 1862, by which McClellan completed his change of base to the James River. After the battle of Frayser's Farm, McClellan had retreated with his 85,000 Federal troops to Malvern Hill, a strong position on an elevated plateau shaped like an amphitheater. His lines were securely posted behind fences, ditches and hedges, their batteries and infantry commanding the slope which the Confederates must ascend to attack them. Lee ordered an attack, which was meant to be made simultaneously by all parts of his line at a given signal, the " Confederate yell." But his lieutenants were so separated that the signal could not be heard, and the attacks were therefore feeble and disorganized. D. H. Hill and Magruder bore the brunt of the fight. Time after time they charged the impregnable Federal position, but in vain. They were always driven back with fearful slaughter. The battle lasted until nightfall. During the night McClellan retired under cover of a violent storm.

Manassas, Va., the field of two engagements during the Civil War. July 21, 1861, Johnston and Beauregard, with 31,000 Confederates, defeated 28,000 Federals under McDowell. August 21, 1862, **Hooker,** Federal, with 40,000 troops, was defeated by Lee and Jackson.

" Mandamus Councilors," a name opprobriously applied by the revolutionary party in Massachusetts to those members of the council of the province who, in August, 1774, accepted appointment by writ of mandamus at the hands of Governor Gage. By the charter of 1691 councilors had been elected by the House of Representatives. The Massachusetts Charter Act of 1774, to punish Massachusetts, gave Governor power to appoint them.

Mandans, a small tribe of Indians, numbering about 500, now dwelling on a reservation in Dakota near Bismarck. They were first heard of about 1772. They then lived on the Missouri, about 1,500 miles up from its mouth. They are of light complexion, hence many vain attempts to trace their descent from the supposed Welsh colony of Prince Madoc.

Mangoaks, a tribe of Indians in North Carolina, into whose country Ralph Lane, commander of Raleigh's colony, in 1586 attempted an expedition, on information of a pearl fishery among them.

Mangum, Willie P. (1792–1861), of North Carolina, was a Representative from that State from 1823 to 1826, and Senator from 1831 to 1836 and from 1840 to 1853, serving as a Whig. In 1836 he received the electoral votes of South Carolina for the Presidency.

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Manhattan, the original, apparently Indian, name of the island on which New York is now situated. In 1613 the first settlement was made, of the nature of a trading-post. In 1626 Peter Minuit, director for the Dutch West India Company, bought the island of the Indians for sixty guilders ($24).

Manila, Battle of (Philippines), May 1, 1898. The U. S. Naval Squadron, viz., the "Olympia," "Baltimore," "Raleigh," "Petrel," "Concord," and "Boston," under Commodore Dewey, destroyed the Spanish squadron under Admiral Montojo, viz., the "Reina Christina," "Castilla," "Don Antonia de Ulloa," "Isla de Luzon," "Isla de Cuba," "General Lezo," "Marquis de Duero," "Cano Velasco," and "Isla de Mindanao," and silenced the land batteries. Spanish lost two commanders and about 650 men killed and wounded. Americans had six men wounded.

Manila, City of, capital of the Philippine Islands, and the center of a large eastern commerce, was founded by Legaspi in 1571. It is situated on the eastern shore of a circular bay, of Luzon, 120 miles in circumference, the country about being so level that the harbor is an unsafe one during the monsoons, and vessels are often compelled to take refuge from storms in the naval port of Cavité. The city contains a population of about 190,000, of Chinese, Japanese, Singalese, Spaniards and mixed native races. The River Pasig, that debouches at the city, is fourteen miles long, fed by an inland lake called Laguna de Bayo. The city has several times suffered severely from earthquakes and tornadoes, the greatest being one that occurred in October, 1882. The city was captured from the Spaniards, General Augustin, August 13, 1898, by American troops commanded by General Merritt, in conjunction with Dewey's fleet.

Manley, John (1733–1793), born in England, but settled in Marblehead, Mass., was commissioned by Washington to cruise off Boston and intercept Gage's supplies, October 24, 1775. He opened the naval operations of the Revolution by capturing the "Nancy," laden with military supplies, on November 29. In 1776 he was made the second captain in the U. S. navy, and commanded the "Hancock" in 1776 and 1777, and privateers subsequently. He was twice made a prisoner.

Mann, Horace (1796–1859), of Massachusetts, educator, was graduated at Brown University in 1819. From 1837 to 1848 he was secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education. He reformed the educational system of the State, introducing normal schools and teachers'

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conventions, and exerted a wide influence throughout the country in regard to educational matters. From 1848 to 1853 he was an anti-slavery Whig Congressman, and from 1853 to his death was president of Antioch College.

Manning, Daniel (1831–1887), of New York, chairman of its Democratic State Committee from 1881 to 1884, was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Cleveland in 1885, and served as such till 1887.

Manors, in the United States. Manors of the English type, *i. e.*, landed estates granted on such terms that the right of property carried with it rights of jurisdiction, were created in several of the colonies. In 1636 the Proprietor of Maryland ordained that every grant of 2,000 acres to any man should be erected into a manor. Bohemia Manor, My Lady's Manor and Doughoregan Manor are celebrated, as also Penn Manor in Pennsylvania. Under the Duke of York Martha's Vineyard was the Manor of Tisbury. In New Netherland the Dutch West India Company erected manors for the patroons.

Mansfield, J. K. F. (1803–1862), general, was commander of the Department of Washington during the earlier part of the Civil War, and was killed at Antietam.

Manteo, a friendly Indian of the Roanoke region, was helpful to Raleigh's colony of 1585–86. He had visited England with Amidas and Barlow just before.

Manufactory Bank, a short-lived scheme in Massachusetts in 1740 to establish a bank by securing its issues by a mortgage on the real estate of each subscriber to the amount of his subscription. It was supported by traders and people in the rural districts and by the House of Representatives, but was opposed by a strong party. It issued £50,000 of notes and then failed.

Manufactures. American manufactures began with the making of glass at the Jamestown colony. At first the chief manufactures in the colonies were of ships, lumber and iron. Domestic manufactures continued till long after the Revolution to be an important portion, especially in the article of cloth. Soon the amount of American exports of manufactured articles was so great that English manufacturers complained. In 1699 Parliament enacted that no woolen manufactures should be shipped from the colonies. The iron manufacture was re-

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pressed by a series of laws beginning in 1719. Export of hats was forbidden in 1731, and several other similar prohibitions were enacted. The Revolution stimulated manufactures and States tried to foster them by bounties. Yet in 1789 they were still in their infancy. The country was mainly agricultural, though there were some important manufactures of heavy iron goods, paper, glass, gunpowder, rum, leather and textiles, and excellent ships were built. The slightly protective tariff of 1789 increased manufactures, the War of 1812 still more so, insomuch that in 1815 the amount of capital in the cotton and woolen industries was probably $50,000,000. After the war a great development of American manufactures began, those created by the war demanding increased protection, and receiving it in the tariffs of 1824 and 1828. Manufacturing towns arose, and American life ceased to be exclusively agricultural and rural. This development, however, was almost entirely in the North. When the Civil War broke out, the South was almost without manufactures, while the industrial life of the North was becoming more and more varied. Since the war the manufactures of the United States have developed to such an extent that they are the leading manufacturing country of the world, and make one-fourth of its entire total of manufacturing. The amount of manufacturing done in the United States has been more than doubled from 1880 to 1900. In the South the development in the past fifteen years has been marvellous. The history of some of the leading industries is treated in separate articles.

Marbois, Francois de Barbe-, Marquis de (1745–1837), was sent from France to the United States as secretary of legation in 1779, and remained until 1785. When appointed to cede Louisiana to the United States in 1803, he secured 30,000,000 francs more than the French administration had demanded. He wrote "Complot d'Arnold et Sir Henry Clinton contre les États-Unis d'Amérique," and "L'Histoire de la Louisiane et de la Cession."

Marbury vs. Madison. William Marbury and others, having been appointed justices of the peace in the District of Columbia by President Adams, with the consent of the Senate, and having, on President Jefferson's accession, failed to receive their respective commissions of appointment, moved the Supreme Court to issue a mandamus to James Madison, Secretary of State, commanding him to deliver their several commissions. The court decided that Marbury was legally entitled to his commission, but that the Constitution did not invest it with the authority to issue a mandamus in such a case. The rule was discharged February, 1803. Thus the court declared unconstitutional a portion of an Act of Congress, the Judiciary Act of 1789, which purported to grant such authority. This was the first im-

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portant case in which the Court set aside an act of Congress because of conflict with the Constitution.

March Fourth, the day chosen for the Presidential inauguration. Its choice dates from the year 1788, that day being designated, after the ratification of the Constitution by the States, as inauguration day, by the Congress of the old Confederation. They fixed on the first Wednesday in January, 1789, for the choice of the electors; the first Wednesday in February for the voting by the electors; the first Wednesday in March (March 4 that year) for the inauguration. The Twelfth Amendment makes this the constitutional day.

March to the Sea, General Sherman's celebrated march from Atlanta to Savannah with a Union army of over 60,000 men, November 15 to December 21, 1864. Burning the Confederate shops, depots and storehouses, and leaving Thomas with two corps to look after Hood, Sherman set out with the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth corps of infantry, 5,063 cavalry under Kilpatrick, 1,812 artillerymen, and enormous trains of wagons and ambulances. The line of march extended nearly sixty miles through the very heart of the Confederacy, passing through Rough and Ready, Jonesboro, Covington, McDonough, Macon, Milledgeville, Gibson, Louisville, Millen, Springfield and many smaller towns. The march was 300 miles in length. The soldiers were allowed to pillage freely, discriminating between the rich and poor. The Georgia Central Railroad was wholly destroyed, besides thousands of dollars' worth of other property. Foraging parties preceded the army, and scouts were kept constantly on the lookout for Confederate attacks. Sherman lost 764 men on the march. Savannah was captured, after some days of siege, December 21, Sherman presenting the city to Lincoln as a "Christmas present."

Marcy, Randolph B. (1812–1887), served in the Mexican War, and was brevetted major-general for services during the Civil War. From 1869 to 1881 he was inspector-general. He published "Exploration of the Red River" in 1852.

Marcy, William Larned (1786–1857), an American Cabinet officer, graduated at Brown, became a lawyer, took part in the War of 1812, and became a Democratic editor in Troy. He was one of the leaders in the "Albany Regency," and a master in political management. In 1823–1829 he was Comptroller of New York, Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court 1829–1831, and in 1831–1833 member of the U. S. Senate, where he made his famous "To the victors belong the spoils"

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speech. He was Governor of New York 1833–1839, Secretary of War 1845–1849, and Secretary of State 1853–1857. In the latter office he has won general regard for his able treatment of difficult international questions.

Margry, Pierre, born in 1818, made extensive investigations and valuable discoveries while archivist of the marine and colonies in Paris, concerning La Salle and explorations in the Mississippi Valley.

Mariana, a tract of country, which included a large portion of the present State of New Hampshire, granted to John Mason in 1629, by the council for New England. It extended from the Salem River to the Merrimac.

Maries des Cygnes (Marsh of the Swan), a small stream in eastern Kansas, which becomes the Gasconade in Missouri. Near the border line of Kansas and Missouri, on the bank of the Maries des Cygnes, a dreadful tragedy took place in 1858, which has been made famous by one of Whittier's anti-slavery poems. The event so dramatically described by the poet was the arrest of fourteen farmers by Missouri desperadoes, who bound their victims to stakes and shot them to death for the crime of opposing the introduction of slavery into Kansas.

Marine, Secretary of, an office created by act of the Continental Congress, February 7, 1781, to supersede the Board of Admiralty in the supervision of naval affairs. The duties corresponded to those of the present Secretary of the Navy, with certain restrictions, but before the end of the year its duties were given to the Treasury Department.

Marine Hospital Service. In 1798 an act was passed in accordance with which twenty cents per month might be detained from the wages of all seamen, to be paid over to the collector of the ports where ships might enter on their return voyages, toward a fund for the erection of hospitals for merchant seamen. This service has been placed under the charge of the Department of the Treasury.

Mariner's Quadrant was invented by Thomas Godfrey, of Germantown, Pa., 1730.

Marines. The United States Marine Corps was first established by Act of Congress November 10, 1775, authorizing the enlistment of two battalions to be called the "first and second battalions of marines." The Marine Corps was re-established by Act of Congress July 11, 1798. By this act the marines are at any time liable to do duty in the forts and garrisons of the United States. While enlisted they are exempt

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from arrest for debt or contract. There is no regimental organization, but the corps may be formed into companies as the President directs. The marines are at all times subject to the laws and regulations of the navy. By the Act of 1874, the commander-in-chief of marines is entitled to the rank and pay of a colonel.

Marion, Francis (1732–1795), a Revolutionary general, was a South Carolinian planter, of Huguenot descent. He fought in the Cherokee War and sat in the Provincial Congress. Enlisting at the opening of the Revolution, he was present at the British repulse off Charleston 1776, and took part in the unfortunate Savannah expedition of 1779. His noted period is the last three years of the war. He organized in 1780 a celebrated partisan corps, "Marion's brigade," famous for the activity of its movements, telling blows and simplicity of fare. Marion, surnamed the "Swamp-Fox," operated in the neighborhood of the Pedee River and other parts of the Carolinas. He was engaged in the capture of Fort Watson, took Georgetown, commanded the right at Eutaw Springs, and continued his harassing of the British through 1782. He was subsequently a State Senator.

Mark, a silver coin weighing eleven pennyweights six grains, offered by Morris to the Continental Congress in 1783 for consideration as a national coin, but not accepted. It was equivalent to ten of his "cents," seventy of ours. Obverse: An eye, the center of a glory, thirteen-points cross, equidistant a circle of as many stars. Legend: Nova Constellatio. Reverse: U. S. 1.000, a wreath surrounding. Legend: Libertas. Justitia. 1783. This, with the quint, were known as the Nova Constellatio patterns.

Marmaduke, John S. (1833–1887), was promoted major-general in the Confederate service, and fought at Shiloh, Little Rock and Fort Scott. He was elected Governor of Missouri in 1884, and served till his death.

"Marmion," Case of the. Under an act of the South Carolina Legislature passed in 1822, any free negroes entering the ports of the State on ships could be imprisoned until the ship departed. This was done in the case of the "Marmion." In 1824 the Attorney-General and in 1823 the District Court of the United States rendered opinions that this law was incompatible with the Constitution and the international obligations of the United States.

Marquette, Jacques (1637–1675), one of the most noted of the "pioneers of France in the New World," was born at Laon in France,

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and entered the Jesuit order. In 1666 he emigrated to Canada. In the course of his missionary work among the Indians in the Great Lake region he made various explorations. He founded a mission at Sault Sainte Marie and one at Mackinaw. Marquette and Joliet, in 1673, made a long journey by canoes by way of the Illinois River to the Mississippi and down that stream to Arkansas; of this voyage Marquette has left an account in his journal. The next year he built a log hut on the site of Chicago, and thence pushed on to Kaskaskia. While laboring among the Illinois Indians his health gave way, and he died on his return to the North.

Marsh, George P. (1801–1882), represented Vermont in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1843 to 1849. He was Minister to Turkey from 1849 to 1853, and to Italy from 1861 to 1882, and was a distinguished scholar.

Marshall, Humphrey (1812–1872), represented Kentucky in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1849 to 1852, and from 1855 to 1859. He was a brigadier-general in the Confederate army and a Confederate Senator.

Marshall, James W. (1812–1885), discovered the first gold in California while superintending the construction of a mill-race in Coloma, 1848.

Marshall, John (September 24, 1755—July 6, 1835), the greatest of American jurists, was born at Germantown, Fauquier County, Va. He was deprived of a collegiate education, and was a youth when the Revolutionary War began. Young Marshall served as a regimental officer through the struggle, and fought at Brandywine, Monmouth, etc. He then applied himself to the law, entered the Virginia House of Burgesses and the council. As a member of the convention for ratifying the Federal Constitution in 1788, he contended on the Federalist side ably and successfully against the eloquence of Patrick Henry and his colleagues. With Gerry and C. C. Pinckney he was Envoy to France in 1797 at the time of Talleyrand's attempted bribery of the United States. Returning the next year he served as Congressman in 1799–1800, and as Secretary of State 1800–1801. President Adams in 1801 appointed Marshall Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which position he held until his death. He is famous in the national annals for his great opinions defining and interpreting the Federal Constitution, and aiding to consolidate the Union. He presided over the Burr trial, and in 1829 was a member of the Virginia convention for revising the State Constitution. Marshall wrote a life of Washington in five volumes, afterward

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revised and condensed in two volumes. His writings were edited by Story.

Marshals. The Judiciary Act of 1789 provided for officers called marshals, whose functions with respect to the Federal courts were to be like those of sheriffs with respect to the State courts. In 1790 they were intrusted with the census enumeration, and so frequently with respect to later censuses.

Marshfield, Mass., noted as the home of Daniel Webster. He died and was buried there.

Martha's Vineyard, discovered in 1602 by Bartholomew Gosnold, who gave the name to a smaller island now called No Man's Land, whence it was transferred. Martha's Vineyard was at first called Capawak. It was settled in 1642 by Thomas Mayhew, an English merchant, who purchased the island from Lord Stirling, to whom it had been granted with other territory. Mayhew established a missionary post and made many converts among the Indians. In 1644, the island was placed under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts by the Federal Commissioners of New England. It was later transferred to New York, but was restored to Massachusetts in 1692.

Martin, Luther (1744–1826), Attorney-General of Maryland, was a member of the Annapolis Convention. He was a delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress from 1784 to 1785. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, but opposed the adoption of the Constitution. He was counsel for defense in the trials of Judge Chase and Aaron Burr, having in his later years become a Federalist.

Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee, Virginia. In 1791 Martin brought a suit of ejectment against the defendant in the District Court of Virginia for the recovery of certain lands. This court decided for the defendant. The Court of Appeals of Virginia reversed this decision, and their judgment was in turn reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1816. This judgment the Court of Appeals of Virginia refused to execute, being of the "unanimous opinion that the appellate power of the Supreme Court of the United States does not extend to this court under a sound construction of the Constitution of the United States," and "that the Act of Congress to that effect is not in pursuance of the said Constitution." The Supreme Court overruled this decision and established its prerogative upon such points.

Martling Men, in New York political history, the members of a

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union of Burrites and Lewisites (followers of Morgan Lewis), mostly Democrats, formed in 1807. So called because their usual place of meeting was "Martling's long room." They were connected with the Tammany Society, and were later known as Bucktails.

Maryland, one of the original thirteen States. Maryland was founded by Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic, in 1634. His father, George Calvert, was a member of the London Company and Secretary of State under James I. from 1618 to 1625. He had made an unsuccessful attempt to found a colony on Newfoundland in 1621 (see Avalon), and in 1629 he had landed in Virginia with forty Catholic colonists, but they were not welcomed by the Protestants of Virginia and soon returned home. Charles I. then gave to Baltimore a charter for the land north of the Potomac River as far as the forty-first degree of latitude and to the source of the Potomac River on the west. This territory lay within the grant to Virginia. The name Maryland was given in honor of the queen, Henrietta Maria. The government of the colony was to be in the hands of the proprietor. St. Mary's, the first settlement, was founded in 1634 by two hundred colonists, many of whom were Protestants. Baltimore maintained toleration for all. But from 1691 until the Revolution the Protestants were strong enough to disfranchise the Catholics. In 1635 Clayborne, a Virginian who had a trading post on Kent Island, within the grant to Maryland, and who had been ejected by Calvert, invaded Maryland at the head of a party of rangers and obtained temporary control of the colony.—Maryland refused to ratify the Articles of Confederation which had been adopted by Congress in 1777 until March 1, 1781. The State had no western territory herself and demanded that Virginia, New York and other States should surrender their claims to lands beyond the Alleghanies to the General Government. When their intention to do this was signified by those States, Maryland ratified the articles and they became at once binding on all the States. The Constitution was adopted April 28, 1788, by a vote of sixty-three to eleven. The Federalists controlled the State until 1802. In 1812 the Hanson riots in Baltimore, caused by an attack on a Federalist newspaper office, resulted in the restoration of the State to the Federalist party. From 1820 to 1850 the State was Anti-Democratic (Whig). The American party controlled the State from 1854 to 1859. In 1860–61 the people generally were opposed to secession. The Civil War began with the Baltimore riots in 1861. From 1868 to the present time (1894) the State has been Democratic. The population of the State in 1790 was 319,728; in 1900, 1,190,050. History by Scharf.

"Maryland Gazette," earliest newspaper published in Maryland.

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It was established at Annapolis in 1727 by William Parks, and continued irregularly as a weekly until about 1736, when it was suspended. In 1745 another *Gazette* appeared, which, with the exception of a short suspension in 1765 on account of the Stamp Act, was published regularly during the Revolution, and still exists as a weekly journal, there being but one newspaper in the United States of prior origin. Maryland was the fourth colony in which a newspaper was established.

Maryland in Liberia, a negro colony, composed largely of Maryland free negroes, founded in Liberia in February, 1834, by the Maryland State Colonization Society, which had been organized three years before. Expeditions had been sent out and landed at Monrovia in 1831 and 1832, but these had proved unsuccessful, and the colonists were removed to Cape Palmas, where the "Maryland" settlement was finally made. This settlement was an entire success. John Russworm, a citizen of Monrovia, was chosen as the first Governor in 1836.

Mason, Charles (1730–1787), an English surveyor, was commissioned with Jeremiah Dixon from 1763 to 1767 to survey the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, famous as marking the boundary between the free and the slave States.

Mason, George (1725–1792), an American Revolutionary leader, was one of the great Virginians of that epoch. He drafted in 1769 the "non-importation" resolutions in the Virginia Assembly, and was one of the chief members of that body. In 1776 he drafted the Bill of Rights and the new State Constitution. He had an active part in the debates of the Federal Convention of 1787, but refused to sign the Constitution, and went home to throw the weight of his great influence on the Anti-Federalist side in the ratifying Convention of 1788.

Mason, James M. (1798–1871), Senator, was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates from 1826 to 1832. He represented Virginia in the U. S. Congress as a Jackson Democrat from 1837 to 1839. He was a U. S. Senator from 1847 to 1861. He was the author of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. He was appointed Confederate Commissioner to England in 1861, serving till 1865.

Mason, Jeremiah (1768–1848), was Attorney-General of New Hampshire in 1802. He was a Federalist U. S. Senator from New Hampshire from 1813 to 1817. His reappointment as president of the Portsmouth branch of the U. S. Bank caused dissatisfaction in Jackson's administration, and led to the destruction of the U. S. Bank. He

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was one of the most vigorous, acute and powerful advocates America has produced.

Mason, John (1600–1672), came to America from England in 1630. He was one of the founders of Windsor, Conn., in 1635. He successfully conducted the Pequot War in 1637. He was major of the Connecticut forces from 1637 to 1672, and Deputy-Governor of Connecticut from 1660 to 1670. He published "Relation of Trouble by the Indians."

Mason, John Y. (1799–1859), represented Virginia in Congress as a Democrat from 1831 to 1837. He was Secretary of the Navy in Tyler's Cabinet from 1844 to 1845, Attorney-General in Polk's from 1845 to 1846, and Secretary of the Navy from 1846 to 1849. He was Minister to France from 1854 to 1859, and joined with Buchanan and Soulé in the Ostend Manifesto.

Mason and Dixon's Line, the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, so called from the names of the two English surveyors, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, who were employed by William Penn and Lord Baltimore to mark it off in 1766, after the settlement of the case of Penn *vs.* Baltimore. Mason and Dixon marked the line with boundary posts, having on one side the arms of Penn and on the other those of Baltimore. The line became famous as the delimitation of boundary between free States and slave States.

Mason, Wm. E., see appendix, page 487.

Massachusetts derives its name from an Indian word meaning the "great hills," *i. e.*, the Blue Hills near Boston. The first settlement made by Gosnold on Cuttyhunk, in 1602, was a failure. The first permanent settlement was made (1620) at Plymouth, by 120 English Independents from Leyden. The colonists who came over in the "Mayflower" intended to found a settlement in Northern Virginia, and had obtained a charter from the London Company for that purpose. When forced to land in Massachusetts they signed the famous compact on board the "Mayflower," in which they agreed to abide by such laws as should be passed for the welfare of the colony. Their leaders were John Carver and William Bradford. For four years they struggled under the disadvantage of a system of communism. In 1627 the colonists purchased the financial interest of the London merchants who had advanced money for the enterprise. The colony was never able to obtain a charter from the king because of its avowed opposition to the Church of England, and in 1691 it was incorporated with Massachusetts Bay colony. The foundation of the latter colony was laid by some Dorchester merchants, who in 1623 made a settlement on Cape Ann for trading purposes. In 1626 this settlement was moved to Salem by

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Conant. Two years later certain leading Puritans of England obtained a grant from the Plymouth Company for the land from three miles south of the Charles River to three miles north of the Merrimac, and westward to the "South Sea." Organizing ostensibly as a trading company, they obtained a charter from Charles I. In 1630 the government of the company was moved to America, and 1,000 conforming Puritans came over under Winthrop, Dudley, Higginson and Skelton, and founded Charlestown, Cambridge, Watertown, Roxbury and Boston. None but church members were allowed to vote. In 1631, upon the refusal of Watertown to pay a tax, because of no representation, the House of Representatives was formed of two members from each town. In 1644 the General Court became bicameral. Massachusetts prepared to resist by force an attack from England on her charter in 1634. Harvard College was founded (1636), and Roger Williams banished from the colony for preaching against the connection of Church and State. In 1637 occurred the trouble with Anne Hutchinson and the Antinomians. In the same year the Pequods of Connecticut were crushed. In 1641 the first body of statutes, called the "Body of Liberties," was adopted. Massachusetts joined the New England confederation in 1643. In 1648 the Cambridge platform was formulated, and four years later a colonial mint was established. The first Quakers arrived in Boston in 1656, and a law was soon passed against "Quakers and Ranters." In 1674 King Philip's War broke out. The charter was revoked in 1684, and two years later Andros was sent over as royal Governor. A new charter was obtained in 1691, by which the religious qualification was abolished and the colony made a royal province, its Governor to be appointed by the crown. Witchcraft appeared at Salem and twenty persons were executed as witches in 1692. Massachusetts aided England in the French and Indian Wars, by capturing Port Royal in 1690, and Louisbourg in 1745. The boundary line with New Hampshire was settled in 1737. From 1765 to 1776 the history of the State is the history of the American Revolution. 1765: Stamp Act passed and Massachusetts issued a call for the "Stamp Act Congress" to meet in New York. 1768: English troops were sent to Boston. 1770: "Boston Massacre." 1773: "Boston Tea Party," when $100,000 worth of tea was destroyed. 1774: Boston port was closed by the English. The colony, being virtually deprived of her charter, organized a government of her own. 1775: April 19, battles of Lexington and Concord. June 17, battle of Bunker Hill. Massachusetts furnished, all years together, 92,563 men to the army. In 1780 a new State Constitution was adopted, which was drawn up largely by John Adams. By a judicial interpretation of the preamble of this Constitution, the institution of slavery was de-

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troyed. In 1786 occurred Shay's Rebellion at Worcester and Springfield. A severe struggle took place over the adoption of the Federal Constitution, which was finally adopted February 6, 1788, by a vote of 187 to 168. The opponents of the Constitution were led by S. Adams, Hancock and Gerry. Its advocates were Rufus King, Theophilus Parsons and Fisher Ames. The State was usually kept Federalist until 1823 by the ability of the Federalist leaders and her large commercial interests, injured by the foreign policy of the Democrats. The Embargo Act caused great indignation in the State. It was opposed to the War of 1812, and in 1814 sent representatives to the Hartford Convention. In 1820 Maine became a separate State. In 1823 the Democrats came into power permanently, and the Federalists became extinct. From this time Massachusetts allied herself with Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Louisiana and other States in the support of a protective tariff. This change was caused by the growth of her manufacturing industries. In 1833 the Congregationalist Church was disestablished. Davis, a Whig, was elected Governor in 1834. In 1839 Morton was elected Governor by the Democrats by a majority of two. The State cast a large vote for the candidates of the Liberty party in 1844 and 1845, and for those of the Free-Soil party in 1848 and 1849. In 1850, by a coalition of Democrats and Free-Soilers, the latter secured the election of Charles Sumner as U. S. Senator. The Republicans controlled the State from 1856 to 1874. In 1878 B. F. Butler was elected Governor by the discontented Democrats and the Greenback party. The Democrats elected the Governor in the years 1882, 1890, 1891 and 1892. The State is uniformly Republican in Presidential elections. The population of Massachusetts in 1790 was 378,787; in 1840, 737,699; in 1890, 2,238,943; in 1900, 2,805,346.

Massachusetts Company. On March 19, 1628, there was granted to six patentees, of whom John Humphrey and John Endicott were destined to be most prominent, territory extending from the Atlantic to the Western Ocean, and in width from a line running three miles north of the Merrimac to one running three miles south of the Charles. This was the Massachusetts Bay Company. Endicott was sent over the same year and effected a settlement at Naumkeag, or Salem, September 6. March 4, 1629, a charter was granted to the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay, and under this instrument Massachusetts conduced her affairs for fifty-five years. The colony was ruled by the Governor and thirteen councilors. The charter was transferred from England to America with Winthrop.

Massachusetts Historical Society, the first historical associa-

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tion established in the United States. It was organized at Boston in 1791 "to collect, preserve and communicate materials for a complete history of the country." It has published fifty-six volumes of "Collections" and twenty-one of "Proceedings," upon a great variety of historical subjects. Since the establishment of this association, students of history in many of the other States have founded similar societies.

Massachusetts Indians, at the time of the English settlement of the State, were composed of five Algonquin tribes. The Nipmucks occupied central Massachusetts, the Pannacooks what is now New Hampshire, the Massachusetts the lands around Massachusetts Bay, the Nausets Cape Cod, while the Pokanokets lived in the southeastern portion of the State. All except the Nausets were friendly to the settlers, and this tribe entered into a peace with the Plymouth colonists. Missions were begun on Martha's Vineyard in 1644, and in 1651 Indian converts under John Elliott were gathered at Natick. The converts were termed Praying Indians. At length discontent arose which in 1675 led to King Philip's War.

"Massachusetts Spy," founded at Boston, August 1, 1770. This newspaper was established to support the Whig element in the New England colonies in opposition to the *Boston Chronicle*, which favored the British Government. It was edited by Isaiah Thomas, and was suspended in six months for a time, but was begun again and removed to Worcester. Contributions were at first made by members of both political parties, but its sympathies were so evidently revolutionary that the royalist writers withdrew. Notably among the contributions concerning political questions were those signed "Centinel," "Leonidas" and "Mucius Scævola." It is still published daily and weekly.

Massasoit (1580?–1660), chief of the Waupanoag Indians, made a treaty of peace and mutual protection with the Plymouth colony in 1621, which was kept for over fifty years. He resided in what is now the town of Warren, R. I. He was always friendly to the colonists, and warned them of intended Indian attacks. He was father of King Philip.

Mather, Cotton (1663–1728), graduated from Harvard before he was sixteen years old. He was active in urging on the witchcraft persecutions. He wrote much against intemperance, and in every way aimed at being useful to society, but was exceedingly meddlesome, pedantic and conceited. He was probably the most learned man in America at the time in which he lived, having a wide acquaintance with books and

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foreign languages. His works number 382. The chief is his "Magnalia Christi Americana," a church history of New England, published in 1702.

Mather, Increase (1639–1723), was pastor of the North Church, Boston, from 1664 till his death. He was prominent both in Church and State. He was opposed to the "half-way covenant," and secured the summoning of the synods of 1679 and 1680. He zealously opposed the surrender of the Massachusetts charter to Charles II. in 1683, and secured a new charter for the colony in 1688. He was president of Harvard College from 1685 to 1701. He wrote a life of Reverend Richard Mather, "A History of the War with the Indians," and many other works.

Matthews, Stanley (1824–1889), commanded a brigade at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain in the Civil War. He represented Ohio in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1877 to 1879. He was a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court from 1881 to 1889.

Maurepas, Jean F. P., Comte de (1701–1781), was French Minister of State from 1738 to 1749 and from 1774 to 1781. He aided in negotiating the treaty of alliance with the United States in 1778.

Maury, Matthew F. (1806–1873), naval officer, wrote a famous "Physical Geography of the Seas." In 1861 he commanded in the Confederate navy, and afterward was Confederate Commissioner in Europe. See appendix, page 487.

Maxey, Samuel B., born in 1825, served during the Mexican War, and was made major-general in the Confederate service. He represented Texas in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat, from 1875 to 1887. Died 1895.

Maximilian (Ferdinand Max. Joseph) (1832–1867), Archduke of Austria, became prominent for his enlightened administration of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. In 1863 France called an assembly of notables in Mexico, which approved a monarchical form of government and offered the crown of Mexico to Maximilian. He became emperor in 1864, but his reign was disturbed by a powerful Republican faction. He was able to maintain his position only by aid of French troops, which were withdrawn at the solicitation of the United States. Maximilian was soon afterward deposed and shot.

"Mayflower" Compact, the compact made by the Pilgrim Fathers in the cabin of the "Mayflower," in Provincetown harbor, November 11, 1620, whereby, before landing, they bound themselves into a "civil

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body politic," and promised obedience to the laws they should make as such.

Maynard, Horace (1814–1882), represented Tennessee in the U. S. Congress as an American and Republican from 1857 to 1863 and from 1866 to 1875. He was Minister to Russia from 1875 to 1880. He was Postmaster-General in Hayes' Cabinet from 1880 to 1881.

Mazzei Letter, a private business letter written by Thomas Jefferson to an Italian named Mazzei in 1796. The paragraph therein contained, to the effect that "an Anglican monarchical aristocratical party" had sprung up in America, whose avowed object was "to draw over us the substance, as they had already done the forms, of the British Government," did much toward arousing animosity against Jefferson, when the letter became public property in 1797. It had been translated into Italian, then into French, and finally appeared in an English paper. An allusion in it to men who had been "Samsons in the field and Solomons in the council" was construed as an attack on Washington.

Meade, George Gordon (1815–1872), a Federal general in the Civil War, graduated at West Point in 1835, fought in the Mexican War and against the Seminoles, and was busy in the surveying department. Soon after the Rebellion had commenced, he was assigned to a brigade in the Army of the Potomac, was wounded in the Seven Days' battles, and fought at the second battle of Bull Run. At Antietam and Fredericksburg he commanded a division, and at Chancellorsville a corps. At the end of June, 1863, Meade was appointed to supersede Hooker in command of the Army of the Potomac; Lee's great invasion of the North was in progress, and Meade was near Frederick. Almost immediately afterward occurred the battle of Gettysburg (which see). The chief credit for this decisive Union victory is variously claimed for the commander-in-chief, for Hancock, Howard, Reynolds and other corps commanders; Meade arrived on the battle-field about noon of the second day. He was made brigadier-general in the regular army, and the next year major-general. Under Grant in 1864–65 he was in immediate charge of the Army of the Potomac, and after the war held command of different departments.

Meagher, Thomas F. (1823–1867), was banished from Ireland in 1849 for political reasons, and came to the United States in 1852. He commanded a New York brigade at Manassas, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

Mechanicsville, Va., a battle of the Civil War occurring June 26,

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1862, during McClellan's attempted approach to Richmond. Lee crossed the Chickahominy with 35,000 Confederates, intending to join Jackson's 25,000 troops and demolish Porter's command of 20,000 of McClellan's troops and cut off the latter's communications with his base. Jackson was for once late in arriving, and Richmond was for a time in considerable danger. A. P. Hill's division advanced first and encountered at Mechanicsville a small force of Union troops, who were dispersed. Just beyond the town McCall was drawn up with a strong force on Beaver Dam Creek. The Confederates attempted to turn McCall's flanks, but were repulsed with great loss each time.

Mecklenburg Declaration. It has been vigorously affirmed and vigorously denied that, on May 20, 1775, a convention of the inhabitants of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, passed resolutions in favor of independence from Great Britain, and actually declaring the independence of Mecklenburg County. The declaration first became generally known in 1818. It was alleged, however, that the original documents were destroyed by fire in 1800. The probability is that the story arises from action taken on May 31, 1775, when resolutions were passed importing resistance to the royal governor, but not independence.

Medical College. The first medical school in the United States was established in Philadelphia, 1751.

Mediterranean Fund. In 1801–02 the wars with the Barbary pirates necessitated a slight increase in import duties, and the money thus accruing was termed the "Mediterranean Fund." This was made a basis for the increase of protection in the tariff levied in 1816.

Meigs, Montgomery C., born in 1816, was superintending engineer in the construction of Forts Wayne, Porter, Niagara, Ontario and Montgomery. He was quartermaster-general of the U. S. army from 1861 to 1882, when he retired.

Meigs, Return Jonathan (1734–1823), was a major in Arnold's expedition to Quebec in 1775. At Sag Harbor in 1777 he took ninety prisoners, destroyed twelve ships and much forage without the loss of a man. He commanded a regiment at Stony Point.

Meigs, Return Jonathan, Jr. (1765–1825), represented Ohio in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1809 to 1810. He was Governor of Ohio from 1810 to 1814. He was Postmaster-General from 1814 to 1823 in the Cabinets of Madison and Monroe.

Meigs, Fort (War of 1812). After the massacre at the River

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Raisin, the main body of Americans intrenched themselves on the Maumee, building the fort. Here they were besieged, April 26, 1813, by more than 2,000 British and Indians, commanded by General Procter and the chief Tecumtha. On May 5 General Clay arrived with reinforcements for the Americans. Of these 800 attacked the British batteries, and the rest tried to cut their way through the enemy. The batteries were taken, but recaptured by the British, the Americans losing all of the 800 but 170 who escaped to Fort Meigs. The other detachment, aided by timely sorties from the fort, defeated the force opposed to them and thus broke up the siege. The Indian allies deserted the British, who returned to Canada.

Melville, George W., born in 1841, became chief engineer of the De Long Arctic expedition in 1879, and commanded the only party which survived the expedition. He was made a chief engineer in the U. S. navy in 1881.

Memminger, Charles G. (1803–1888), born in Germany, settled in South Carolina. He was Secretary of the Treasury in the government of the Confederates States.

Memphis, Tenn., was laid out as a village in 1820 and incorporated in 1831. During the Civil War it was early held by the Confederates with a fleet of eight vessels under Commodore Montgomery. It was rendered defenseless and captured by the Federals June 6, 1862. Commodore Davis left Fort Pillow June 4, with nine Union vessels, and proceeded at once to Memphis, before which the Confederate fleet lay. An attack upon these ships was immediately begun. Four ram-boats under the Union commander, Ellet, joined Davis and did much toward destroying the Confederate fleet. Several of the Confederate ships had their boilers shot through and their crews scalded to death. Their fleet was utterly demolished. During 1870–80 the city was ravaged by yellow fever, but it has since completed a sewage system, at great expense, which relieves it of the danger of the scourge.

Menendez de Aviles, Pedro (d. 1574), Spanish commander, in 1565 founded St. Augustine, Fla., and destroyed the French Huguenot settlement at Port Royal.

Mennonites, a sect that sprang up in Holland and Germany about the time of the Reformation, through the influence of Simon Menno. In doctrine they are allied to the Baptists. Members of this body came to this country as early as 1683, and by invitation of William Penn settled in Pennsylvania. In 1727 they published a Confession of Faith.

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In this country there are several varieties of Mennonites, differing mainly in externals, and numbering in all about 60,000 members.

Menomonees, a tribe of Algonquin Indians, were unfriendly to the English, but took sides against the colonists during the Revolution. In 1812 also they allied themselves with the British, taking part in several engagements. Treaties were made in 1817, 1825 and 1827. In 1831 they began to cede their lands around Green Bay and Lake Michigan. They aided the Government in the Sac and Fox War and in the Rebellion.

Mercer, Hugh (1720?–1777), came to America from Scotland in 1747. He served in the French and Indian War. He was chosen brigadier-general in 1776, with command of the flying camp. He commanded a column at Trenton and led the advance at Princeton, where he was surrounded by the British and fought to the death rather than surrender.

Mercer, John F. (1759–1821), served during the Revolution. He represented Virginia in the Continental Congress from 1782 to 1785. He was a U. S. Congressman from Maryland from 1792 to 1794, and Governor of Maryland from 1801 to 1803.

Mercer, Fort, Capture of, November, 1777. Fort Mercer, on the Jersey shore of the Delaware, below Philadelphia, with Fort Mifflin opposite, commanded the stream. To ensure his supplies, Howe attempted to carry the forts October 22. He lost 400 Hessian troops and their commander, Donop; American loss, thirty-seven. After a month's hard work, assisted by 6,000 men from New York, he carried the works and wrested control of the Delaware from the Americans.

Merchant Marine. In early colonial times American shipbuilders and merchants became such dangerous commercial competitors, from the superiority of their ships and the greater efficiency of their sailors, that the British Government, by the Navigation Acts, beginning in 1645, prohibited importation into the colonies except in English or colonial-built vessels. While the Navigation Acts restricted trade, they fostered shipbuilding. The merchant marine continued to thrive after the Revolution. Between 1789 and 1797 the registered tonnage increased 384 per cent., owing chiefly to the general state of war in Europe and the consequent increase in carrying trade. From 1837 to 1847 the tonnage rose from 810,000 to 1,241,000, to 2,268,000 in 1857, and culminated with 2,496,000 tons in 1861. The maximum tonnage of the United States at any one time registered and enrolled (or engaged in

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foreign and domestic trade), and in the fisheries, was in 1861, reaching 5,539,813 tons. It thus nearly equaled the tonnage of the whole of the rest of the maritime world, excepting Great Britain, whose tonnage was slightly greater. But since this time, from various causes, the American merchant marine service has declined until it is now wholly insignificant. This is due largely to the fact that, when iron and steam vessels began to be used, the facilities for constructing them were limited, and the navigation laws prohibited merchants from taking advantage of British superiority in construction. Income taxes and heavy taxes on gross receipts, especially since the Civil War, have greatly handicapped shipowners. The coastwise trade, too, has fallen largely into the hands of foreigners.

Meredith, William M. (1799–1873), was Secretary of the Treasury in Taylor's Cabinet from 1849 to 1850. He was Attorney-General of Pennsylvania from 1861 to 1867, and president of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1873.

Merrimac, Collier, see appendix, page 488.

Merrimac, Ram, see appendix, page 488.

Merritt, Wesley, major-general U. S. A., was born in New York, June 16, 1836, graduated at West Point, 1860 and assigned to the dragoons. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant, May 13, 1861, captain, April 5, 1862, and for conspicuous bravery rose to the rank of brevet major-general, March 13, 1865, and to be a major-general of volunteers, April 1, 1865. He served in the Army of the Potomac in the Civil War until June, 1864, and participated in the battles of Five Forks, Howe's Shop, Yellow Tavern, Gettysburg, etc. Afterwards accompanied Sheridan on cavalry raid to Charlottesville, and was in the engagements at Trevilion Station, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and commanded a corps of cavalry at Appomattox. After the Civil War he conducted several successful campaigns against the Indians. In May, 1898, he was assigned to command of the U. S. forces in the Philippines and captured Manila August 13, 1898.

Merry Mount, a settlement on Massachusetts Bay instituted by Thomas Morton and a band of unruly followers shortly after the landing of the Pilgrims (1625). In 1628 John Endicott, one of the six patentees of the Bay colony, visited the Merry Mount settlement and broke it up by force, "caused their May-pole to be cut down, rebuked them for their profaneness, admonished them to look there should be better walking." Morton was in England at that time.

Merryman's Case, a case before the U. S. Supreme Court. The petitioner was arrested at his home in Maryland, in 1861, for treason, by order of a major-general of the National army. He was imprisoned

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at Fort McHenry, Baltimore. Chief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court of the United States, granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, which the officer in charge at Fort McHenry refused to execute, on the ground that the President had suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*. The majority of the court decided that no such power was vested in the President, Congress alone having such privilege; that a military officer has no right to arrest a person not subject to the rules and articles of war, except in the aid of judicial authority.

Message, a written communication to Congress by the President. Regular messages are sent at the opening of each session of Congress; special messages, whenever an occasion for them arises. During the administrations of Washington and John Adams the messages were delivered orally by the Prsesident to the two House assembled together. From Jefferson's time they have been delivered in writing through the President's private secretary, and being read in both Houses of Congress are then printed for distribution.

Methodist Episcopal Church. This denomination first assumed its present name at the conference held 1784. Previous to that time the scattered followers of this belief had met in *societies*, like those established in Great Britain by Rev. John Wesley. At the same conference the church was organized for missionary and pioneer work under charge of bishops sent to this country by Mr. Wesley, who was recognized as the spiritual father of the denomination. Its success during the next few years was remarkable. The zeal and energy of its preachers and the work of the lay members brought about within sixteen years an increase of membership and preachers almost fourfold. This church was the first officially to acknowledge the U. S. Constitution, and was very active in every anti-slavery movement. The first session of its general conference was held in 1792, at which time the membership was about 195,000. In 1843 the Abolitionist party in the church withdrew in dissatisfaction and founded the Wesleyan Methodist connection. Two years later the Southern Methodists, dissatisfied in their turn, separated and formed the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The Northern church, however, remained by far the strongest in numbers. In 1900, the M. E. Church numbered about 2,700,000 members; and all of the Methodist persuasions about 5,900,000.

Methodist Episcopal Church South. This body was identified with the main Methodist body until 1845. The rules of the church forbade any preacher to own slaves, where emancipation was possible. When in 1844 Bishop Andrew, of Georgia, came into possession of slaves by marriage, the question of slavery was brought to a head, and an ar-

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rangement was made for an amicable separation into two bodies, the Southern having about half a million members. Difficulties arose as to details, and the Northern body ceased to recognize the Southern. The war greatly hindered the progress of the new church, but since that time it has made rapid progress, and has greatly aided in missionary work in the border States and destitute parts of the South. Number of members in 1900, 1,456,272.

Methodist Protestant Church is the name assumed by a body that seceded from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1830. The sect differs from its parent church mainly in ecclesiastical government. They abolish the episcopal office and admit the laity to an equal participation with the clergy in administration and government. The slavery questions divided this denomination, and both wings are growing slowly, but now are practically one in work and aims. Number of members in 1900, 179,507.

Metric System. This system was legalized by Act of Congress in July, 1866; and in 1873 and 1876 appropriations were made for procuring metric standards for the States and for the construction and verification of standard weights and measures for the custom house and the several States, but it is not yet generally used.

Mexican War, April, 1846, to September, 1847. The cause of the war was the revolt of Texas from Mexico and the subsequent annexation of that State to the Union in 1845. Not only had Texas revolted, but she claimed and carried into the Union with her a far more extended territory than had been conveyed in the original Mexican arrangements. In November of 1845 President Polk sent Slidell, a member of Congress from the South, to Mexico to treat with President Herrera concerning some indemnity for Texas and also to negotiate for California. Slidell was not received, for Paredes, the soldier, had succeeded Herrera. Polk at once ordered General Zachary Taylor, then commanding the army, to advance through the disputed territory and take a position on the left bank of the Rio Grande River. Here, near Matamoras, April 23, 1846, he was attacked by the Mexicans under Arista, and a portion of his forces were captured. While Taylor struck Mexico General Kearney marched into New Mexico, conquered the whole country, raised the United States flag, and, sending Doniphan to join Wool at Chihuahua, he proceeded to California, which was speedily conquered, chiefly through the efforts of Lieutenant Frémont. Scott now assumed command of the army in Mexico, but Taylor continued to command in the North. Taylor fortified himself at Corpus Christi for a time in the

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defense of Texas, but later advanced into the heart of Mexico, leaving a garrison at Fort Brown opposite Matamoras. This place was afterward bravely defended by Major Brown. The battle of Palo Alto was the first great battle of the war, occurring May 8, 1846. The Mexicans under Ampudia and Arista were defeated. Then followed in quick succession the battles of Resaca de la Palma, Buena Vista and a number of lesser fights, all disastrous to the Mexican cause. Thus Taylor penetrated into northern Mexico. Then Scott landed at Vera Cruz and marched on the Mexican capital. Santa Anna, the Mexican general, was badly defeated at the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Churubusco. Finally, General Scott, after a series of brilliant victories, marched on the city of Mexico, arriving in August, 1847. After detailed operations of siege and bombardment, which terminated in the Mexican defeat at Molino del Rey, September 7 and 8, and a final scathing bombardment, the capital surrendered September 14, thus terminating the war. The war was plainly one of unjust aggression on a minor power, with the object of winning more territory for new slave States.

Mexico. The independence of Mexico was recognized by the United States in March, 1822. A treaty of limits was signed in 1828, with additional articles in 1831 and 1835 and a commercial treaty in 1831. The war of 1846 was caused by Mexico's resentment over the annexation of Texas by the United States. After a succession of victories the United States obtained in February, 1848, the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which Mexico ceded California, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico to the United States in consideration of a payment of $15,000,000 by the United States and the assumption of $3,000,000 of unsettled claims against Mexico which were paid by the U. S. Government in 1851. By the Gadsden Treaty of 1853 a half-million of square miles of territory were added to the United States, and rights of transit over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. In 1861 an extradition treaty was concluded, and in 1868 a naturalization convention and a convention for the establishment of a claims commission. Claims against Mexico were finally allowed to the amount of about $4,000,000, and against the United States to the amount of about $150,000. A reciprocity convention was concluded in 1883, but is not in operation owing to a failure of the necessary legislation. The boundary between Mexico and the United States was fixed by the Convention of 1884.

Mexico, City of. By the fights of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec Scott's forces approached closer and closer to the capital. As a sequel of the last-named fight, he was in possession of two of the gates on the evening of September 13, 1847. Next morn-

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ing, the officials of the republic having fled, the authorities of the city surrendered unconditionally. Scott made a triumphal entry into the city, unopposed by any organized resistance.

Miantonomo, sachem of the Narragansett Indians, died in 1643. He concluded an alliance with Massachusetts in 1636 and aided in the Pequot War. He deeded the present site of Providence to Roger Williams.

Michigan, a State of the American Union, was formed from the Northwest Territory. It was first explored and settled by the French. Marquette in 1668 established a mission at Sault Ste. Marie. In 1701 Detroit was founded. In 1763 the French surrendered their claims to the English, who in 1783 surrendered it to the United States, although actual possession was not given until 1796. In 1787 Michigan was included in the Northwest Territory, which was organized by the ordinance of that year. In 1805 it was created a separate territory. During the War of 1812 the inhabitants suffered from the English. A boundary dispute with Ohio was settled in favor of that State by the Act of Congress of 1836, which provided for the admission of Michigan. The inhabitants accepted the conditions, and Michigan became a State January 26, 1837. Except in the year 1840 the State was Democratic until 1856, since which time it has been Republican in Presidential elections. The "Maine Liquor Law" was passed in 1855 and repealed in 1875. In 1840 Michigan had a population of 212,267, in 1900, 2,420,982. The present Constitution was made in 1850.

Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor. Its founding is due to grants of land made by Congress. First opened to students 1842. It was the first State university to attain high distinction. Its school of medicine was established in 1850, its law school in 1859, its school of homeopathy in 1875.

Middlebrook, New Jersey. It was at this place the American army went into winter quarters 1778–9, and suffered great hardships. The soldiers were neither paid nor fed, and but for General Washington's personal influence the army would have mutinied.

Middleton, Arthur (1742–1787), aided in framing the South Carolina Constitution in 1776. He represented South Carolina in the Continental Congress from 1776 to 1778, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He served during the Revolutionary War, and was a member of the Continental Congress from 1781 to 1783. He was author of several influential political essays signed "Andrew Marvell."

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Midnight Appointments, official appointments of sixteen circuit judges and other inferior officers made by John Adams during the last three weeks of his Presidential term, many of the papers being signed just before midnight of March 3, 1801. These appointments were made in a spirit of pique at Jefferson's success, and the officers chosen were in every instance Federalists, bitterly opposed to Jefferson's principles.

Mifflin, Thomas (1744–1800), had served in the Pennsylvania Legislature before he entered the first Continental Congress. In the war he was at first aide-de-camp to Washington, and then quartermaster-general. He covered the retreat of the army in the evacuation of Brooklyn in 1776, and soon afterward was appointed major-general and a member of the Board of War. With Conway and Gates he was associated in the intrigues against Washington, and in 1778 he was retired from the office of quartermaster-general. He was president of Congress in 1783, member of the Federal Convention of 1787, and a signer of the Constitution. He was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1790 to 1799.

Mifflin, Fort. Fort Mifflin, on an island in the Delaware and, with Fort Mercer, commanding the stream, was captured by the British in the latter part of November, 1777.

Milan Decree, a decree issued by Napoleon December 7, 1807, in which he declared to be "denationalized," whether found in Continental ports or on the high seas, any vessel which should submit to search by a British vessel, or should touch or set sail for or from Great Britain or her colonies. This was in retort to the British Orders-in-Council of November 11, 1807, which declared, among their provisions, any vessel and cargo good prize if it carried a French consular certificate of the origin of the cargo.

Mileage. The First Congress provided that each member should receive, beside his pay, six dollars for each twenty miles traveled in going and returning. In 1818 this was raised to eight dollars. An act of 1856 limited this to two sessions. In 1866, the railroad having long since come in, the mileage was reduced to twenty cents a mile.

Miles, Nelson A., born in 1839, distinguished himself at Fair Oaks and Malvern, commanded a brigade at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Fredericksburg. He was afterwards successful in the Western Indian campaigns, for which he was promoted in 1890 to be major-general, and in September, 1895, commander-in-chief of U. S. army. He

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personally commanded the Porto Rican expedition, 1898. His criticisms of the conduct of the Spanish-American War, although not borne out by the commissions investigating them, received much popular support.

Military Academy. This academy was established at West Point, in New York State, in 1802, and is connected with and under the supervision of the National War Department. At first provision was made for only ten cadets, but in 1812 Congress authorized provision for 250. The present corps of cadets consists of one from each Congressional district, one from each territory, one from the District of Columbia and ten from the United States at large. Most of the leading generals of the Civil War, on both sides, were graduates of West Point.

Militia. The Constitution empowers Congress to "provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." In 1792 an act was passed "to provide for the national defense by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States," by the enrollment of "every free able-bodied white male citizen," between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. The Act of March 2, 1867, permitted the enrolling of negroes. In 1862 the length of time for which the militia might be called out was fixed at nine months. The militia has been called out three times: in 1794, at the time of the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania, during the War of 1812, and in 1861 during the Civil War.

Mill at Newport, an ancient stone structure at Newport, R. I. When and by whom it was constructed is still a disputed question. Former antiquarians have proclaimed it the work of Northmen of the eleventh century. But more recent investigations have quite satisfactorily proved it to have been a windmill erected by Governor Arnold, of Rhode Island, some time between 1670 and 1680. The design corresponds to that of a mill in Chesterton, England.

Mill Springs, or Fishing Creek, Ky. Here General Crittenden, commanding 5,000 Confederates, was defeated by General Thomas and a Union army of 8,000, January 19, 1862. Crittenden planned a night attack, which miscarried, owing to Thomas' strong position. The Confederates made a desperate charge, but were repulsed by an Ohio regiment and took refuge in an intrenched camp. General Zollicoffer, Confederate, was killed.

Mill-boy of the Slashes, a designation applied to Henry Clay, who was born in humble circumstances in the portion of Hanover County,

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Virginia, known as the "Slashes," and, like other farm-boys, used to ride to mill.

Miller, James (1776–1851), entered the army as major in 1810. He commanded at Brownstown in 1812, and fought at Fort George, Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. He was Governor of Arkansas from 1819 to 1825.

Miller, William (1782–1849), born in Massachusetts, served on the Canadian frontier in 1812. He proclaimed that the coming of Christ would occur in 1843, and founded the sect of "Millerites," or "Adventists."

Miller, William H. H., born in 1841, became a law-partner with General B. Harrison in 1874. He was Attorney-General in Harrison's Cabinet from 1889 to 1893.

Milligan's Case, a case decided by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1866. This case involved the right of a citizen to demand a writ of *habeas corpus* under particular circumstances. In October, 1864, during the Civil War, Milligan was brought before a military commission convened at Indianapolis by General Hovey. He was tried and sentenced to death for participation in rebellious schemes. By the Habeas Corpus Act of Congress, 1863, lists were to be furnished in each State of persons suspected of violating national laws. But any such persons, arrested and no indictment found against them by the Circuit Court, should be freed on petition verified by oath. Milligan was not indicted by the Circuit Court. He objected to the authority of the military commission and sued for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the Circuit Court. There was a division of opinion and the case came before the Supreme Court in 1866. That body decided that the writ should be issued and the prisoner discharged. Regarding the military commission, it was maintained that such power of erecting military jurisdictions remote from the seat of war was not vested in Congress, and that it could not be exercised in this particular case; that the prisoner, a civilian, was exempt from the laws of war and could only be tried by a jury; and finally, that the writ of *habeas corpus* could not be suspended constitutionally, though the privilege of that writ might be.

Milliken's Bend, La. In this engagement of the Civil War, a colored regiment which lay in intrenchments commanded by the Union General Dennis, was destroyed, June 6 and 7, 1863, by 2,500 Confederates led by Henry McCulloch.

Mills, Robert (1781–1855), of South Carolina, was architect of the

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General Post-Office, Treasury and Patent-Office buildings at Washington. He made the original design of the Washington Monument.

Mills, Roger Q., born in 1832, was a member of the Texas Legislature in 1859 and 1860. He represented Texas in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1873 to 1892, when he was elected to the U. S. Senate. When chairman of the Ways and Means Committee from 1887 to 1889, he drafted the Mills bill, making marked reductions in the tariff.

Milwaukee, Wis., dates its development from 1833, before which time it was known only as an Indian trading post, occupied by Solomon Juneau, who is generally regarded as the founder of the city. He settled there in 1818. Pop. in 1900, 285,315.

Mims, Fort, Ala., thirty-five miles above Mobile, on the Alabama River. August 30, 1813, this fort, then held by some 500 men, women and children, whites, half-breeds, Indians and negroes, and commanded by two half-breeds, Beasley and Bailey, was attacked by 800 Creek warriors, led by McQueen and Weathersford, two half-breeds. The fort was completely taken by surprise and could offer little resistance. Beasley and Bailey and over 200 others were scalped, but the negroes were saved for slaves.

Mining. The early land grants to corporations and individuals reserved a certain per cent. of all minerals which might be discovered therein, to the crown. The Congress of the Confederation also passed a law to a somewhat similar effect. By an Act of 1807 the President was authorized to lease lands containing minerals, but this method was found ineffectual because of the immense number of illegal entries. This was especially noticeable in the Lake Superior copper district. The Acts of 1846 and 1847 authorized the sale of mineral lands in Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan and granted the right of pre-emption, though not on the same basis as in the case of non-mineral public lands. In 1847–48 the discovery of gold in California caused great excitement. Thousands of miners entered upon the public lands and took the Government so by surprise that during twenty years they remained in undisturbed possession. Gold mining began in Arizona in 1850, in Oregon in 1852, in Colorado in 1859, in Idaho and Montana in 1860. The first mining was the "gulch" and "placer," and these "placer" miners adopted regulations of their own which afterward were recognized by the Government as ruling the distribution of claims, so long as they did not interfere with the Government requirements. A great many laws have been passed to govern the distri-

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bution of mines and mining lands. This distribution is now ruled by the ordinary common-law right to the surface and all beneath it, *plus* a certain addition and *minus* a certain deduction, the addition being the right of the locator to follow veins of which his land contains the apex, downward, between the end planes of his location, into his neighbor's land; and the deduction being a similar right possessed by the adjoining neighbor.

Mining District. In 1849 the great rush for the mineral belts of the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains occurred. In 1866 there were 500 organized districts in California, 200 in Nevada, 100 each in Arizona, Idaho and Oregon. These districts were created and organized by "all the freemen of the camp," who elected officers and clothed them with authority to enforce the laws they ordained. These laws were, as a rule, obeyed in the strictest sense.

Minisink, N. Y. During 1779 constant raids were made by the British and Indians along the border settlements of New York. On the night of July 19, 1779, Brant, an Indian chief, commanding a force of 160 miscellaneous troops, descended upon Minisink, a village in Ulster County. The citizens of Goshen, 120 strong, under Colonel Hathorn, went in pursuit. They were completely cut to pieces and Minisink was raided, though Sullivan's army of 2,312 men was not far away.

Minnesota, a State of the Union, was formed partly from the Northwest Territory and partly from the Louisiana Purchase. In 1678 Duluth visited the territory, and in 1680 Hennepin discovered and named the Falls of St. Anthony. In 1763 France ceded the eastern part to England, by whom it was ceded to the United States in 1783; the rest was acquired in 1803. Settlements were made near St. Paul by 1830, and at Stillwater in 1843. Minnesota was organized as a territory in 1849, and included the modern territory of the Dakotas. It had been a part of the territory of Missouri, and later of Iowa. May 11, 1858, Minnesota became a State. In 1862 serious attacks were made by the Sioux Indians. The State has always been Republican. Its present Constitution was made in 1857. The population of the State in 1860 was 172,023; in 1890 it was 1,301,826; in 1900, 1,751,394.

Mints. The first U. S. mint was established at Philadelphia for the purpose of national coinage by the Act of Congress of April 2, 1792. The machinery and first metal used were imported. In 1792–93 coppers were coined, in 1794 silver dollars, and in 1795 gold eagles. Steam power was introduced in 1816. In 1835 branch mints were established

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at New Orleans, at Charlotte, N. C., at Dahlonega, Ga., in 1852 at San Francisco, in 1864 at Dallas City, Ore., and in 1870 at Carson City, Nev. Assay offices were established at New York in 1854, at Denver, Colo., in 1864, and at Boise City, Idaho, in 1872. These were considered branches of the Philadelphia mint until 1873, when the coinage act of that year made them separate mints and assay offices. These mints are bureaus of the Treasury Department and are all under the general supervision of the chief officer of that department. The mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega were suspended in 1861, that of New Orleans from 1860 to 1879, that of Dallas in 1875, that of Carson in 1885. In 1652 Massachusetts had established a colonial mint at Boston for the purpose of coining shillings and minor pieces, but this soon became inoperative. In 1901 a new mint was opened in Philadelphia.

Minuit, or Minnewit, Peter (1580?–1641), born in Wesel, Germany, was made Governor of New Netherlands by the Dutch West India Company in 1625. He purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians, built Fort Amsterdam, and held office till 1631. Under the auspices of the Swedish West India Company, he planted a Swedish settlement on the Delaware, and built Fort Christiana in 1638.

Minute-men, members of a military force authorized by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts in 1774. They were to hold themselves ready to take the field at a minute's notice.

Miranda's Plot, a scheme devised by some of the Federalist leaders of 1798, notably King and Hamilton, to join Great Britain in obtaining possession of the French and Spanish lands in America. One Miranda, of Caracas, undertook to secure the disaffection of the Spanish provinces. By this joint enterprise Great Britain was to obtain the West Indies, and the United States Florida and Louisiana east of the Mississippi. The plot fell through because President Adams refused to favor it.

Mischianza, an elaborate spectacular entertainment given to General Howe by his officers on his departure from Philadelphia in 1778. It was devised by André.

Missionary Ridge, Battle of, see CHATTANOOGA.

Missions, Spanish religious establishments conducted by Franciscan friars for the civilization and conversion of the Indians in Mexico and California. The first mission founded in California was at San Diego, in 1769; a second was established at Monterey a few months later. Before many years had elapsed there was a line of twenty-one prosperous missions between San Diego and Point Reyes. In 1834

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there were 30,650 Indians connected with the missions. The property of the missions was very extensive. Their decline began in the attempt at secularization by the Spanish Government. The priests had absolute control over the Indians, treating them more like slaves than free men, yet they taught them much both of religious and practical matters.

Mississippi was admitted as a State December 10, 1817. It was explored by De Soto, a Spaniard, in 1539, and by the Frenchmen, Joliet and Marquette, who came down the Mississippi in 1673. In 1682 La Salle took formal possession of the territory for the King of France. Biloxi was settled by the French under Iberville in 1699. After the Louisiana bubble the colonies in Mississippi grew slowly. The French ceded the territory to England in 1763, and it was included within the State of Georgia until 1798, when it was organized as a territory by the U. S. Government under provisions like those of the Ordinance of 1787, with the exception of the article relative to slavery. The State has cast its electoral votes for Democratic candidates except in the years 1840, 1848 and 1872. In 1842 the State repudiated its bonds to the amount of $5,000,000. In 1850 Jefferson Davis and Henry S. Foote were candidates for U. S. Senator, and canvassed the State on the issue of the advisability of secession. Davis, the leader of the pronounced Secessionists, was beaten by a small majority. An ordinance of secession was passed by a State Convention January 7, 1861, but was not submitted to a popular vote. The State furnished the President, Jefferson Davis, of the Confederacy. Mississippi was readmitted February 23, 1870. In 1875 the white Democracy resorted to intimidation to keep the blacks from the polls, and succeeded in securing possession of the State, which has been Democratic since that date. The population of the State in 1817 was 75,512; in 1900 it had increased to 1,551,270. The present Constitution was made in 1891. History by Riley.

Mississippi Company. This land company was started in 1769 by some wealthy and prominent Virginians as a rival to the Walpole Company, which, in 1766, had obtained a grant of 500,000 acres along the Scioto River.

Missouri was formed originally from the Louisiana cession. The country was first settled by the French. In 1805 the southern portion of the Louisiana country was organized as a territory under the name of Orleans, and the northern portion under that of Louisiana. When Louisiana was admitted as a State, in 1812, the northern portion was called Missouri Territory. In 1817 Missouri asked leave of Congress to

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frame a State Constitution. This was the cause of a fierce contest in Congress over the question of the existence of slavery in Missouri, which was settled by the famous compromise (1820) of Henry Clay. (See Missouri Compromise.) This provided for the admission of Missouri as a slave State, but that in future slavery should be prohibited in all territory forming part of the Louisiana cession north of 36° 30'. Missouri adopted a State Constitution July, 1820, which established slavery and forbade the immigration into the State of free negroes. This negro clause led to another contest in Congress, and another compromise, whereby Missouri was admitted August 10, 1821. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Clay in 1824, since which time the State has been Democratic except during the period from 1862 to 1870, when the Republicans were in control. In 1849 the Democratic party in the State split into the "hards," or Benton men, and the "softs," or pro-slavery party. A State Convention met in 1861, which proved to be of Union sentiment. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the State officers to make an armed resistance to the Union, and they were forced to flee from the State. The powers of government were then assumed by the convention, which, in 1863, passed an ordinance of gradual abolution of slavery. In 1864 Lincoln carried the State. The Republicans divided in 1870 over the disfranchising clauses of the Constitution. The "Liberal" Republicans, headed by Carl Schurz and B. G. Brown, elected Brown Governor of the State. In 1872 the State elected Greeley electors, and in 1874 the Republican party disappeared. Since then the State has been Democratic. The population of the State in 1821 was 66,586; in 1900, 3,106,665. The present Constitution of the State was made in 1875.

Missouri Compromise, a compromise effected by the Act of Congress of March 3, 1820, between those who desired the extension of slavery into the regions beyond the Mississippi and those who desired its restriction. Missouri having applied for admission as a State, Tallmadge, of New York, in February, 1819, proposed an amendment which would ultimately destroy slavery in the new State. The House passed the bill with this amendment; the Senate refused to concur. Next year the bill, in the same form, passed the House again. The Senate voted to admit Maine, provided Missouri was admitted as a slave State. The House rejected the proposal. Thomas, of Illinois, proposed as a compromise the arrangement mentioned in the preceding article. When Missouri's Constitution was laid before Congress, however, it appeared that she had introduced clauses excluding free negroes from the State. The House then refused to admit Missouri. Clay effected a further

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compromise, whereby Missouri agreed not to deprive of his rights any citizen of another State.

Mitchel, Ormsby M. (1809–1862), secured the establishment of the observatory at Cincinnati, O., in 1843. He invented numerous astronomical instruments. He made extensive observations of stars, nebulæ and sunspots. He served in the Army of the Ohio from 1861 to 1862, engaging at Bowling Green, Nashville and Bridgeport. He commanded the Department of the South in 1862, but died of yellow fever.

Mitchell, Donald G., born in 1822, a graceful and pleasant American author, has published "Reveries of a Bachelor," "Dream Life" and the "Edgewood" books.

Mobile, Ala., was founded as a fort by Lemoyne d'Iberville in 1711. In 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, Mobile was ceded to Great Britain, but was recovered for the United States in 1813, having previously passed into the possession of the Spanish in 1780. In 1819 it was incorporated as a city. Mobile was besieged and bombarded March 27 to April 9, 1865, by 45,000 Federal troops led by General Canby. Maury held the city with 9,000 Confederates. His defenses consisted of a system of irregular earthworks called Spanish Fort. This was invested April 4 by Smith and Granger, and was bombarded without much success. On the eighth, however, 300 yards of the Confederate defenses were captured, together with 500 prisoners and fifty guns. The works were then evacuated. On the morning of the ninth a general assault was made upon the city, and nearly all the works were carried, 3,423 men and forty guns being captured. Mobile was evacuated two days later and surrendered by its mayor April 12.

Mobile Bay, Ala., scene of a naval engagement between the Federal and Confederate fleets, August 5 to 23, 1864. Farragut commanded the National fleet of eighteen vessels, fourteen of these being of wood and four ironclads, the "Tecumseh," "Winnebago," "Manhattan" and "Chickasaw." The Confederate Admiral Buchanan had far fewer vessels, three gunboats, the "Morgan," "Gaines" and "Selma" and the ram "Tennessee." Still he was defended by three strongly garrisoned forts, Gaines, Morgan and Powell, at the harbor's entrance, and the "Tennessee" was deemed a host in itself. Farragut entered the harbor with the gunboat "Brooklyn" leading and the entire fleet firing upon Fort Morgan, whence a lively reply was begun. The "Tecumseh" immediately struck a torpedo and was sunk. The fleet became confused and for some moments was in great danger. But Farragut forged ahead with the flag-ship "Hartford" and was attacked by the

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"Tennessee." The other Federal vessels quickly destroyed the "Selma" and chased away the "Morgan" and the "Gaines." The "Monongahela" and the "Lackawanna" were struck by the "Tennessee," but the latter was disabled by a broadside at close range from the "Hartford." The other boats closed around her. Her smokestack and steering chains were gone, her crew panic-stricken and she soon became unmanageable. She therefore surrendered. The Confederate forts were shelled for several days. Fort Powell was blown up and abandoned. Forts Gaines and Morgan surrendered.

Modoc Indians originally occupied lands on Klamath Lake, Cal. They began attacks against the whites as early as 1847. Hostilities continued until 1864, when they ceded their lands and agreed to go on a reservation which was not set apart until 1871. In the meantime they were placed on the Klamath reservation, and later on the Yainax reservation. A band under Captain Jack left the reservation and settled on Lost River, whence they refused to depart (1872). Hostilities followed, Captain Jack retreated to the Lava Beds and was not finally conquered until June, 1873.

Modus Vivendi, a temporary agreement made between countries when appointed commissioners fail to reach a complete understanding upon a question in dispute. A *modus vivendi* agreement is never made for any specified time, but continues only so long as neither country to the pending controversy makes a request to review the question.

Mohawks, or **Agmegue,** one of the Five Nations of the Iroquois. The English early secured their friendship, and during the French and Indian Wars they proved valuable allies of the colonists. In the Revolutionary War the tribe under Brant carried on hostilities against the Americans. In 1784 the Mohawks retired to Upper Canada.

Mohicans, an Algonquin tribe of Indians, early settled around the Hudson. In 1628 they were driven to the Connecticut River by the Mokawks, but a part subsequently returned to their old home. Others who had previously gone eastward became known as the Pequots. The Mohicans were continually friendly to the English colonists during the struggle with the French, and also served the Americans in the Revolution. The tribe finally became divided. Some were assigned a reservation at Red Springs, and many became citizens.

Molasses Act, an act passed by the British Parliament in 1733 to protect the molasses and sugar of the British West Indies. By this act

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a heavy duty was laid on all sugar and molasses imported into the American colonies from the French islands.

Molineaux, Edward Leslie, born in England, October 12, 1833, came to the United States in boyhood and educated in New York. When Civil War began he was made lieutenant-colonel of the N. Y. Nat. Guard, soon after was colonel of the 159th N. Y. Vols., and commanded the 19th Army Corps in campaigns against Port Hudson, Red River, Petersburg and in the Shenandoah Valley. For gallant action he was brevetted brigadier-general, and afterwards was made major-general of volunteers.

Molineaux, Roland B., son of the former, made famous by one of the most celebrated criminal trials in American history. He was charged with sending a poison package to Katherine J. Adams that caused her death. For this he was placed on trial in New York City, November 14, 1899, and on February 10, 1900, a verdict of guilty was found and on the 15th he was sentenced to death. The trial lasted for three months and cost New York $250,000.

Molino del Rey (King's Mill), Mexico, a range of massive stone buildings situated a short distance from the city of Mexico. Here General Worth, September 8, 1847, defeated the Mexican leaders, Leon, Perez and Alvarez. Scott sent Worth to attack this fortress by night, but this being found impracticable, Worth drew up his lines during the night and commenced battle at dawn, Wright leading the storming party, Garland cutting off support from Chapultepec, McIntosh facing the Mexican right and Cadwalader the center. The Mexicans fought bravely, but were overcome with much loss. Number engaged: Americans, 3,500; Mexicans, 10,000.

"Monitor," the National revolving turret iron-clad constructed in 1862 by John Ericsson, after a new type, under contract with the Union Government. She engaged in battle with the enormous Confederate ram "Merrimac," March 9, 1862, and, after a fight of four hours, during which repeated charges were made by both vessels, the two powerful adversaries retired to repair their respective damages, the engagement thus being a drawn one. She was commanded by Captain Worden. (See Hampton Roads). The "Monitor" foundered and was sunk in a gale off Cape Hatteras in December, 1862.

Monmouth, Battle of, June 28, 1778. On June 18 the British evacuated Philadelphia and started for New York. Washington determined to strike a sudden and crippling blow upon the British army. He set out along a parallel road, and by June 27 was in a position at Allentown, N. J., to command the British flank. The British then turned east.

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Washington's purpose was now to crush the British left wing, which was moving in the rear. General Charles Lee was sent to accomplish this maneuver. He was treacherous, and instead of acting in the offensive, as ordered, he threw away his advantage, and with 6,000 men began a retreat without striking a blow. His men were nearly exhausted by the heat, and were falling into disorder when Washington suddenly appeared. Word had been sent him of Lee's strange action. Severely rebuking Lee, Washington at once set about restoring order among the demoralized troops. Owing to his energy a disgraceful flight was changed into a drawn battle. The American loss was 362, that of the British 416. Lee was court-martialed, and Clinton made good his escape to New York.

Monocacy, Md. In this engagement of the Civil War, which took place July 9, 1864, during the Confederate advance upon Washington, the Union General Wallace, commanding 8,000 men, was defeated by Early, who led nearly 19,000 Confederates. Wallace's dispositions for battle were as follows: Tyler held the Baltimore pike on the right, Ricketts the Washington pike on the left, and Wallace the center. The Confederates first attacked Brown, who was holding the Monocacy bridge. Then, forcing a passage of the river, they charged upon Ricketts and Tyler. These leaders defended themselves bravely, though nearly surrounded. The battle continued all day, and Wallace retreated in the evening.

Monroe, James (April 28, 1758—July 4, 1831), fifth President of the United States, was born in Westmoreland County, Va. He entered William and Mary College, but left it in 1776 to enter the army. He was present at Trenton, Brandywine, Monmouth, etc., and in 1782 was already a member of the Virginia Assembly. He was soon a member of the State Council, and a delegate to the Continental Congress. In the Ratifying Convention of 1788, he ardently upheld the Anti-Federalist side. As U. S. Senator 1790–1794, envoy to France 1794–1796, and Governor of Virginia 1799–1802, he was naturally a Republican and an exponent of Jefferson's views. President Jefferson sent him in 1802 as additional envoy to France, where he helped Livingston to negotiate the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. Thence he was sent as Minister to London, where he remained until 1807. He had just commenced another term as Governor in 1811, when he was appointed Secretary of State. This office he held until 1817, combining with it in 1814–1815 the War portfolio. As Republican candidate for President in 1816, Monroe received 183 electoral votes, and in 1820 he had almost no opposition; the eight years of his administrations are in fact embalmed in

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American history as the so-called "era of good feeling." His Cabinet included J. Q. Adams in the State Department, Crawford Treasury, Calhoun War, and Wirt Attorney-General. The period is marked by the acquisition of Florida, Seminole War, Missouri Compromise, seaboard defense policy, the visit of Lafayette, and the Monroe Doctrine (which see). There is a short life by President D. C. Gilman.

Monroe Doctrine. After the overthrow of the empire of the first Napoleon, France, Russia, Prussia and Austria formed an alliance for preserving the balance of power and suppressing revolutions within each other's dominions. The Spanish colonies in America having revolted, it was rumored that this alliance contemplated their reduction, although the United States recognized their independence. George Canning, the English Secretary of State, proposed that the United States join England in the prevention of such suppression. After consulting with Jefferson, Madison, John Quincy Adams and Calhoun, President Monroe embodied in his annual message to Congress in 1823 a clause which has since become celebrated as the "Monroe Doctrine." Referring to the proposed intervention of the allied powers the message stated that we "should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety;" and again, "that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers." The doctrine thus set forth has been maintained by the United States on many subsequent occasions, notably in matters relating to the Isthmus of Panama and in the case of the French intervention in Mexico under Maximilian.

Montana was admitted as a State November 8, 1889. It was organized as a territory in 1864. It formed a part of the Louisiana cession. In 1890 and 1891 a deadlock in the Legislature was caused by a disputed election in Silver Bow County. Since its admission as a State Montana has been Republican. The population in 1900 was 243,329.

Montauks, an Indian tribe which, at the time of the settlement of Long Island by whites, occupied the east end of the island. In 1659 they were nearly exterminated by the Block Island Indians. In 1660, 1662, 1670 and 1687 they conveyed their lands to certain bodies of settlers at Easthampton, reserving the right to live on them or parts of them. They are now nearly extinct again.

Montcalm, Louis Joseph, Marquis de (1712–1759), the ablest

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French general in America, was born near Nîmes, and entered the army at the age of fifteen years. He had experience in the War of the Austrian Succession, and in 1756 was sent by the Government to take command in the New World. The jealousy of the Canadian Governor, Vaudreuil, hampered Montcalm, but the first years of his command mark the high-water point of French success. In 1756 he took Oswego, and the next year besieged and received the surrender of Fort William Henry at the head of Lake George; this surrender was followed by a massacre of the captives on the part of Montcalm's Indian allies. On July 8, 1758, he repulsed Abercromby's overwhelming force at Ticonderoga. The next year Wolfe made his formidable attack on Quebec. For weeks the French commander's skillful precautions foiled the British. On the thirteenth of September Wolfe's army scaled the Heights of Abraham, and in the defeat Montcalm was mortally wounded, and died the following day.

Monte, this word, like *bank*, is traceable to the public loans made by Italian cities in early centuries, rather than to the business of banking as it is understood in later times. The common Italian designation of a public loan was *monte*, signifying, literally, a joint stock fund. The Germans were influential in Italy during the Middle Ages, and the term they used for a joint stock fund was *banck*, signifying a heap, or mound, which the Italians converted into *banco*, and employed it to designate an accumulation of either stock or money. The word *monte* still survives, however, in Italy to express bank, or financial depository, as Monte Carlo, meaning Charles' Bank.

Monterey, Mexico, scene of a six days' battle and siege during the Mexican War, September 20–25, 1846. General Taylor commanded the American army and General Ampudia held the town with 10,000 Mexicans. Taylor began operations by cutting off communications and attempting to storm the western heights, later disposing his troops so as to attack all points at once. During two days his efforts were unsuccessful. Finally Captain Backus, of the First Infantry, by firing into Fort Teneria from a captured tannery, won that stronghold. La Federacion heights, Forts Obispado and Diablo and the Saltillo road were captured in succession. In unsuccessful attacks on Fort Diablo, 394 officers and men were lost. By September 23 Taylor practically held the town. On September 25 Ampudia was allowed to evacuate, carrying one field battery and his small arms. This ended the campaign on the Rio Grande. Number engaged: Americans, 6,600; Mexicans, 10,000.

Monterey, Pa. Here, July 5, 1863, just after the battle of Gettys-

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burg, while Lee was in full retreat from that battle-field, one brigade of his army was overtaken by Kilpatrick, commanding two National brigades. The Confederates were under Jones, and were on board a railroad train. The fight took place about midday, and the Confederates were defeated. Kilpatrick burned their train, captured their guards and resumed his march.

Montgomery, Richard (1736–1775), came to America as a British soldier in 1757. He was engaged at Louisbourg in 1758 and at Montreal in 1760. He retired from the British army in 1772. He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress in New York City in 1775. He was appointed brigadier-general in the Continental army. The disability of General Schuyler placed him in command of the expedition to Canada in 1775, and he captured Fort Chambly, St. John's and Montreal. He led the assault on Quebec, and was killed at the first discharge of the British artillery.

Montgomery, Ala., founded in 1817, became the capital of the State in 1847. From February, 1861, to May, 1862, it was the capital of the Confederate Government, and was captured by the Union troops in 1865.

Monticello, the birthplace and home of Thomas Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Va. The mansion was built by Jefferson's father in 1735, but was remodeled and enlarged in later years. It is now owned by a New York merchant.

Montmorenci (July 31, 1759). In the French and Indian War the leading final act was Wolfe's expedition. After waiting a month before Quebec Wolfe determined to make an assault. The point chosen was the Heights of Montmorenci. He landed his troops on the muddy shore at low tide. They carried the shore battery, but were overwhelmed by the fire from above. Under the protection of a shower they managed to retreat with a loss of 500 men.

Montpelier, the home of James Madison, in Orange County, Va. It was here that Madison died in 1833. The Montpelier mansion was erected by him shortly after his return from Congress, though his father had owned the estate.

Montreal. After the loss of Quebec in 1759, the center of the French force was Montreal. Upon this the English forces advanced from Quebec under Murray, from Lake Champlain under Haviland and from Lake Ontario under Amherst. The various outposts were driven in, and by September 6 the English with 17,000

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invested the town. The French were reduced to 2,200 by desertion, and Vaudreuil, feeling resistance to be useless, surrendered, September 8, 1759. The whole colony passed to the English, and the French army and officers were sent back to France. On the twelfth of November, 1775, General Montgomery captured the city of Montreal. It was a part of a scheme of the Revolutionary Americans to conquer Canada, which threatened their strategic center, New York.

Moody, Dwight Lyman, was born in Northfield, Mass., Feb. 5, 1837. His father, who was a stone mason, died suddenly when Dwight was only four years of age, leaving a family of six children and no other property than a little home in Northfield and two acres of land. Young Dwight had no advantages, but he was industrious, and at an age when other boys were in school he was working heroically to assist in the support of the family. At seventeen he became a clerk in his uncle's shoe store in Boston, and soon after joined the church, and in 1860 devoted himself exclusively to Christian effort. He had almost no education, but his powers of oratory were a gift, and he used them with such excellent effect that he became the greatest evangelist America has produced. He met Ira D. Sankey, the sweet singer, in 1870, and the two quickly formed a union for evangelical work. In 1873 they made a tour of England together, which proved an unprecedented success, making thousands of converts and raising large sums of money for churches and charity institutions. He continued his services with ever growing influence until his death, which occurred at his Northfield home December 22, 1899.

Moorefield, W. Va., a sharp skirmish August 7, 1864, between small bodies of Confederate and Union troops under B. Johnson and Averill respectively. The Confederates were defeated and Averill captured 500 prisoners.

Moore's Creek, Battle of, February 27, 1776. At Moore's Creek, N. C., Colonel Caswell, with 1,000 militia, defeated 1,600 loyalists, took 900 prisoners, 2,000 stand of arms and £15,000 in gold. This victory was as inspiring in the South as Lexington had been in New England.

Moquis, an Indian tribe in Arizona on the Little Colorado and San Juan Rivers. They killed or expelled the early missionaries who visited them, but of late years have been peaceable. They have suffered greatly from the attacks of Apaches and Navajos.

Moravian Brethren. These form an evangelical church which flourished in Bohemia before the Reformation, was stamped out about

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1627 and revived during the first half of the eighteenth century. They first settled in Georgia in 1735, but soon moved to Pennsylvania. They instituted a communism of labor; the lands were owned by the church, and its members worked them, receiving in return the necessities of life. This plan existed till 1762, and greatly aided the church is sending out its itinerant ministers and missionaries. They also for a long time excluded from their communities all outsiders, but this system gradually died out and has now altogether disappeared. The American church still maintains its connection with the parent churches in Europe and is growing rapidly, owing largely to its active missionary spirit. Number of members in 1900, 14,521.

Morey Letter, a letter published in a New York newspaper in 1880, near the end of the Garfield campaign, purporting to have been written by Garfield to "H. L. Morey, Employers' Union, Lynn, Mass." It expressed sympathy with capital rather than labor. It was proved to be a forgery.

Morfontaine, Treaty of, a name sometimes given to the convention negotiated September 30, 1800, between the United States and the French Republic, which had then recently come under the rule of the first consul, Bonaparte. It was negotiated by Ellsworth, Murray and Davie for the United States, and Joseph Bonaparte for France. It provided for restoration of captured ships and property, and more liberal rules respecting neutrals, but postponed the French spoliation claims.

Morgan, Daniel (born about 1736, died 1802), was born of Welsh parentage in New Jersey. He fought from the battle of the Monongahela through the French and Indian War, and Pontiac's War, and settled as a farmer in Virginia. In the Revolution he led a company of Virginian riflemen to Washington's army before Boston. Joining Arnold's romantic expedition to Canada, he showed great valor in the assault on Quebec, where he was captured. Released, he won distinction under Washington in 1777, and was sent with his rifle corps to reinforce Gates. In the two battles of Stillwater Morgan played a leading part. He resigned in 1779, but rejoined the army in 1780 as brigadier-general. At the opening of 1781 he gained at Cowpens one of the most brilliant victories of the war. Thereupon he conducted a famous retreat over the Catawba, and effected a junction with Greene. General Morgan was a Congressman from Virginia in 1797.

Morgan, Edwin D. (1811–1883), was a member of the New York Senate from 1850 to 1863. He was chairman of the Republican National

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Committee from 1856 to 1864. He was Governor of New York from 1858 to 1862, and commanded the Department of New York during the Civil War. He was a U. S. Senator from 1863 to 1869.

Morgan, John (1725–1789), established the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1765, and was physician-in-chief of the American army from 1775 to 1777.

Morgan, John H. (1826–1864), commanded a Confederate cavalry force from 1862 to 1863. He annoyed the National forces by successful and destructive raids in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, during one of which he was shot.

Morgan, John T., born in 1824, was promoted brigadier-general in the Confederate service. He has represented Alabama in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat since 1877. His present term expires in 1901.

Morgan, Lewis H. (1818–1881), the "Father of American Anthropology," made extensive investigations concerning the kinships of the races. He published "Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family" and "Ancient Society."

Morgan, William, of Batavia, N. Y., born about 1775, proposed in 1826 to expose the secrets of the Order of Freemasons, of which he had been a member. His sudden disappearance soon afterward, and apparent abduction by the Masons, caused great excitement. An Anti-Masonic party was formed in most free States, and William Wirt was nominated for president in 1831. Morgan, it has generally been believed, was taken from Batavia to Niagara and killed, his body being sent over the falls.

Mormons, a sect mainly located in Utah and the Territories and States in its neighborhood, to the number of 150,000, but having also about 60,000 converts in other parts of the United States and foreign countries. The sect was founded by Joseph Smith, of Sharon, Vt., and Palmyra, N. Y., the first organized conference being held June 1, 1830, at Fayette, N. Y. The distinguishing features of their belief are polygamy, materialism and baptism for the remission of sins. The Mormons first settled in Missouri, but were expelled thence, probably because of their anti-slavery sentiments. In 1839 they settled at Nauvoo, Ill. In 1844 an Illinois mob killed the leader Smith. Emigrating again, by 1848 they were settled at Salt Lake City. Brigham Young, the president, was appointed Governor of Utah Territory in 1850 by President Fillmore, but he turned out to be wholly in sympathy with the Mor-

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mons, and resisted the Federal troops in 1857. Since that time the Government has experienced many difficulties in regulating the relations of the Mormons and Christians in Salt Lake City. In 1882 the Edmunds Act disfranchised polygamists.

Morocco. A treaty of peace and friendship was concluded between the United States and Morocco in 1787 for fifty years. This was renewed in 1836. In 1865 the United States joined with the European powers in a convention with Morocco concerning the administration and maintenance of the lighthouse at Cape Spartel ; and similarly in 1880 in a convention for the establishment of the right of protection in Morocco.

Morrill, Lot M. (1813–1883), was president of the Main Senate in 1856. He was Governor of Maine from 1858 to 1861. He represented Maine in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1861 to 1876. He was a faithful worker and familiar with financial, naval and Indian affairs. He was Secretary of the Treasury in Grant's Cabinet from 1876 to 1877.

Morrill Tariff, so called after its framer, Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont. This tariff became law just before the war, March 2, 1861. It restored the protective rates of 1846 and substituted specific for *ad-valorem* duties. The Tariff Act of 1864, also under the management of Morrill, was distinctly a war tariff used to advance the protectionist notions of its framers. It taxed every possible article indiscriminately and at the highest rates.

Morris, Charles (1784–1856), Commodore, served in the war with Tripoli from 1801 to 1805. He was lieutenant of the " Constitution " in the engagement with the " Guerrière." He was Chief of the Ordnance Bureau from 1851 to 1856.

Morris, George P. (1802–1864), journalist, was famous as a song-writer, composing " Woodman, Spare That Tree," " My Mother's Bible " and " Long Time Ago." He published " Prose and Poetry of Europe and America."

Morris, Gouverneur (1752–1816), an American statesman, was half-brother of Lewis Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was graduated at King's (Columbia) College in 1768, and was admitted to the bar of New York. He was a delegate to the New York Provincial Congress and to the Continental Congress, and was an influential adviser in financial matters. He was assistant to Robert Mor-

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ris when the latter was Superintendent of Finance; he attended the Federal Convention of 1787 and revised the final draft of the Constitution. After passing some time in France, he went as a diplomatic agent to England in 1791, and was Minister to France 1791–1794. For some years he traveled in Europe. Returning he was U. S. Senator 1800–1803. He was a champion of canals, and chairman of the canal commissioners. Morris was a noted writer of satires and addresses and a prominent Federalist.

Morris, Lewis (1726–1798), was a delegate from New York to the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1777. He was a commissioner to the Western Indians in 1775 to induce them to join the colonists against the British. He signed the Declaration of Independence. He was major-general of the New York State Militia.

Morris, Robert (1734–1806), the financier of the Revolution, was born in Liverpool. Having settled in Philadelphia he built up a flourishing business there. He opposed the Stamp Act, and signed the Declaration of Independence. In Congress he gave valuable services to the Committee of Ways and Means, and in February, 1781, he was elected Superintendent of Finance. Among his acts was the organization of the Bank of North America at the end of 1781. In 1784 he retired, but served in the Pennsylvania Legislature, as delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and U. S. Senator 1789–1795. He had previously declined the office of Secretary of the Treasury. In his later years he was unsuccessful in business, and was at one time imprisoned for debt.

Morse, Samuel F. B. (1791–1872), was engaged in painting in his early life and gained considerable prominence as an artist. He conceived the idea of an electro-magnetic telegraph in a conversation with Charles T. Jackson in 1832. He immediately applied himself to the task, and in 1837 exhibited his invention. After repeated appeals Congress appropriated $30,000 in 1843 for a telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore, which was successfully tested in 1844. The number and character of the honors he received has seldom been equaled. His system is almost universally employed.

Morton, or Mourt, George (1585–1628?), brought emigrants and supplies from England to the Pilgrims in 1623. He edited in England in 1622 "Mourt's Relation of the Beginning and Proceeding of the English Plantation at Plymouth," an important original source.

Morton, John (1724–1777), signer of the Declaration of Independ-

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ence, had previously been a delegate to the Stamp Act Congress of 1765, and Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly from 1772 to 1775.

Morton, J. Sterling, of Nebraska, was born in 1832. He conceived the idea of Arbor Day for tree planting. He became Secretary of Agriculture in Cleveland's Cabinet in 1893.

Morton, Levi P., born in 1824, founded the banking house of Morton, Rose & Co. in 1869, which was the fiscal agent of the U. S. Government from 1873 to 1884. He represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1878 to 1881. He was Minister to France from 1881 to 1885 and was Vice-President of the United States from 1889 to 1893.

Morton, Nathaniel (1613–1685), came to America from England in 1623. He was secretary of the Massachusetts colony from 1647 to 1685. He wrote "New England's Memorial," a carefully prepared history of early colonial days.

Morton, Oliver Perry (1823–1877), was a leading lawyer in Indiana, a judge, and a founder of the Republican party. As the party candidate for Governor he was defeated, but in 1860 was elected Lieutenant-Governor. As Lane, the Governor, was chosen to the U. S. Senate, Morton became Governor. His term included the Civil War period, and his vigor in equipping and forwarding troops and suppressing disaffection made him foremost among the "War Governors." Since the Indiana Legislature in 1863–1865 refused its co-operation, he declined to summon it during those years. He was re-elected Governor in 1864. From 1867 to 1877 he was U. S. Senator, and one of the most energetic and extreme of the Republican leaders. He was chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and a member of the Electoral Commission. He was a prominent candidate before the National Convention in 1876.

Morton, Thomas (1575?–1646), emigrated to Plymouth from England in 1622. He made a settlement at Mount Wollaston or "Merry Mount" (now Braintree), where he made himself obnoxious to the Puritans by his revels. He was twice seized and transported to England, where he published "The New England Canaan" in 1632. For this satire he was imprisoned on his return in 1643.

Mosby, John S., born in 1833, enlisted in the Confederate cavalry in 1861, and served under General Johnston in the Shenandoah campaign. In 1862 he became a scout and made raids upon McClellan's army. In 1863 he led a band of guerrillas in Northern Virginia, being

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successful at Chantilly, Dranesville and Warrenton Junction. He was consul at Hong Kong from 1876 to 1882.

Motley, John Lothrop (1814–1877), historian, studied at Harvard and Göttingen, and was secretary of the U. S. legation at St. Petersburg in 1841. In 1856 he published "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," which was immediately recognized as a brilliant and scholarly production. During the Civil War he zealously upheld the national cause in Europe. From 1861 to 1868 he produced "The History of the United Netherlands." He was Minister to Austria from 1861 to 1867, and to England from 1869 to 1870. In 1874 he published the "Life of John of Barneveld." He wrote an address entitled "Historic Progress and American Democracy."

Mott, Lucretia (1793–1880), entered the ministry of the Friends in Philadelphia in 1818. She adhered to the Hicksite branch. She was one of the original founders of the American Anti-Slavery Society. In 1840 she was sent as a delegate to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention at London. Her exclusion from it increased the woman-suffrage agitation, in which she became a leader.

Mott, Valentine (1785–1865), of New York, was one of the most successful surgical operators of his time. He held professorships in medical colleges almost continuously from 1809 to 1860.

Moultrie, Fort, Battle of, June 28, 1776. When the British attempted to capture Charleston, S. C., they found the city defended by a palmetto fort on Sullivan's Island, under command of Colonel Moultrie. After a ten hours' engagement the fleet withdrew. The American loss had been only thirty-seven, that of the British, 205, and only one of their ten sail remained seaworthy. After refitting, Clinton and Parker sailed to New York. For more than two years there was no further invasion of the South.

Moultrie, William (1731–1805), represented South Carolina in the Continental Congress in 1775. He successfully defended Sullivan's Island in Charleston Harbor against a British fleet in 1776. The fort there was named in his honor. He defeated the British at Beaufort and successfully defended Charleston in 1779. He was Governor of South Carolina in 1785 and 1794. He wrote "Memoirs of the Revolution."

Moundbuilders, a name given to a prehistoric race, the principal remains of which are extensive earthworks found in the Mississippi Valley extending from the lakes southward to the gulf. Many of these

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are clearly defensive works or places of sepulture. Fort Hill, Ohio, has a line of circumvallation about four miles in extent. These defensive works also include structures used for religious purposes. Many mounds are of regular outline assuming the form of various geometrical figures. In Newark, Ohio, works of this character cover an area of more than two square miles. A mound near St. Louis is 700 feet long by 500 broad at the base and ninety feet high. Some mounds of this character contain skeletons. Mounds, such as those near Wheeling, W. Va., and Miamisburg, Ohio, are evidently the graves of distinguished personages. In Wisconsin and Iowa are earthworks which assume the outline of men and animals. One in Adams County, Ohio, has the form of a serpent. It is over 1,000 feet in length and its mouth is partially closed around an egg of perfectly regular dimensions. The figure reaches a height of about five feet. Various theories prevail as to the question what race built the mounds. It is now frequently thought to have been a race related to the Indians.

Mount Crawford, Va. At this place 4,500 Confederates under Jones were defeated disastrously by a somewhat stronger force of Federals commanded by Hunter. The fight took place June 5, 1864. Jones was killed.

Mount Holyoke Seminary and College, South Hadley, Mass., was first chartered (1836) as a seminary, but rechartered (1888) as a college for the higher education of women. The founder was Miss Mary Lyon.

Mount Vernon, the home and burial-place of George Washington, on the western bank of the Potomac in Fairfax County, Va. Mount Vernon mansion was built by Lawrence Washington in 1743, and was named in honor of Admiral Vernon. In 1858 it was purchased from John A. Washington by the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association for $200,000, and is now a place of public resort.

Mountain Meadow Massacre. In the autumn of 1857 a body of thirty-six Arkansas and Missouri emigrants, *en route* to California, were brutally murdered at Mountain Meadow, Utah, by a band of Indians, who were incited thereto by Lee, a Mormon fanatic. It was the period of the first troubles between the United States Government and the Mormons. Brigham Young had made threats of turning the Indians loose upon west-bound emigrants, but the Mormons, as a body, were innocent of the massacre. The emigrant party was encamped at Mountain Meadow when the attack began, September 7. They threw up earthworks and

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defended themselves for four days. Lee, under pretense of friendship, succeeded in drawing them out and murdering the whole party.

Mugwump, a word of the Massachusetts Indians, meaning a great personage (mugquomp). After long use in localities, and occasional use in politics, it came into prominence in 1884, being then applied to those independent members of the Republican party, who openly refused to vote for the party's candidate, Blaine. Thus the name came to be applied to all Independent Republicans.

Muhlenberg, John P. G. (1746–1807), was a pastor at Woodstock, Va., from 1772 to 1775. He enlisted in the National army as a colonel in 1775. He won distinction at Charleston, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point and Yorktown. He represented Pennsylvania in the U. S. Congress from 1789 to 1791, 1793 to 1795 and from 1799 to 1801.

Mulligan Letters, letters which James Mulligan, bookkeeper for Warren Fisher, of Boston, testified before a Congressional committee in 1876 had been written by James G. Blaine to Mr. Fisher. The importance of these letters during the campaign of 1884 was due to the discussion as to whether they were or were not discreditable to Blaine. Mulligan died 1894.

Mumfordsville, Ky., scene of an encounter between Chalmers, leading the advance guard of Bragg's army of 25,000 Confederates, and 21,000 Federals under Wilder and Dunham. The Confederates began the fight and were repulsed in their first attack. But Bragg gradually drew his forces about Wilder until there was no chance of escape for that leader, who accordingly surrendered, September 17, 1862.

Munn vs. Illinois, one of the "elevator cases" decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1872 Munn and Scott, lessees of a grain elevator and warehouse in Chicago, were found guilty in the Criminal Court of Cook County, Ill., of violating Article thirteen of the State Constitution relating to the storage of grain. They had neglected to take out a license and give bond, and were charging rates higher than prescribed in the above-mentioned act. They were fined, and the decision was confirmed by the Supreme Court of Illinois, whence the case was transferred to the Supreme Court of the United States. That body confirmed the judgment on the ground that the Act of the Illinois Legislature was not repugnant to the National Constitution, and that a State could lawfully determine how a man might use his own property, when the good of other citizens was involved.

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Murcheson Letter, a letter received in October, 1888, by Lord Sackville-West, British Minister at Washington, from one Charles Murcheson, representing himself to be a naturalized citizen of English birth, and asking the Minister how he should vote in the impending Presidential election. Lord Sackville openly advised, as favorable to British interests, Cleveland. This caused great indignation. Sackville's recall was requested and his passports sent him.

Murfree, Mary N., born in Tennessee about 1850, has published articles on Tennessee life under the pen-name of Charles Egbert Craddock. She is author of "In the Tennessee Mountains," "Where the Battle Was Fought," and "The Despot of Broomsedge Cove."

Murfreesboro, Tenn., was occupied by an encampment of 1,400 national troops under Crittenden and Duffield in 1862. These troops were defeated and expelled July 13 by the Confederate cavalryman Forrest, who came upon them unexpectedly and routed them after a sharp fight. Forrest captured a quantity of valuable stores. The second and great battle of Murfreesboro took place December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863, Bragg, with 38,000 Confederates engaged, being opposed to 43,000 Federals led by Rosecrans. Bragg was about to go into winter quarters and was not expecting an engagement, when suddenly Rosecrans moved against him, forcing him to concentrate his troops. This he did, marching his army between Rosecrans and the town and drawing it up with Breckenridge on the right, Polk in the center and Hardee on the left. Opposing these were the Federal leaders, Crittenden, Thomas and McCook. The Confederates were on the west side of Stone River. Rosecrans had planned to strike first, but Bragg anticipated him. Both had massed their forces on the left, and on December 31, as Rosecrans' left was hurriedly crossing Stone River, Bragg's left fell upon it so furiously as completely to sweep away Johnson's division and rushed forward upon Sheridan, having demolished Davis in the charge. Sheridan held out firmly, raking the Confederates with his batteries and forcing them back. He was finally driven from his position, but he saved the day. Rosecrans now massed his batteries on a knoll and withstood the Confederate charges until night. Storms on January 2 and 3 prevented battle, and on the fourth Bragg had retired after slight skirmishing. Again in 1863, in a seven days' irregular skirmish and battle, June 23–30, during Rosecrans' campaign in Tennessee, that general defeated and drove the Confederate, Bragg, from the intrenchments he had thrown up during several months at Tullahoma, near Murfreesboro, after which place the battle is sometimes called. Rosecrans had 60,000 men, Bragg 40,000. Bragg's army was posted in a long line from Murfreesboro,

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past Tullahoma and along the Duck River. June 24, Rosecrans sent McCook and Wilder to capture Booker's Gap and Liberty Gap, two important mountain passes. This move was successful. Granger had in the meantime dislodged the Confederates from Guy's Gap, capturing three guns and a large body of prisoners. By the twenty-seventh Rosecrans was prepared for a flank movement against the Confederates. This was so well planned and executed that Bragg vacated his intrenchments and fled across Elk River on the night of the twenty-ninth.

Museum, Philadelphia, the earliest public establishment of this sort in the United States. It was founded by Charles Wilson Peale in 1785, and had as a nucleus a stuffed paddle-fish and the bones of a mammoth.

Myer, Albert J. (1827–1880), author of a "Manual of Signals for the U. S. Army and Navy," was chief of the signal service from 1863 to 1864 and from 1866 to 1870. He inaugurated the present system of meteorological observations.

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APPENDIX

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Adams, Charles Francis, son of the diplomat of the same name, was born in Boston, May 27, 1833. Possessing the advantage of fortune and lineage, he was educated at Harvard, from which college he graduated in 1856, and upon him was conferred the degree of LL.D. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, but entered the army in 1861, serving through the war, and rose to the rank of Brevt. Brigadier-General. He became interested in railroads when appointed member of the board of Massachusetts State Commissioners, 1869, and in 1884 was chosen President of the Union Pacific Railway. He is best known, however, by his contributions to literature and President of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He has written many papers on railways, also a life of Charles Francis Adams, Sr., a biography of Richard A. Dana, "A College Fetich," etc.

Allen, Charles Herbert, was born in Lowell, Mass., April 15, 1848. He graduated at Amherst College, 1869, and entered the lumber business, which he conducted with great success. He served in both branches of the State Legislature, and was a member of Congress from 1885–1889. Nominated by the Republicans for governor, 1891, he made an energetic canvass, but was defeated, and returned to his lumber business until 1898, when, upon the resignation of Theodore Roosevelt from the position, Allen was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He discharged his duties with so much satisfaction during the Spanish-American war, that he was appointed by President McKinley Governor of Porto Rico, and took his seat May 1, 1900. Resigned, Sept. 1, 1901.

American Jack is the union of the flag, its name originating with the union of the English flag at the blending of St. Andrew's Saltier with St. George's Cross in 1606, during the reign of James the First. Its name is the abbreviation of Jacques, or James, or Jac., the abbreviated signature of King James. It contains the same number of stars as there are States.

Anarchy. In its general sense anarchy is synonymous with lawlessness. Politically anarchism means the abolition of government, and the constitution of society without government. The law of might would be supreme under anarchy.

Armour, Philip Danforth, born in Stockbridge, N. Y., May 16, 1832; received a meagre education in the public schools, and went to California, where he was a miner from 1852-1856, when he went to Milwaukee and engaged in the commission business. He became a member of the firm of Plankinton, Armour & Co., pork packers, 1863, and five years later acquired an interest in the grain commission firm of H. O. Armour & Co., Chicago, which started a pork-packing plant that in 1870 became

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the firm of Armour & Co. By 1875 this house had advanced to the forefront of all the provision concerns of America, and remains much the largest dressed-meat and pork-packing establishment in the world. Mr. Armour is popularly reputed to have a fortune above $50,000,000. He is the founder of the Armour Mission and the Armour Institute of Technology, to which he has contributed more than $2,500,000.

Bailey, Joseph W., member of Congress from Texas since 1891, was born in Copiah Co., Miss., October 6, 1863. He began the study of law when fifteen years of age, was admitted to the bar in 1883, and acquired almost immediate local fame as an orator. In 1884 he was a presidential elector, but the following year he removed to Gainesville, Texas, where he has since resided. He was a presidential elector at large from Texas, 1888, and in 1891 was elected to Congress as a Democrat. In 1898 he was the caucus nominee of his party for speaker, and was made Democratic leader in the House.

Barker, Wharton, Populist candidate for the Presidency, was born in Philadelphia, May 1, 1846. He comes from a distinguished ancestry and is highly related. Given many advantages in his youth, he improved them so well that he rose to prominence and held many responsible positions. His education was received at the Pennsylvania University, of which he is an active trustee, and has been active in politics, business and literature for twenty-five years. He traveled much abroad, and in 1876 superintended the construction of cruisers for the Russian Government at the Cramp shipyards. He also performed other services for Alexander II., who conferred upon him the order of Stanislaus. In 1895 he became interested in railroad concessions and construction in China, but his ventures proved disastrous, and, becoming offended at the money power, he supported Bryan in 1896, and soon after became a Populist. He was nominated by that party for the Presidency at the Cincinnati Convention, May 9, 1900.

Battle Hymn of the Republic. This famous song, to the tune of John Brown, was written by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in Washington City, during the Civil War. It was inspired by the narrow escape of the author from a band of raiders who descended upon Mrs. Howe and her party while they were witnessing a review near Washington. Mrs. Howe was born in New York City, May 27, 1819, and is famous for her advocacy of woman's rights, her stirring poems, and her leadership in many reform movements.

Beveridge, Albert J., is a native of Highland county, Ohio, where he was born October 6, 1862. The family removed to Illinois shortly after

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the Civil War, where Albert grew up on a farm, without any advantages of schooling other than those he made for himself at night. When he was twenty-one he entered college at Greencastle, Indiana, where he maintained himself by working during vacations, and by taking several cash prizes in college contests. After leaving college he went to Indianapolis, and secured the place of reading clerk in the House of Representatives. He next took up the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1889; immediately opened a law office in Indianapolis, where his great oratorical ability soon secured for him a large practice. He participated in the elections, and performed such signal services for the Republicans that in 1899 (January 17th) he was chosen United States Senator, and in the summer following visited the Philippine Islands to acquaint himself with conditions there.

Bresci Gaetano, born in Cosiano, fifteen miles from Florence, Italy, 1869, came to New York in 1893, and soon after settled at Paterson, N. J., where he was engaged as a silk weaver. He joined an anarchist association, by whom he was ordered to return to Italy and assassinate King Humbert. In pursuance of this order, he returned to Italy June 4, 1900, and studied the king's movements with a view to making the purpose of his visit to Italy a success. He learned that a public feté would be held at Monza, a fashionable resort, four miles from Milan, on July 29th, which His Majesty would attend, and thither Bresci repaired, armed with two revolvers. His opportunity came when he saw the King riding towards the royal villa where the Queen was holding a reception, and, acting with promptness ran to the carriage and discharged three bullets into the body of Humbert, one passing through his heart, from which His Majesty died in less than an hour. Capital punishment having been abolished in Italy, Bresci, who was quickly seized after doing the deed, was condemned to life imprisonment, like his compatriot, Lucchesi, who assassinated the Empress of Austria in Switzerland.

Butler, Matthew C., was born near Greenville, S. C., March 8, 1836. Admitted to the bar 1856; elected to the Legislature 1859, and entered the Confederate army as captain. He lost a leg at the battle of Brandy Station, June 9, 1863, and, being unable longer to remain in the service, returned home. After recovering from his hurt he was elected to the Legislature of his State, 1866. Resuming the practice of his profession, he continued to be so engaged until 1877, when he was made U. S. Senator. In the beginning of the Spanish-American War he offered his services, which, being accepted, he was appointed by President McKinley Major General of Volunteers.

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Butler, Marion, Senator from North Carolina since 1896, was born in Sampson county, N. C., May 20, 1863. He graduated at the University of N. C., 1885, after which he taught school three years to support the family left in straitened circumstances by the death of his father. He joined the Farmers' Alliance, 1888, and became president of that national association 1894. He refused to support Cleveland in 1892, and assisted in the organization of the Populist party in his State, and was made Chairman of the National Executive Committee. While strongly Populistic in his sentiments, he is a zealous supporter of Bryan.

Chaffee, Adna Romanza, Major-General of U. S. Volunteers, sent to command the American army in China, July, 1900, was born in Orwell, Ohio, April 14, 1842. He was educated in the public schools; entered the army, July, 1861, as private in 6th Cavalry, and was promoted through the grades to be first lieutenant for gallantry at Gettysburg, and to Captain March, 1865, for intrepidity at Dinwiddie Court-House. At the close of the war he elected to remain in the army, and for gallantry in an engagement with Comanche Indians on Paint Tree Creek, Texas, March 7, 1868, he was made Major. He was again promoted, to Lieutenant-Colonel, February, 1890, for courage manifested in action against the Indians, which position he held until May 4, 1898, when he was promoted to be Brigadier-General of U. S. Volunteers, and served in the Santiago campaign with such ability that in July, 1898, he was made Major-General of U. S. Volunteers, and given command of the 1st Division, 4th Army Corps. After the close of the Spanish-American war, and the occupation of Cuba by the United States, General Chaffee was stationed in Havana, 1899. When an outrage was perpetrated upon our minister, Conger, by China, by holding him, with other foreign ministers, as hostage, which brought China and the United States into hostility, General Chaffee was placed in command of the American army of invasion, 3,000 strong, and left for the foreign field of action, July, 1900. In 1901, succeeded Gen. MacArthur as commander of the Philippines.

China, Insurrection of the Boxers. The forcible opening of treaty ports in China (1842), following the opium war (1840), was the first step taken by foreign powers towards the ultimate partitioning of that long-lived empire of 400,000,000 population. England was first to obtain a permanent foothold, at Hong Kong, and later France, Germany and Russia acquired ports which gave them spheres of influence which they have zealously and jealously guarded and sought pretexts to extend. A naturally growing dislike of foreigners has long been felt by the Chinese, which has been intensified by the activity of Christian missionaries, who have taught their doctrines with no little success, especially in Chinese cities. Interference with anciently established religious teachings is al-

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ways a dangerous thing, and to this peril, inaugurated by missionaries, is the hatred engendered by the threatenings of dismemberment, made by European powers for the purpose of territorial and trade exploitation, until the situation in China came at length to be one of unbearable tension. There was also a fierce contention of native parties over the question of successorship to the throne, one faction desiring to depose the Empress Dowager, An, and set up the fourteen-year-old prince, Kwang Su, who had several times been reported dead, but who in fact was kept in restraint. These several causes of foreign intrigue and national distemper at length brought about an uprising of a red-handed society known as Boxers, who committed so many depredations on foreigners that on May 21, 1900, a joint note from the Ambassadors in Pekin called the attention of the Chinese Government to the outrages. The authorities made no attempt to suppress the Boxers, but secretly encouraged them, until a great part of Northern China was soon in a state of anarchy—murdering Christians and looting their property. So intense was the hatred of foreigners that the Ambassadors from all European countries were not permitted to leave Pekin, and their lives were placed in imminent peril. Vice-Admiral Seymour, with a force of 2,000 English soldiers, tried to reach Pekin, but he was beaten back with much loss. On June 17th the Taku forts opened fire on the foreign fleets in the harbor, which in turn bombarded and captured the forts, all foreign men-of-war participating except the United States monitor Monterey, Rear-Admiral Kempff, which abstained from any hostile act. On the following day Baron von Keteler, Germany's Ambassador, was murdered in Pekin, and the situation had grown critical in the extreme. To protect Americans in China, 3,000 troops were drawn from the Philippines and the command given to Major-General Chaffee, and this force was augmented from time to time later. Russia, Germany, France, England and Japan also rushed troops to China with all possible expedition, and these became allies for the purpose of protecting all foreigners in China and to rescue the legations that were known to be besieged in Pekin. Several times it was reported that all the Ambassadors had been murdered, but while these rumors were proven false, the most horrible atrocities were committed by the Boxers on Christians, and humanity demanded that these ferocious crimes should be punished. Foreigners in all parts of China were massacred after being subjected to indescribable tortures. On July 9th Japanese troops captured the Tientsin arsenal, but heavy firing continued, and in an attack upon the city, July 3d, in which 300 United States troops were engaged, Colonel Liscum, of the 9th United States Infantry, was killed. Insincere requests for mediation were made by the Empress Dowager, but these failed to deceive the powers to which they were

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addressed. The allies were increased by the arrival of troops until preparation was made to march upon Pekin. On Sunday, August 5th, a force of 16,000 Americans, English, Japanese and Russians became engaged with 30,000 Chinese at Pei-tsang, eight miles from Tientsin. The battle opened at 3 A. M., and continued with great spirit on both sides until 10.30 A. M., when the Chinese fell back, taking their guns with them, and prepared to make further resistance. The loss of the allies was 1,200, but this high rate of casualties failed to check the advance of the allies, who continued to drive back the largely superior force of Chinese until the way was opened to Pekin, when China sued for peace.

Christian Science, a cult founded by Mary Baker G. Eddy in 1866, the membership of which had grown to nearly 100,000 in 1900. Her first work in which the principles of the new faith are expounded was published in 1875, and it is claimed that the circulation has exceeded 200,000 copies. Christian science is established upon the declaration of Jesus respecting the power which shall be given to those who in perfect righteousness do their works in His name. The theory that Christian Scientists set forth is thus expressed: "Healing is an essential of the religion of Jesus. A true Christian Scientist cannot help healing any more than a flower can control the giving forth of fragrance. It is the Christ-power that is manifest, and therefore God that heals." The followers of this faith do not claim to cure every individual case, because they are not yet sufficiently spiritual, but that their spirituality is progressive, and the time is approaching when all true followers will be able to master all disease as Christ obtained the victory over death. They do claim, however, that there is no form of human ailment, incurable though it may be pronounced by physicians, which is not made to yield to the prayers of the true believer. In administering treatment the Christian Scientist does not positively require the patient to be a convert to Christian teachings, but exhorts to faith in Christ, and seeks to impress the patient with the conviction that all disease is a mental condition, which may be expelled by the afflicted person determining to be well. In short, that disease exists only in our imagination, and that it disappears under self-conviction of this fact.

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne (Mark Twain), author and lecturer, was born in the village of Florida, Mo., November 30, 1835. His youth was spent in Hannibal, Mo., where he attended the public school until at the age of 13 he was apprenticed to a printer. Three years later he went on the river to learn the pilot's trade. In 1861 he was made private secretary to his brother, and soon after was appointed Territorial Secretary of Nevada. His next engagement was city editor of the Virginia City

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(Nev.) *Enterprise*, where he made his first reputation as a humorist. After a few years of newspaper work and mining he began writing books and lecturing, his first pronounced success being "Roughing It," which was followed by "Innocents Abroad," and thereafter he wrote rapidly, one to two books each year, and his fame soon became worldwide. He founded, with C. L. Webster, a publishing house in New York city, 1884, which failed some years later and swept away his whole fortune, leaving him heavily involved besides. These debts, however, he honorably paid to the last dollar by lecturing and writing. He has for several years past spent most of his time in Europe, where he is very popular.

Cockran, William Bourke, orator, Democratic leader in New York, was born in Ireland, February 28, 1854. He came to America in 1871, and taught school for five years in New York, studying law meantime, and was admitted to the bar 1876. He was a member of the commission appointed to revise the New York State Constitution, and later, joining Tammany Hall, was elected to Congress for three terms. He opposed Bryan in 1896, but returned to the Democratic party in 1900.

Conger, Edwin Hurd, Minister to China, was born in Knox county, Ill., March 7, 1843. He graduated in the class of 1862 from the Lombard University, and immediately enlisted in the Union army as a private, in the 102d Illinois Volunteers. He served to the end of the war, rising to the rank of Captain, and was made Brevet-Major for gallant conduct in the field. He began a study of the law, and graduated from the Albany Law School, 1866, entering upon practice in 1868 at Galesburg, Ill. He removed to Iowa, 1870, and was elected treasurer of Dallas county 1877–1879. In 1880 he was elected State Treasurer, and, serving two terms, was chosen Congressman three terms, but resigned during his last term to accept the post of Minister to Brazil by appointment of President Harrison. He was reappointed by President McKinley, and in 1898 was transferred to the Chinese Mission. This responsible position he held at the time of the Boxer uprising, May 21, 1900, and with other foreign ministers was besieged in Pekin and often reported killed but was rescued by the allies, August 15th.

Corrigan, Michael Augustine, Archbishop, was born in Newark, N. J., August 13, 1839; educated at St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Del. He is also a graduate of Mount St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Md. (1859), and from the American College of Rome he received the degree of D. D. (1864). He was Professor of Dogmatic Theology and Sacred Scripture, 1864–1868; President of Seton Hall College, Orange, N. J., 1868–1873; Administrator of the diocese of Newark, 1870–1873; Bishop of Newark, 1873; Coadjutor, with the right of succession, and title of Archbishop of

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Petra, 1880, to Cardinal-Archbishop McCloskey, of New York. He has been Archbishop of New York since 1885.

Curry, J. L. M., born in Georgia in 1825. In Alabama Legislature for three terms, beginning 1847. In 35th and 36th Congresses. On secession of Alabama was elected to Confederate Congress. Served in Mexican and Civil Wars. From 1881 to 1885 was Agent of Peabody Educational Fund. In 1885 was appointed Minister to Spain, and at the expiration of his term was again appointed Agent of Peabody Fund. Author of several books and pamphlets, notably "The Southern States of the American Union," "Constitutional Government in Spain," "John C. Calhoun."

Dabney, R. L., M. A., D. D., LL. D. (1820–1898), born in Virginia, chief of Stonewall Jackson's staff in Civil War. Professor in Union Theological Seminary, Va., 1853–1883. In 1883 elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in University of Texas. Author of several books and pamphlets, notably "Life and Campaigns of Stonewall Jackson" and "Defence of Virginia."

Davie, Wm. R. (1759–1820), born in Egremont, England. Came to this country in 1763, graduated from Princeton, N. J., 1776. In 1779 raised troop of dragoons, of which he was lieutenant. Was promoted to brigade major, and afterwards to Colonel Commandant N. C. State Cavalry, and was in charge of commissary department under General Greene. Served several terms in the Legislature, was member from N. C. to Constitutional Convention, and was instrumental in founding the University of N. C. In 1799 was elected Governor of N. C., and soon after was one of the embassy to the French government, which got the Convention of 1800. Appointed by President Jefferson to make treaty with the Tuscarora Indians.

Davis, Cushman K., U. S. Senator from Minnesota, born in Henderson, N. Y., June 16, 1838. Moved to Wisconsin, 1842, and settled in Waukesha, where, after graduating at the University of Michigan, 1857, he began the study of law, and upon being admitted to the bar entered upon practice in Waukesha. In 1861 he joined the Union army, and served until 1864 as lieutenant and assistant adjutant-general. Went to St. Paul in 1865 and practiced law. Elected to State Legislature in 1863, appointed United States District Attorney, and served from 1865–1873. He was elected Governor in 1874, and in 1887 was chosen United States Senator, and again in 1893, always as a Republican. He was a member of the Peace Commission to Paris in 1898, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Fifty-fifth Congress, and is author of "The Law in Shakespeare."

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Detroit. The population in 1900 was 285,704, an amazing increase during the past thirty years. The city is a great manufacturing centre, and has an extensive domestic commerce. The Pullman car works, with a capital of $12,000,000, are located here, as is also one of the seven pin factories in America, besides immense ship-yards, iron furnaces, copper-smelting works, tobacco manufactories, saw-mills, brick-yards, etc. Though a great manufacturing city, Detroit is no less famous for spacious avenues, beautiful parks and splendid buildings. Many of her avenues are 200 feet wide, several of which diverge from a large semi-circular park called the Grand Circus. Connected with the Grand Circus is the Campus Martius, a plaza 600 feet long and 250 feet wide, upon which faces one of the four sides of City Hall, which is one of the finest structures of the kind in the West. On this beautiful plaza is also the Michigan soldiers' and sailors' monument, a magnificent memorial of bronze and granite 55 feet high and 20 feet diameter at the base, surmounted by a large bronze statue of an Indian girl, typifying Michigan in defence of the Union. Several other bronze figures adorn the monument, all of which were cast in Munich. Detroit is one of the most beautiful and prosperous cities in America.

Donnelly, Ignatius, Populist candidate for Vice-President, was born in Philadelphia, November 3, 1831, where he was educated, and went to Minnesota in 1857. He took an active part in politics, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, and served three terms in Congress, 1863–1869, as a Republican. He became estranged from the party on the tariff and money questions, and identified himself with the Populist party, which was strong in his State. At the Populist Convention held in Cincinnati, May 9, 1900, he was nominated for Vice-President with Wharton Barker. Mr. Donnelly is equally well known in literature, of which he is a distinguished student, and has written several erudite works, such as "Atlantis," "Rognarok" and the "Antediluvian World." He is also author of the "Great Cryptogram," by which he sought to prove that Sir Francis Bacon was the author of the plays credited to Shakespeare.

Eagle, American. To Audubon, the naturalist, belongs the honor of first naming the bald, or white-headed variety, the "American Eagle." This fearless bird was made the emblem of the United States in 1785, directly after the achievement of our independence.

Expansion, a term used extensively in the Presidential campaign of 1900, having reference to the forcible acquisition of the Philippine Islands against the protests of the natives. The Democrats contended that the President (McKinley) arrogated to himself the functions of an Emperor

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in waging war against the Filipinos, who demanded independence as the price of peace. The Republicans met this accusation with the declaration that the use by the President of the military resources at his disposal was perfectly compatible with the preservation of our present form of government, and instanced, in support of their contention, the acquisition of Florida, and of what was part of Mexico, and the government first set up and exercised over the people in those newly acquired territories.

Frye, William Pierce, U. S. Senator from Maine, was born in Lewiston, September 2, 1831. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850, and immediately took up the study of law. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1861–1867, Mayor of his native city, and was Attorney-General of the State from 1867–1869. He served as Congressman from 1871–1881, and in the latter year was chosen United States Senator, which position he has continued to fill, his present term expiring in 1901. He has been chairman of several important committees, and was a member of the Paris Commission that negotiated the Peace Treaty with Spain in December, 1898. Upon the death of Vice-President Hobart he was chosen presiding officer of the Senate.

Gibbons, James, Cardinal, was born in Baltimore, July 23, 1834, but went to Ireland with his parents in 1840, and remained there at school until 1848, when he returned to America and made his home in New Orleans. In 1855 he entered St. Charles' College, Md., but two years later was transferred to St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. He was ordained a priest June 30, 1861, and at once became assistant at St. Patrick's, Baltimore; after a few months there he accepted the pastorate of St. Bridget's, in a suburb of Baltimore. Three years later he was secretary to Archbishop Spalding and Chancellor of the Archdiocese, then assistant Chancellor, second Plenary Council of American Roman Catholics. His next promotion was to Vicar Apostolic, N. C., with rank and title of bishop (1868). He was Coadjutor Archbishop of Baltimore, 1877, and succeeded to the See October 3d of that year, and on June 30, 1886, he was invested with the princely insignia of Cardinal. He is author of several popular works: "The Faith of our Fathers," "Our Christian Heritage," "The Ambassador of Christ," etc.

Government by Injunction. This form of procedure is in effect martial law administered by judges. It is seldom applied except in restraint of strikers who interfere with property or the rights of employees. For several years past it has been the custom, in all parts of the country where lawless acts are committed by strikers, for employers to apply to courts for wholesale injunctions forbidding interference with

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property and personal rights. These writs are directed to all persons, and violation of the order by any person is contempt of court, and subjects the offender to imprisonment without trial. It is an extension of an old civil process that practically abolishes the safeguards of the criminal law. Government by injunction was specially denounced in the National Democratic platform of 1900.

Hale, Eugene, U. S. Senator from Maine, was born in the town of Turner, Oxford County, Me., June 9, 1836. He received an academic education, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. Soon after he was elected County Attorney of Hancock County, and served nine years, and then three years as a member of the State Legislature. In 1869 he was elected to Congress as a Republican and served until 1879. In the meantime he was appointed to the cabinet portfolio of Postmaster-General by President Grant, and Secretary of the Navy by President Hayes, but he declined both appointments. In 1881 he was elected United States Senator, and has served continuously since, his present term expiring in 1901.

Hanna, Marcus Alonzo, was born September 24, 1837, in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio. He was educated at the Western Reserve College, and entered as a clerk in his father's wholesale grocery store in 1861. The following year he succeeded to the management of the business upon his father's death, and brought it to a condition of great prosperity. In 1864 he married the daughter of his partner, D. P. Rhodes, and upon the latter's retirement organized the firm of M. A. Hanna & Co. He became interested in the iron trade, and soon became the head of the Globe Iron Works Co. and a large ship-owner on the lakes. Becoming active in politics, he was made Chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1896, and in March following was appointed to the United States Senate by Governor Bushnell to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. John Sherman. He was elected in 1899 to the succeeding long and short terms, expiring 1905, and at the convention of 1900 was reappointed Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Hawaii, or the Sandwich Islands, were discovered by Captain Cook, January, 1778. They comprise a group of eight inhabited and four uninhabited islands, with a total area of 6,640 square miles, and have a population of about 110,000. They were independent and ruled by native sovereigns until the *coup d'état* of January, 1893, when Queen Lilioukalani was deposed and a republic set up with Sandford B. Dole as President. By request of the inhabitants a treaty of annexation with the

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United States was concluded February 14, 1893, which ceded to the United States all rights of sovereignty, by which act this nation assumed the Hawaiian debt of $3,250,000, regulated Chinese immigration and provided for the support of royalty. This treaty failed of ratification by Senate, but another, of a similar nature, was introduced early in 1898, which was ratified July 7th following, and Sandford B. Dole appointed Provisional President. The official transfer of sovereignty was accomplished August 12, 1898, by delivery of a certified copy of the resolution of annexation to President Dole, who thereupon yielded up to our representatives all authority and public property of the islands. President McKinley directed that the civil, judicial and military powers continue until a territorial government could be provided by Congress. This was adopted early in 1899 upon report and recommendation of the Commissioners: Hons. Shelby M. Cullom, John T. Morgan, Robert H. Hitt, Sandford B. Dole and Walter F. Frear.

Imperialism, a political term that came into use in America during the McKinley-Bryan presidential campaign of 1900. The Kansas City Democratic platform declared that "to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of *Imperialism* for those of a republic." This declaration became the party shibboleth, and imperialism was accordingly made the paramount issue of the campaign. The claim set forth by the Democratic party was that the United States has no constitutional right to annex Porto Rico as a subject state; that annexation of territory carries with it all the rights of representation and commercial reciprocity without distinction, and that forcible conquest and annexation of the Philippine Islands, with the intent to hold the natives as subject peoples, is imperialism, and opposed to the principle and declarations of the Constitution.

Individualism. By this term is meant the theory of government which favors non-interference of the State in the affairs of individuals. If such theory obtained as a recognized, or statutory, right, the State could not interfere, especially by the militia arm, with riots or other disturbances of the public peace.

Ireland, John, Archbishop of St. Paul since 1888, was born at Burn Church, Kilkenny County, Ireland, September 11, 1838. He came to America when a youth, and his parents settling in St. Paul, Minn., he was placed in the Cathedral school of that city. Subsequently he was sent to France, to the school of Petit Seminaire, Meximeux, where he remained 1853–1857, and after graduating there he studied theology at the Grand Seminaire, Hyeres, France, from 1857–1861. He was ordained a priest

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December, 1861, and was chaplain of a Minnesota regiment during the Civil War. He was next appointed secretary to Bishop Grace, and later his coadjutor. In 1869 he founded the first total abstinence society in Minnesota, and was prominent in establishing Roman Catholic colonies in the Northwest, and in inaugurating the Catholic University at Washington City. He is a very popular lecturer, writer on timely topics, and great impromptu speaker. He is author of "The Church and Modern Society."

Johnston, Mary, a distinguished Southern novelist, was born in Buchanan, Va., November 21, 1870. Her education was obtained chiefly at a private school in Atlanta, Ga., where she first evinced a predeliction for literature, and was greatly encouraged by the praise bestowed upon her earliest poetic productions, several of which have been published, and all exhibit possession of marked talent. Subsequently she began writing stories, and her "Prisoners of Hope," published in 1898, was so enthusiastically received and so favorably criticised that she was immediately given rank with the best living novelists. This was followed, in 1899, by "To Have and to Hold," which is the most popular story written for half a century, and is near to being the Great American Novel that has so long been looked for.

Jones, James K., was born in Marshall county, Miss., September 29, 1839. He received a classical education with the intention of adopting the law as a profession. At the beginning of the Civil War, however, he enlisted as a Confederate private, and was with his regiment until disbandment, 1865. All of his property having been wasted by the war, he moved to Arkansas, and settled upon a farm, but later took up the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1873. In the same year he was elected to the State Senate, and later was a member of the 48th and 49th Congresses. He succeeded Hon. James D. Walker as United States Senator, March 18, 1885, and has been twice reëlected since, his present term expiring 1903. At the Chicago Convention he was made Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and conducted the presidential campaign of 1896 with such satisfaction that the honor of National Committee Chairman was conferred upon him again by the Democratic Convention of 1900.

Kipling, Rudyard, distinguished author, born in Bombay, India, December 30, 1865. He was educated at the United Services College, North Devon, England, and directly after graduating became assistant editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, India, 1882–1889. He traveled extensively in China, Japan, Africa and Australia, and on one of his tours met Miss Balestier, of Battleboro, Vermont, whom he married, and has

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since kept a home in that town. He is poet, novelist and essayist, whose works are very numerous and so uniformly excellent that by general consent he is regarded as the first writer of the age. Early in 1900, after recovering from a dangerous illness in New York, he went to South Africa with the British army, where he remained for nearly one year, contributing to the press articles on the Boer war.

Macon, Nathaniel (1757–1836), born in North Carolina; fought in the Revolutionary War; was elected to the General Assembly of N. C., and in 1784–5 was in the State Senate, and was opposed to the adoption by N. C. of the Federal Constitution; was in the U. S. Congress from 1791 to 1815; Speaker of the House 1801–6, twice declining the office of Postmaster-General, was in U. S. Senate from 1815–1828, being the presiding officer during the last three years. He was called the "Father of the House," his term extending through thirty-seven years. In 1835, at the State Constitutional Convention, he opposed giving free negroes the ballot, favored a land qualification for voters, and all religious tests as a condition of holding office.

Mason, William Ernest, U. S. Senator from Illinois, was born in Franklinville, N. Y., July 7, 1850, but removed with his parents to Iowa in 1858. He received an academic education, and taught school from 1866–1870 in Iowa, the last two years in Des Moines, where in 1871 he was admitted to the bar, and the following year moved to Chicago. He was elected a member of the Illinois General Assembly in 1879, State Senator from 1881–1885, member of Congress from 1887–1891, and United States Senator in 1897 for the term expiring in 1903.

Maury, Matthew F., born in Spottsylvania county, Va., January 14, 1806. He joined the American navy as midshipman in 1825, and in 1836 was gazetted as astronomer to an exploring expedition. Lamed by an accident in 1839, he was placed in charge of the Depot of Charts and Instruments, and brought this department to great prominence by converting it into a naval observatory and hydrographic office. During cruises around the world he made many observations as to winds and currents, and made a long and efficient study of ocean meteorology. Through his influence the first international conference upon the subject was held at Brussels in 1853, and his log-books were adopted by the English Board of Trade. He published many treatises that served to make him a world authority. In 1861 Maury, who had been promoted to the rank of commander, followed the lead of his Southern compatriots, and after losing all his property he retired to England, where he was presented with a public testimonial, and soon after was made Imperial

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Commissioner of Emigration to Maximilian of Mexico, upon whose death he returned to Virginia, where he died February 1, 1873.

Merrimac, an old collier ship that was sunk in the bottle-neck mouth of Santiago Bay, Cuba, on the night of June 3, 1898, by Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson and seven equally daring companions. The Spanish Admiral, Cervera, with four of Spain's most powerful cruisers, was chased into Santiago harbor, where they were watched for nearly one month by a fleet of American cruisers and battleships. The old collier was brought to the desired spot and sunk by discharging seven torpedoes that had been placed along her side, but she swung around while sinking, so that the wreck was not a serious obstruction to the entrance or exit of vessels. Hobson received the world's applause for his heroic, though futile, act.

Merrimac, a famous Confederate ram that fought with the *Monitor* the great naval engagement in Hampton Roads, Sunday morning, March 9, 1862. Among the several vessels abandoned by the Federals when they evacuated the Gosport Navy Yard, Norfolk, was a large steam frigate named *Merrimac*, which was scuttled and sunk. This vessel was raised by the Confederates and remodelled by them into a ram after plans devised by John Mercer Brooke, inventor of the deep-sea sounding apparatus. She was re-named the *Virginia*, but she will never cease to be most frequently referred to in history as the *Merrimac*. In the plan for making her serve the double purpose of battleship and ram her original decks were removed, and from the strong hull a roof, composed chiefly of railroad iron, was built somewhat in the shape of an inverted Λ, so as to resist and deflect the projectiles fired by the heaviest guns then in use. From her bow, strongly fixed, projected at the water-line a powerful iron beak, capable of cutting down, by impact, any vessel then in the Federal service. In addition to her formidable construction, she had an armament of ten 100-pounder Parrot guns, and was commanded by Captain Buchanan, formerly of the U. S. Navy. The fierce fight in Hampton Roads between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, after the former had destroyed the wooden frigates, *Congress* and *Cumberland* (March 8), proved to the world that new and superior types of war vessels had been created by American genius, the South and North each being credited with a distinct invention of incomparable formidableness, that had revolutionized the mode of naval warfare. The battle was a drawn one, for both vessels after four hours' engagement retired to repair damages. The *Merrimac* returned to Norfolk, where she remained defending that place until the Confederates evacuated the city, when, to prevent the ram from falling into the hands of Federals, they blew her up, May 18, 1862.

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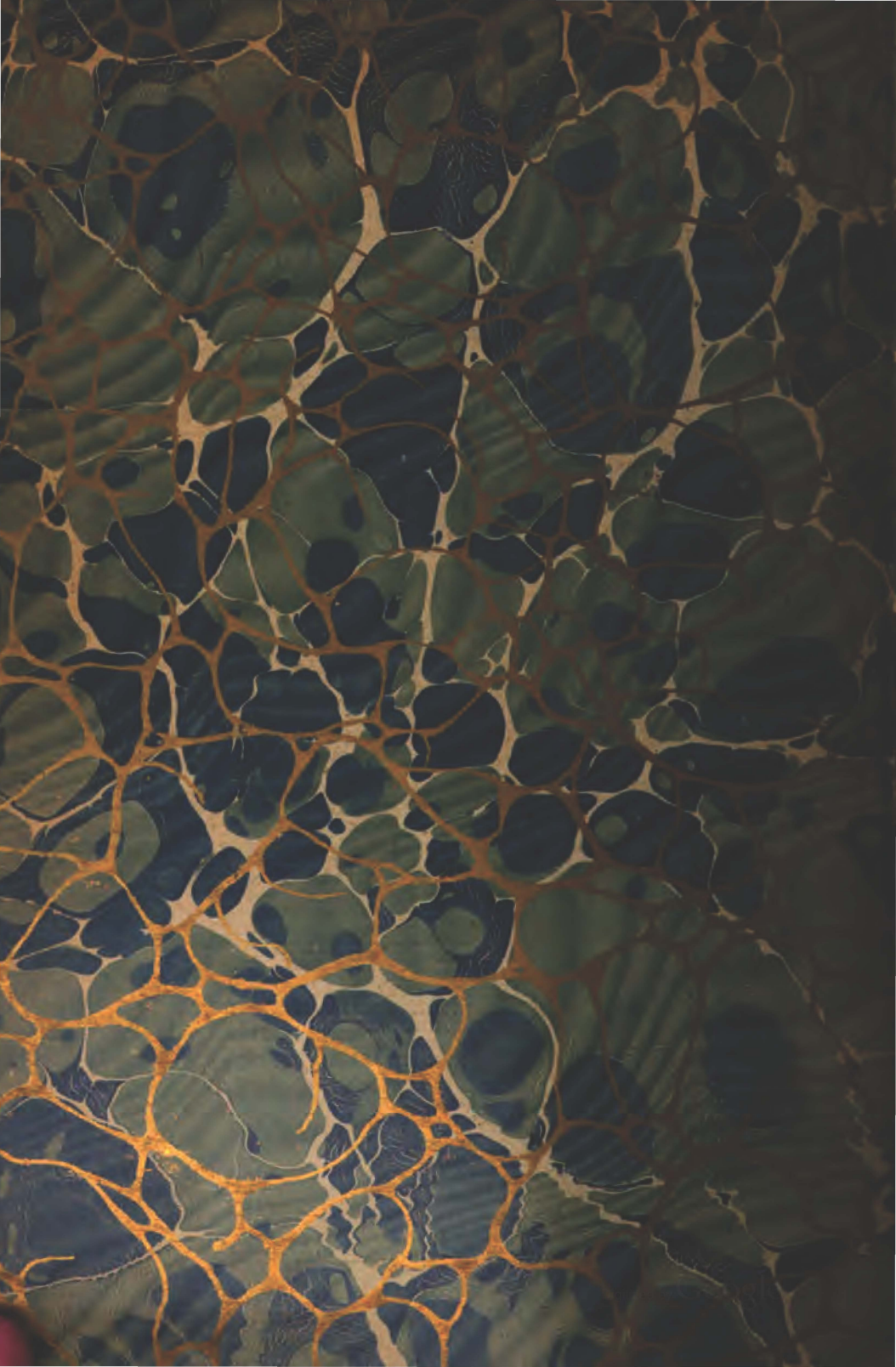
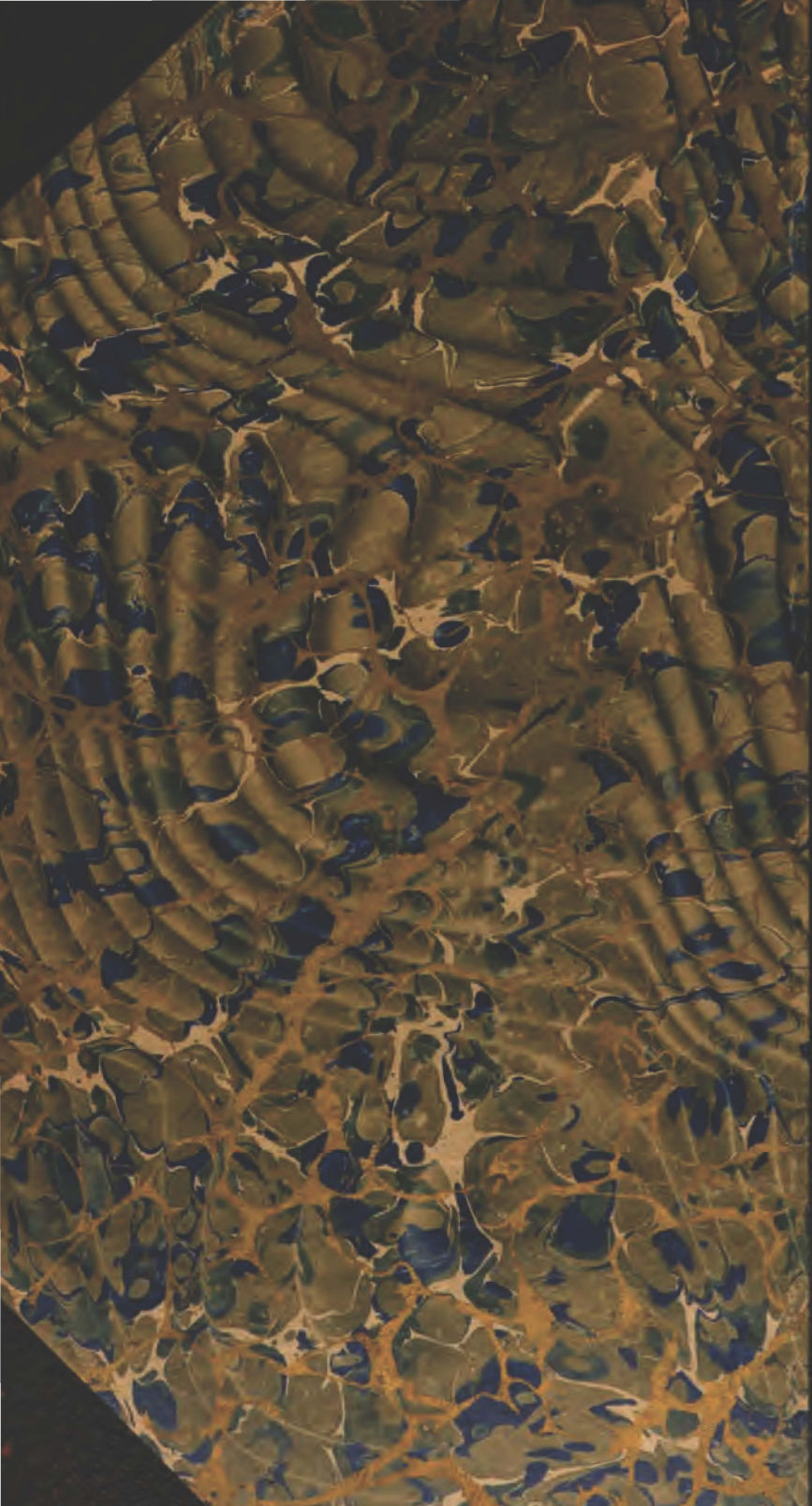
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